

CITY Cleveland, OhioDATE Feb. 3, 1960.Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ClevelandSeventy Five dollars, and Thirty cents,(\$75.30), which money is to be paid by me on Feb. 4, 1960.to b6  
b7C  
b7D

for information concerning the case entitled CP, USA, Ohio District, Cleveland Division,  
IS-C (100-989); Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist  
Party, IS-C (100-23714)

Services \$70.00
Expenses     5.30  
               75.30
Signed: Authority (date) CV letter 9/17/59Period Covered by Payment Jan. 1-31, 1960.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BATMG  
348768

Authorization Checked OK-jmcCheck Number 161Receipts Received yesVoucher Prepared 2/15/60 Item 8

Approved:

  
 SAC
Informant's File No. Date of Actual Payment 2/5/60 By Whom SA 

FEB 3 1960  
 FBI - CLEVELAND

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 2/5/60

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI

SUBJECT:

☐ PCI ☐ PSI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Dates of Contact

Titles and File #s on which contacted

1/11, 1/13, 1/14, 1/20, 1/25, 1/29, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5  
100-17533 116-30391 116-26253 100-1566  
105-3965 100-1849 100-20116  
[redacted] 100-20239 140-1614  
[redacted] 116-30401  
100-12878 116-30403 100-20402  
[redacted] 105-4035

Purpose and results of contact

☒ Negative  
☐ Positive

on 2/5 info. was paid \$7.30 for services (70.-)  
and expenses (\$5.30) for the period  
Jan-1-31, 1960

*Post*

☒ Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data

Rating *V.G.*

Coverage *CP.O.O.C.*

SEARCHED <i>[initials]</i>	INDEXED <i>[initials]</i>
SERIALIZED <i>[initials]</i>	FILED <i>[initials]</i>
FEB 5 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJM/G  
348568

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104) (100-382107)

2/5/60

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089) [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS - C

b7D

ReBulet 12/23/59 re [REDACTED]

A review of the informant file of [REDACTED] has been conducted. No copies or summaries of Bureau correspondence relating to the Department's interest in using informant as a witness were located, and no SGE type cases in which informant has furnished information were found.

[REDACTED] is now attempting to sell her present residence in Cleveland for \$23,500, and has entered into a contract to purchase a four suite apartment building at 6250 Van Ness Avenue, in a recently integrated area on the South side of Los Angeles. Informant's husband, who owns a trucking business in Cleveland, is anxious to sell his business and move to Los Angeles prior to March 31, 1960, to avoid the considerable expense of buying new Ohio licenses for his trucks. Informant anticipates that the income from the apartment building in Los Angeles will carry the mortgage, and provide her with an apartment in which to live. She does not plan to pay off the mortgage on the apartment building. Her husband plans to purchase a used dump truck for approximately \$5,000 with which he has assurances that he will be able to earn \$70 per day in Los Angeles. Informant plans to leave Cleveland not later than April 1, 1960.

[REDACTED] has not retained any notes or copies of any reports of anything pertaining to her work as an informant, although as Treasurer of the Cedar-Glenville Section CP, she now has in her possession CP funds which she will turn over to the Ohio CP prior to leaving for California.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - New York (100-129802) (RM)
  - 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
  - 2 - Cleveland
- EBB/rmr  
(9)

DECLASSIFIED BY

SP3-BTJR

DN 3-21-96

CLASSIFIED BY ~~6~~ 2125 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-23089-2021

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

CV 100-23089; [redacted]

[redacted] has advised that she first joined the CP in Cleveland in December, 1947, because she believed at that time that the Party was the answer to racial discrimination. She received a CP membership card, and attended CP meetings. In the Summer of 1948 she quit the Party because she found it was not the solution to the problem of racial discrimination.

After becoming an informant in 1951, [redacted] was active in the following Communist front and Communist infiltrated organizations:

Sojourners for Truth and Justice  
National Negro Labor Council  
Progressive Party  
Civil Rights Congress  
Ohio Bill of Rights Conference  
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born  
National Committee to Secure Justice in the  
Rosenberg Case  
Myrtle Dennis Defense Committee  
Ohio Freedom of the Press Committee  
Ohio Committee for Smith Act Defendants  
Committee for Taft-Hartley Defendants

In June, 1956, [redacted] was readmitted into the CP in Cleveland, and assigned by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP. In September, 1956, informant became the Dues Secretary of the CP, Cedar-Central Section, which in 1957 was combined with the CP Glenville Section, and was referred to as the North-East Section, aka., Cedar-Glenville Section. Informant is now the Treasurer of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section. ✓ On January 31, 1960, the Ohio CP Convention approved combining the Cedar-Glenville and Southeast Sections, to be known as the East Section. Informant's status in the newly-organized East Section is not known at this time.

— Informant has indicated she would like to perform a service for the Negro people by exposing CP efforts to infiltrate churches and other organizations by having

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in CV until 4/23/60 on which date she turned over to the Ohio CP State Treasurer the balance of CP funds in her possession amounting to 70.87. [signature]



Communists pose as "angels of mercy" and loyal citizens and leading Negroes to believe that Communists are only interested in the welfare of the Negro people. She has stated that she has found "absolutely" as much racial prejudice and "white chauvinism" in the CP as "there is in Mississippi," and that many Negroes who have been duped by the CP and who have become "tools" of the Party, need to have "their eyes opened."

It is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to placing informant in contact with a reliable writer or publisher who would be in a position to publicize informant's experiences in the CP in a magazine circulated in Negro Communities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 16, 1960

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-23089) [redacted]  
From: Director, FBI (100-3-104) (100-382107)

b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM; IS - C.

Re Cleveland let dated 2-5-60 which made recommendation for final use of [redacted] in a disruptive counterintelligence operation before she moves to Los Angeles 3-31-60. While your suggestion for placing [redacted] in contact with a reliable writer or publisher who would be in a position to publicize informant's experiences in the Communist Party (CP) in a magazine circulated in Negro communities has definite potentiality, it is felt we should first explore the possibility of causing more direct disruption to the Party through some action carefully planned and executed by this informant while she is still in the Party in Cleveland.

The Cleveland Office is instructed to immediately talk with [redacted] and explore very thoroughly all the information she has in her possession which would support her charges that she has found "absolutely" as much racial prejudice and "white chauvinism" in the CP as "there is in Mississippi" and that many Negroes who have been duped by the CP and who have become "tools" of the Party need to have "their eyes opened." Does [redacted] have sufficient legitimate "white chauvinist" charges against top-ranking communists to make them stick? The individual communist leaders involved should be identified together with the possible charges that can be made against them. Could [redacted] get support from a sufficient number of local communists which would allow her to bring formal charges against the guilty Party leaders?

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-BU/R

DN 3-21-96

CLASSIFIED BY 2125m 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 17 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Cleveland  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
100-3-104

b7D

The Cleveland Office should promptly evaluate the results of this interview with [ ] and advise the Bureau what actions are recommended which might cause real disruption inside the Party organization and which would cause disillusionment on the part of Negro CP members. Since time is of the essence in this matter so that the best counterintelligence operations can be planned prior to the departure of [ ] for Los Angeles, the observations and recommendations of the Cleveland Office should be submitted expeditiously to the Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-1-60 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104) (100-382107)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089) [REDACTED]  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

ReBuairtel, 2-16-60, re [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been interviewed regarding the matters set forth in reBuairtel with the following results:

Informant stated that prejudice against Negro CP members has existed for years in the CP in CV, and has been most evident at CP social affairs to which Negro Communists are not invited, although a Negro Communist representative would usually be present. She recalled having attended a CP front group meeting at the "TENNENBAUMS", in a "white" neighborhood, at which she was the only Negro present, and another CP social affair at which RAY and MYRTLE DENNIS and herself, were the only Negroes invited, and she was specifically instructed not to invite other Negroes. She also recalled that MYRTLE DENNIS had stated that she had been invited to a CP social affair as a Negro representative, apparently so that other Negroes would not have to be invited.

In recent discussions within the CP, concerning the "all-white" CP South East Section, informant stated that JEAN KRCHMAREK, wife of ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Ohio CP Chairman, agrees that "white chauvinism" is the real basis for the exclusion of Negro members from the Southeast Section, at this time. At a

- 4 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland

DECLASSIFIED BY

SP3-BTJR

3-21-96

EBB:ral  
(7)

CLASSIFIED BY 2125 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

recent meeting of the Southeast Section Committee, to discuss the "all-white" composition of the section, the Section leaders indicated they would contact CATHERINE MC CASTLE a Negro woman who lives in the area, as does informant, to determine whether she would care to join the Section. MC CASTLE has told informant that she has not yet received an invitation to join the section, and that when the Southeast Section was first organized the Section refused to admit her.

Informant also referred to the January, 1960, issue of "Mainstream" which contains an article by JEAN KROCHMAREK, entitled "The Battle for Glenville", which tends to support informant's allegation that "white" Communists who propagandize for integration, move away from integrated neighborhoods.

Informant stated that the most flagrant example of the Communist attitude toward the Negro people was characterized by a remark made by FRIEDA KATZ a CV Smith Act defendant, in connection with the TILL case. KATZ is alleged to have stated, "Isn't it a shame, all these good things happening, and we got to go to trial".

Informant also recalled that several years ago, the CP attempted to forcefully integrate a "white" swimming pool. FRIEDA KATZ at that time urged informant to stir up trouble by talking about the forceful integration attempt on the part of the CP.

Informant also noted that it is obvious at CP meetings that even BERT WASHINGTON, the Ohio CP Organizer for Negro Cadre, has little real influence in the Ohio CP, and follows the lead of the "white" CP functionaries.

Informant recalled that about Feb. 1959, BEN DAVIS visited CV to make a speech, and that she entertained DAVIS, BERT WASHINGTON and MYRTLE DENNIS in her home. Informant knew BEN DAVIS, and his parents in AT, Ga., forty years ago. DAVIS in 2/59, spoke against "white chauvinism" in the CP and admitted it existed. Informant feels that her acquaintance of long standing with DAVIS was probably responsible for her being designated as Treasurer of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section, although her influence in the CP is very limited.

Informant has indicated that the handling of CP funds is also a weakness of the Party, in that there is no proper accounting for Party funds, which are collected and used by CP State functionaries as they please, whether the funds represent dues, sustaining funds or funds collected at CP social affairs.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informant does not feel that her "white chauvinist" charges against top ranking Communists could be made to "stick", since her influence in the Party is very limited, and the Ohio CP is closely controlled by a few dedicated "white" Communists who would not allow such charges to be heard. It is noted that the Party has taken steps to merge the Southeast and Cedar-Glenville Sections into a new East Section, as an answer to allegations of "white chauvinism" made by informant, on the part of FRIEDA KATZ, PEARL LEVIN, et al, comprising the leadership of the Southeast Section.

Informant believes that the handful of Negro Communists remaining in the Ohio CP would not have sufficient strength to bring formal charges against the Party leadership, and that these Negro Communists have been in the Party longer than she has, are satisfied with conditions as they exist in the CP, and that she therefore is not in a position to influence their actions.

The following possible disruptive tactics were considered:

1. Informant could write to BEN DAVIS, explaining the situation with regard to "white chauvinism" in the Ohio CP, and asking him to intercede. If she were to take this action, informant feels that DAVIS would refer her complaint to BERT WASHINGTON, who would then attempt to "smooth the matter over".
2. Contacting, by telephone or letter, Negro Communists of her acquaintance, and expressing her disapproval of "white chauvinism" in the CP, and attempting to enlist support. Informant is of opinion that this tactic "would not bother the handful left at all, because only the 'dyed in the wool' Negro Communist is left in the CP, and they are insignificant in CP affairs. They know what is happening and dare not say anything."
3. Distributing an "open letter of resignation" to the CP leadership and Negro Communists, setting forth her reasons for resigning, which she feels would have little effect in causing other Negro Communists to withdraw their support from the CP.
4. Informant believes that there are many Communist sympathizers among the Negroes, who are deceived

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CV 100-23089

by Party propaganda into thinking that the CP is "doing a good job", and while not CP members, become "dupes" of the Party and in some measure support it. Informant feels that exposing the Party by the open publication of her experiences in the CP would tend to neutralize the effect of CP propaganda among these people.

The Cleveland office recommends that informant correspond with BEN DAVIS, regarding the matters set forth above, and that the course of action thereafter be governed by DAVIS' reply to informant's letter.

For the information of the Bureau there is enclosed herewith one copy of the Jan., 1960 issue of "Mainstream" containing the article, "The Battle for Glenville" by JEAN KRCHMAREK.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITY Cleveland, OhioDATE March 3, 1960.Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ClevelandEighty ----- dollars, and Ninety----- cents,(\$ 80.90 ), which money is to be paid by me on March 7, 1960.to b6  
b7C  
b7Dfor information concerning the case entitled CP, USA, Ohio District, Cleveland  
Division, IS-C (100-989)Services - \$75.00  
Expenses - 5.90  
80.90Signed: Authority (date) CV letter Jan. 11, 1960.Period Covered by Payment Feb. 1-29, 1960.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-DJA/TMG  
348968Authorization Checked OK - jmcCheck Number 510Receipts Received yesVoucher Prepared 3/17/60 Item 5Approved: awp 8  
SACDate of Actual Payment 3/4/60 By Whom SA 

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1960	
CLEVELAND	



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE:

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI  
☐ PCI ☐ PSI

SUBJECT:

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Dates of Contact <i>2/9, 2/16, 2/18, 2/23, 2/25, 2/26, 2/29, 3/3, 3/4</i>			
Titles and File #s on which contacted			
<i>100-11791</i>	<i>100-23143</i>	<i>100-24497</i>	<i>100-17259</i>
<i>100-18298</i>	<i>100-19469</i>	<i>100-24498</i>	<i>140-1627</i>
<i>116-30399</i>	<i>100-24465</i>	<i>100-24499</i>	<i>140-1626</i>
<i>123-1247</i>	<i>100-24466</i>	<i>100-24500</i>	<i>100-20893</i>
<i>100-10458</i>	<i>100-24467</i>	<i>100-24501</i>	<i>100-11425</i>
<i>100-7096</i>	<i>100-24496</i>	<i>140-1620</i>	<i>100-18954</i>
Purpose and results of contact			
<input type="checkbox"/> Negative		<i>100-20893</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Positive		<i>88-2768</i>	
		<i>100-18331</i>	
		<i>100-8849</i>	

ALL INFO  
H  
I

*On 2/16 inf. was contacted by SA's [redacted]  
[redacted] All CP financial  
records in custody of inf. were received  
from her & C.I.P. disclosed.*

*On 3/4 inf. was paid \$0.90 for services  
(75.-) and at pensum (\$96) for the  
period Feb. 1-29, 1966*

☐ Security Informant-certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data *3/3 - Inf. has "sole" Cr. resume.*

Rating *V.G.*

Coverage *CP. POC*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 2 1966	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *6-3-96* BY *SP4-BJ/TMG*  
*348968*

3-11-60

PLAIN TEXT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104) (100-382107)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089) [REDACTED]  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS - C

b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY

SP3-BJ/R  
3-21-96

Re CV airtel 3-1-60, and Bureau airtel, 3-4-60, re utilization of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] upon interview expressed a willingness to write a letter to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., National Secretary of the CP, USA at Party Headquarters, 23 West 26th St., NYC, and on 3-9-60, submitted the following letter, which it is proposed be sent to DAVIS by [REDACTED] if approved by the Bureau.

In the proposed letter "CURLEE" is CURLEE BROWN, husband of [REDACTED] "FRIEDA K." is FRIEDA KATZ, the Organizer of the CP Southeast Section; "PEARL L." is PEARL LEVIN, a CP functionary in the Southeast Section; "JEAN K." is JEAN KRCHMAREK, wife of ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Ohio CP State Chairman; "MARTIN & SALLY C." are MARTIN and SALLY CHANCEY, MARTIN CHANCEY is Ohio CP Educational Director; "BERT" is BERT WASHINGTON, Ohio CP Organizer for Negro Cadre; "KIL" is ADMIRAL KILPATRICK, Chairman of the CV Branch, Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP; "KRCH" is ANTHONY KRCHMAREK.

CLASSIFIED BY 2126 on 12/3/74 14966 Edgewood Ave.,  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION Cleveland 28, Ohio  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 March , 1960  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

I would have written you before now, but had planned to come to New York with a friend of mine. Twice the trip was

4 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York (100-129802) (Info) (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles (100-54554) (Info) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland  
EBB:ral  
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

postponed - we were to stay a week, so you see I would have had plenty of time to see and talk to you about Cleveland and our friends. I am wondering if I should have put a question mark behind the words "our friends". CURLEE and I are moving to Los Angeles in about a month, to help his arthritis, and I hope we find things better for us.

BEN, I know no one is perfect, I also know in all organizations there are things that don't always please us, but I am fully exhausted trying to work and give my all in the Party. Say what you may, but in the Cleveland Party there is more white chauvinism and discrimination than there are in the wilds of Mississippi. In the Southeast Section where I live there are several of us who have been segregated, and are not invited to the lily white southeast section meetings. FRIEDA K. and PEARL L. run this section and seem to want no part of the Negroes who should be in that section. The Party has lost the support of the Negro people in the neighborhood, and the section is falling apart. These two Party leaders give lip service to fighting discrimination, but keep on discriminating and segregating in our own Party. A steady stream of white Party people have moved out of the integrated Glenville Section over the years, and now live in the Heights which I guess is a "lily-white" section too, since I have never heard of any Negro comrades out there. You should read JEAN K's. article, the Battle for Glenville, in the Jan. 1960 Mainstream. She agrees with me, but can't or don't do anything about it. Even MARTIN & SALLY C. have gotten prosperous all of a sudden and are moving to the Heights, and away from us. SALLY has a leave of absence from the Party, and maybe she will take MARTIN with her.

I think people like FRIEDA K. are using us. I remember when the TILL boy was murdered, FRIEDA said to me, she was sorry she and others had to go to trial when all these "good things" were happening. You guess why she made that statement. I've stopped guessing.

There are a quarter of a million Negroes in Cleveland, and yet the Negroes in the Party are few, and they are dissatisfied with the way they are being discriminated against. There are a handful of Uncle Toms left, like BERT, who are afraid to protest, and bow and scrape before our white leaders. Only the POC and KIL seem to be really interested in the mass of the Negro workers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

I do not know if you can really do anything about it, but I have confidence that you, as the outstanding Negro Party leader in the country will do your best to fight the cancer of white chauvinism that is eating away at our party. As far as I am concerned, only you are in a position to take any action, since BERT has proved that he is only interested in giving lip service to the principles of integration that we should fight for. KRCH and the other white leaders are I am sure not sincerely interested in our welfare, and will do nothing about discrimination in the Ohio Party.

I hope you have plans to support the militant demonstrations by the Negro students in the South. I feel that they are our only hope at present.

If you come to Cleveland soon please call me. After we move away, I may not be able to see you again for some time.

Comradely,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)

3/22/60

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS - C

b7D

Re Bureau airtel 3/15/60, regarding preparation and mailing of letter by [redacted] to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., National Secretary, CP, USA.

For the information of the Bureau, the above mentioned letter was mailed to DAVIS on 3/18/60.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-54554) (Info)
- 1 - New York (100-129802) (Info)
- 2 - Cleveland

EBB/jem  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-8-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

CITY Cleveland, OhioDATE April 4, 1960.Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Cleveland

Seventy Nine----- dollars, and Sixty----- cents,

(\$79.60), which money is to be paid by me on April 5, 1960.to b6  
b7C  
b7Dfor information concerning the case entitled CP, USA, Ohio District, Cleveland Division,  
IS-C (100-989)

Services-3/1/60 to 3/31/60	\$75.00
Expenses- " "	4.60
	<u>79.60</u>

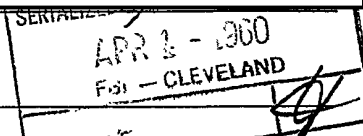
Signed: Authority (date) CV letter 1/14/60Period Covered by Payment March 1-31, 1960.

Authorization Checked OK. jmc  
Check Number 572  
Receipts Received yes  
Voucher Prepared 4/18/60 Item 4

Approved:

  
SACInformant's File No. Date of Actual Payment 4/5/60 By Whom SA. 

ALL INFO  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
3487680



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 4/5/60

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI  
☐ PCI ☐ PSI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SUBJECT:

Dates of Contact 3/7, 3/12, 3/18, 3/21, 3/25, 3/28, 4/4, 4/5			
Titles and File #s on which contacted			
100-8888		100-24578	100-21136
100-24600	140-1633	100-24579	140-1640
100-24464	140-1635	140-1638	100-24561
100-8849	100-18579		
100-18954	116-30431	105-4146	
100-24563	100-24605	100-18776	

Purpose and results of contact

☒ Negative  
☐ Positive

Info contacted on 3/8 by SA [redacted]  
[redacted] + info prepared Ben Davis letter.

On 4/5/60 info was paid 79.60 for  
services (75.-) and expenses (4.60)  
for the period March-1-31, 1960

*Post for*



Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data

Rating V.G.

Coverage CP - POC

1 -  
1 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Director, FBI (100-3-104; 100-382107)

April 15, 1960

SAC, Cleveland (100-23089; [redacted])

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

23 w. v. b. ch.  
h. v. c.

ReBuair-tel, 3/15/60, re [redacted]

[redacted] has reported that following the mailing of her letter to BEN DAVIS on March 18, 1960, she attended a meeting on April 8, 1960, at the Russian Hall, Cleveland, at which HYMAN LUMER was the principal speaker. At this meeting ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Chairman, Ohio Communist Party (CP), was at first very unfriendly and refused to recognize informant. Later he told her, "I want to see you before you go." He spoke to informant in a corner of the hall, where no one else could overhear their conversation, and seemed very angry. He said, "JULIA, I saw BEN DAVIS in Chicago last week, and BEN showed me the letter you wrote to him." JULIA replied, "Yes, that's right." KRCHMAREK said, "BEN is disturbed and I am very disturbed. It's time you put your cards on the table. You should call a meeting and put your cards on the table." KRCHMAREK indicated he had not told anyone else about informant's letter to DAVIS, and became very red in the face when urging her to call a meeting and put her cards on the table. He did not question the validity of anything informant had written in her letter, and informant saw that KRCHMAREK was very angry, so that she did not attempt to continue the discussion with him.

Based upon the reaction of KRCHMAREK, informant has prepared a second letter to BEN DAVIS, which, if approved by the Bureau, will be sent by informant to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., CP National Secretary. The proposed letter states as follows:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-BTJ/R  
ON 3-21-96

CLASSIFIED BY 2125 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-129802) (Info) (RM)
- ② - Cleveland

EBB/hs  
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Ben:

The reason I'm writing back, I told you I would be in Los Angeles, but the deal for the sale of my house did not go over as I expected. I have a new real estate man and expects some results very soon. These Cleveland banks discriminate against Negroes who try to sell or buy homes. They want so many points to finance a house that it is no wonder the Negroes can't find decent housing.

I saw Krch the other night at the meeting for Hy Lumer. He said he saw you in Chicago and you showed him the letter. He also said you were very disturbed, as I knew you would be. But he seemed very angry with me that I had written to you. I wrote you because there can only be changes made by you, since Krch knows these things are true, and have been going on for years. Krch and the others do a lot of talking at meeting after meeting but nothing is done.

Krch in an angry tone told me that I should call a meeting and put my cards on the table. In my letter to you were all the cards, and I see no reason for arguing at a meeting with no chance for making any changes.

Hy Lumers meeting was a good example. There were only about 30 there including four or five Negroes. Hy made his usual dull talk, about Krushchev's visit and disarmament. He did not once mention the NAACP picket lines to be set up in Cleveland on the day after the meeting, or the terrible conditions in South Africa that are in the newspapers every day.

Hy's talk was so boring, that Krch got up and talked about raising money for the Taft Hartley victims. But he had nothing to say about the struggle of the Negroes either.

Bert W thought Hy's meeting was so important, that he didn't even come to the meeting.

Our leaders in Ohio have talked for years about helping the Negro people, but they don't even support the mass organizations like the NAACP that are doing a job.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-23089;

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

As I said before - Krch and the others will not change anything. You can show this letter to Krch if you want to, but all it will do is make him more angry.

Ben, unless you can really bring the Party into the struggles of the Negro people-not just talk-the time we have worked and waited for will pass us by.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 22, 1960

Airtel

To: SACs Cleveland (100-23089)  
New York (100-129802)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

From: Director, FBI (100-3-104)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Cleveland let 4-15-60.

Authority granted Cleveland Office for [ ] to send the second letter to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., national secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as set out in relet.

Any tangible results noted from this second letter to Davis should be promptly called to the attention of the Bureau.

DECLASSIFIED *SP3-BTJR*  
*3-21-96*

CLASSIFIED BY *2125 on 12/3/74*  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY *2*  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON *Indefinite*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)

April 25, 1960

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23039)

b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel April 22, 1960, granting authority for [redacted] to send second letter to BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, JR., National Secretary, CP, USA, and instructing that any tangible results noted from this second letter should be promptly called to the attention of the Bureau.

Informant's second letter to DAVIS, as set forth in Cleveland letter April 15, 1960, was mailed on April 25, 1960.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-129802) (Info) (RM)
- ② - Cleveland

EEB:nlb  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-8-96 BY SP-8 JTM/MS

3487168

CITY Cleveland, OhioDATE April 29, 1960.Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ClevelandFifty One----- dollars, and Eighty----- cents,(\$ 51.80 ), which money is to be paid by me on May 2, 1960.to b6  
b7C  
b7Dfor information concerning the case entitled CP, USA, Ohio District, Cleveland  
Division, IS-C (100-989)

Services -	\$45.00
Expenses	6.80
	<u>51.80</u>

Signed: 

Special Agent

Authority (date) CV letter Jan. 14, 1960.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMS  
348768Period Covered by Payment April 1-30, 1960.Authorization Checked OK - jmeCheck Number 624Receipts Received yesVoucher Prepared 5/11/60 Item 7Approved: Informant's Date of Actual Payment 5-3-60 By Whom SA 

CLEVELAND

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 5/3/60

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI

☐ PCI ☐ PSI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SUBJECT:

Dates of Contact 4/5, 4/6, 4/9, 4/13, 4/19, 4/22, 4/29, 5/3		
Titles and File #s on which contacted		
100-18972	116-30468	100-16908
116-30456	140-1643	100-3570
[redacted]	100-23029	[redacted]
100-24455	100-17861	100-22236
[redacted]	100-19505	105-1824
100-20473	100-24627	
Purpose and results of contact		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive		
<p>on 5/3 informant was paid 51.00 for services (45.00) and expenses (6.00) for the period April 1-30, 1960.</p>		
<p>5/12/60 agent will advise re 5/12/60 from</p>		
<p>Post</p>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.		
Personal Data		Rating VG
		Coverage CP, PPC

1 -  
1 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP-5 BJA/TMG  
348968

SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 6 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

May 13, 1960

*JMS* SAC, CLEVELAND: [REDACTED]

b7D

Re Cleveland letter, dated 1/14/60.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-21-96 BY SP3-BT/K

1. Recommendation

I, therefore, recommend that authority be granted to pay [REDACTED] up to \$100 per month for services, plus up to \$20 per month for expenses actually incurred, for a period of two months effective June 1, 1960.

It is noted that informant has sold her Cleveland residence, and plans to move to 6250 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, during June, 1960.

2. Residence and Employment

No change.

3. Current Membership in Subversive Organizations

Informant was Treasurer of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section in Cleveland until February 23, 1960, on which date she turned over to the Ohio CP State Treasurer the balance of CP funds in her possession, amounting to \$70.87.

4. Summary of Information Furnished

During the period January 1, 1960, to April 30, 1960, informant attended a meeting of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section, at which the Communist infiltration of mass organizations was discussed; a "Freedom of the Press" meeting addressed by HYMAN LUMER, National Educational Director, CP, USA; a

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
- ① - Cleveland

EBB/lba  
(4)

*Rel Bm*

[REDACTED]

mass meeting sponsored by the NAACP, attended by a number of CP members; a meeting with the Ohio CP State Treasurer; and meetings with individual Communists with regard to CP funds and the status of the Party. Informant also furnished propaganda issued by the POC, a letter received from NONA MARTINEZ of the New York, POC, and the CP dues and sustaining fund record for the Cedar-Glenville Section for 1957-1960. Informant also participated in the Counter-intelligence Program by writing two letters to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, New York.

5. Amounts Paid for Services and Expenses by Month

<u>1960</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
January	\$70.00	\$5.30
February	75.00	5.90
March	75.00	4.60
April	45.00	6.80

6. Meetings Attended and Other Activity

CP Cedar-Glenville Section meeting	-- 1
CP Ward 24 Club meeting	-- 1
Meetings with individual CP and POC members and functionaries	-- 9
Reports regarding CP funds	-- 3
"Freedom of the Press" meeting	-- 1
NAACP mass meeting	-- 1

7. Reports Submitted

Written	-- 4
Oral, reduced to writing	--12

8. Information Furnished of Unusual Value

CP funds information regarding dues and sustaining funds of Cedar-Glenville Section.



9. Approximate Number of Persons on Whom Informant  
Furnished Coverage and Their Importance

Informant has reported upon approximately thirty-five persons affiliated with the CP and POC, including state and national functionaries of the CP.

10. Informants Potential for Advancement

Since informant plans to move to Los Angeles during June, 1960, she would appear to have no potential for advancement at this time.

11. Stability and Reliability

There has been no indication of any personal weaknesses, domestic difficulties, or instability on the part of the informant during pertinent period.

12. Indoctrination Against Disclosure

Every opportunity has been taken to properly indoctrinate informant against making any disclosure of her relationship with the Bureau through any media.

13. All necessary action has been taken on information  
furnished by informant, and information has been  
channeled or is in the process of channelization.

14. Miscellaneous

No pertinent data.

Date MAY 18 1960

TO SAC:

(Copies to Offices Checked)

☐ Albany  
☐ Albuquerque  
☐ Anchorage  
☐ Atlanta  
☐ Baltimore  
☐ Birmingham  
☐ Boston  
☐ Buffalo  
☐ Butte  
☐ Charlotte  
☐ Chicago  
☐ Cincinnati  
☒ Cleveland  
☐ Dallas  
☐ Denver  
☐ Detroit  
☐ El Paso

☐ Honolulu  
☐ Houston  
☐ Indianapolis  
☐ Jacksonville  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Knoxville  
☐ Little Rock  
☐ Los Angeles  
☐ Louisville  
☐ Memphis  
☐ Miami  
☐ Milwaukee  
☐ Minneapolis  
☐ Mobile  
☐ Newark  
☐ New Haven

☐ New Orleans  
☐ New York City  
☐ Norfolk  
☐ Oklahoma City  
☐ Omaha  
☐ Philadelphia  
☐ Phoenix  
☐ Pittsburgh  
☐ Portland  
☐ Richmond  
☐ St. Louis  
☐ Salt Lake City  
☐ San Antonio  
☐ San Diego  
☐ San Francisco  
☐ San Juan

☐ Savannah  
☐ Seattle  
☐ Springfield  
☐ Washington Field  
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bonn  
☐ Havana  
☐ London  
☐ Madrid  
☐ Mexico D. F.  
☐ Ottawa  
☐ Paris  
☐ Rome  
☐ Rio de Janeiro  
☐ Tokyo

RE:

☐ For information ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

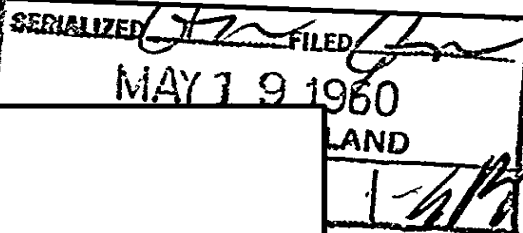
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

REMARKS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BATMG  
348768 jmc

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Enclosure(s)  
Bufile  
Urfile



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

May 13, 1960

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Re Cleveland letter, dated 1/14/60.

1. Recommendation

I, therefore, recommend that authority be granted to pay [REDACTED] up to \$100 per month for services, plus up to \$20 per month for expenses actually incurred, for a period of two months effective June 1, 1960.

It is noted that informant has sold her Cleveland residence, and plans to move to 6250 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, during June, 1960.

2. Residence and Employment

No change.

3. Current Membership in Subversive Organizations

Informant was Treasurer of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section in Cleveland until February 23, 1960, on which date she turned over to the Ohio CP State Treasurer the balance of CP funds in her possession, amounting to \$70.87.

4. Summary of Information Furnished

During the period January 1, 1960, to April 30, 1960, informant attended a meeting of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section, at which the Communist infiltration of mass organizations was discussed; a "Freedom of the Press" meeting addressed by HYMAN LUMER, National Educational Director, CP, USA; a

- Trickles  
and made  
for 7/11/60  
Jmc*
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
  - 1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
  - 1 - Cleveland

EEB/lba  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-24-96 BY SP5-BJ/R

APPROVED  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

MAY 18 1960



CITY Cleveland, OhioDATE June 1, 1960.Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ClevelandFifty only----- dollars, and No----- cents,(\$50.00), which money is to be paid by me on June 1, 1960.to b6  
b7C  
b7Dfor information concerning the case entitled CP, USA, Ohio District, Cleveland  
Division, IS-C (100-989)Services - May 1-31, 1960 - \$50.00Signed: Authority (date) CV letter Jan. 14, 1960.Period Covered by Payment May 1-31, 1960.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-96 BY SP4-BJ/TMG  
348768Authorization Checked OK-jmcCheck Number 181Receipts Received yesVoucher Prepared 6/6/60 Item 12

Approved:

AWP  
SACInformant's File No. Date of Actual Payment 6/1/60 By Whom 

SEA	FILED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI — CLEVELAND	

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 6/1/60

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI

SUBJECT:

☐ PCI ☐ PSI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Dates of Contact 5/3, 5/9, 5/10, 5/19, 5/24, 5/26, 6/1			
Titles and File #s on which contacted			
65-2728	100-24697	100-19721	100-24605
100-19180	100-21524	105-4209	100-18833
100-2051	[redacted]	100-15976	100-23281
100-16357	140-1654	100-12016	[redacted]
100-17193	140-1653	100-19462	140-1658
100-20420	100-16893	100-11671	100-24710
	100-24706	100-17510	

Purpose and results of contact

☒ Negative  
☐ Positive

on 6/1/60 informant was paid \$50.00  
for services for period 5/1-31/60.

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

☒ Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data: Inpt. has been C. residence & will leave CV about 6/15/60.

Rating VB

Coverage CP + POC

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

[Redacted box]

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 6/20/60

FROM : SA

☐ CI ☒ SI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

☐ PCI ☐ PSI

SUBJECT:

Dates of Contact 6/1, 6/3, 6/9, 6/14		
Titles and File #s on which contacted		
100-23573	140-1659	100-18546
100-15663	100-24730	100-24751
100-21747	100-24731	105-4224
100-17262	140-1660	105-4356
122-102	100-9793	
100-10896	100-10712	
Purpose and results of contact		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive		
<p>Info leaving on 6/15 for L.A. Will drive and stop at E. St. Louis enroute will reside c/o Ann Matthews, [redacted] LA for few days until furniture arrives. Will then reside 6255 Van Ness Ave Suite 2, LA, 43, Cal. Ann Matthews is aunt of Lionel Hampton</p>		

☒ Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data

Rating 16

Coverage CP, POC

[Redacted Box]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

SEARCHED  
SER  
JUL 12 1960

[Redacted Box]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
(100-3-104)

June 27, 1960

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]  
(100-23089)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-21-96 BY SP3 STJ/P

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re Cleveland letter dated 5/13/60, and Cleveland letter dated 2/5/60, captioned CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C, relating to [REDACTED]

On June 15, 1960, [REDACTED] left Cleveland to reside in Los Angeles, California. She advised that she and her husband would stop in East St. Louis for a few days, en route, to visit relatives, and upon arriving in Los Angeles would reside temporarily C/o ANN MATTHEWS, [REDACTED] until her furniture is delivered, after which her permanent address will be 6252 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 2, Los Angeles 43, California. ANN MATTHEWS, according to [REDACTED] is an aunt of LIONEL HAMPTON.

[REDACTED] on June 14, 1960, indicated that she had no desire to continue her activities in the Communist Party in Los Angeles. As previously indicated, she does have an interest in publicizing the story of her activities in the Communist Party in some magazine having broad circulation in Negro communities, providing it might be accomplished with the approval of the Bureau.

Referenced Cleveland letter dated May 13, 1960 requested authority to pay [REDACTED] up to \$100 per month for services, plus up to \$20 per month for expenses actually incurred, for a period of two months effective June 1, 1960, and was approved by the Bureau May 18, 1960. No payment was made to informant under this authorization. She was, however, compensated in the amount of \$50 for services for the period May 1-31, 1960.

As indicated in referenced Cleveland letter dated February 5, 1960, a review of the informant file of [REDACTED] has

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland

EBB/lba  
(7)

*close*  
*could call [REDACTED] make [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] 12 mos.*

[redacted]

been conducted. No copies or summaries of Bureau correspondence relating to the Department's interest in using informant as a witness were located, and no Security of Government Employees type cases in which informant has furnished information were found.

[redacted] stated she would maintain her informant status in strict confidence, until such time as she might be requested to testify and requested that her identity as an informant be protected at this time.

Informant's symbol card has been destroyed, and her name card marked cancelled. One year from the date of this communication the security flash notice for [redacted] will be cancelled.

One photograph of [redacted] (Mrs JULIA BROWN) is enclosed herewith for the information of the Los Angeles Office.



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)

8/1/60

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-54554)

CP, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rebulet, 7/14/60.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter, Los Angeles discretely contacted [redacted] and approached her concerning the writing of a third letter to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] was willing to prepare such a letter and under the guidance of the Los Angeles Office, has prepared the following letter:

"Los Angeles, Cal.  
July 26, 1960

"My dear Ben:

"I wrote you two letters and did not receive an answer from either letter, so this time I am not sending my address for fear if you answer this one, it will be too hot for me to read. Smile!

"I am in the most beautiful city I believe I have ever been in, to me it is heaven, and I have been all over the USA. The weather is ideal, and I have found the people

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Cleveland
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-23039)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - [redacted])
- IJM:pal
- (6)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 SA/TM

ON 8-9-96

248768

[redacted]

SERIALIZED FILED

UG 5-1960

CLERK

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 6136 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
FOI ACTUALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

here with a most progressive spirit. I feel that I have left the darkness of one world into the light of another world.

"After long consideration I have reached a decision to quietly drop out of the Party for the reason that they are going no place, they have separated themselves from the masses, and the Party is no longer composed of the 'real people.'

"Say what you may the N.A.A.C.P. here in L. A. did a wonderful job at the Democratic Convention and was truly recognized. These are the people who will bring true freedom to our people, and it will pay all of us to get on the N.A.A.C.P. band wagon. The N.A.A.C.P. desperately needs the leadership of a man of your caliber. You, I know, are too fine a person, to valuable to our race to remain in a Party that is stagnant.

"The Negroes in the C.P. have been made fools out of too long already.

"For myself I have found a new life in a new city and a new purpose to work for. BEN, do you know that every Negro man and woman that amounts to anything at all would be most happy if you would leave the Party. You are not doing a service to your race by staying in a Party that only uses the Negro to further their aims.

"I enjoyed working with you but have no regrets of leaving most of the others who do not understand our problems and have not, and will not ever really do any thing about it.

"I hope you will take this as I intend it I am only doing as I see best."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau authority is requested to mail this letter to DAVIS, exercising the usual precautions.

At the time of the contact with [ ] the informant raised the question of either preparing an anti-communist article for publication in a magazine or of appearing on a television show exposing Communism. She very firmly stated that she is desirous of "clearing" herself of the taint of Communism, by exposing herself as an informant of the FBI. She has stated that she has during her many years of loyal service to the FBI lost numerous close friends and alienated a number of close relatives because of her Communist activities.

b7D

She now feels that she wishes to relieve herself of this burden and resume a normal life. She stated that her purpose in openly condemning Communism is primarily for the purpose of justifying her position and restoring the confidence of her friends and relatives in her.

Inasmuch as this is contrary to the Bureau's wishes as outlined in referenced letter, Los Angeles recommends that consideration be given to have her return to Cleveland, Ohio, to appear openly before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, thus serving a definite counterintelligence purpose as well as justifying her past activities.

The Cleveland Office is also requested to give this matter consideration and furnish Los Angeles and the Bureau with their opinions. Los Angeles is not in a position to evaluate her potential as a witness because of a lack of knowledge of her extensive CP activities.

Although the informant is very desirous of clearing her name as soon as possible, she did agree to take no steps along those lines for a period of two months in order that her letter to BENJAMIN DAVIS might have the greatest possible effect. From conversations with her, it is apparent that she has made up her mind to take some definite steps after this two-month's period to publicly justify her position whether or not she receives Bureau approval.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-54554

CONFIDENTIAL

Los Angeles feels that, this being the case, the guidance of the Los Angeles Office would serve to produce a better over-all effect of any activity on her part.

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Los Angeles (100-54554)

August 11, 1960

Director, FBI (100-3-104)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-BTJ/R

DN 321-96

Re Los Angeles let August 1, 1960, setting forth the proposed wording for a third letter to be personally sent by [redacted] to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., National Secretary of the Communist Party (CP), USA, seeking to disillusion Davis on communism. While the proposed wording of the letter appears to be satisfactory, the Bureau does not feel that the letter should be sent to Davis in view of the apparent strong desire of [redacted] to "clear" herself at an early date of the taint of communism through the process of publicizing the fact that her communist activities were carried out in the role of an FBI informant. It is not believed that this proposed letter would be very effective on Davis if [redacted] a short time later, publicized her role as an FBI informant.

With regard to the Los Angeles Office suggestion that consideration be given to having [redacted] return to Cleveland, Ohio, to appear openly before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), the Bureau does not feel that this idea should be pursued and no discussion should be had with [redacted] in connection with her appearing before the HCUA.

Since the counterintelligence operation of sending the third letter to Davis is not going to be pursued, the Los Angeles Office is instructed to promptly ascertain from [redacted] just how she prefers or proposes to "clear" her name in connection with her former communist activities. It would be more preferable for the Los Angeles Office to help guide and assist her than it would be for her to operate on her own in this connection. The fact that she has written the two previous letters to Benjamin J. Davis at the suggestion of the FBI, for example, is the type of information that we would not want her to mention in any future publicity covering her informant activities.

2 - Cleveland (100-23089)

CLASSIFIED BY 6136 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
13 1960	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to SAC, Los Angeles  
Re Communist Party, USA  
Counterintelligence Program  
100-3-104

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Any article which [ ] might write for a newspaper or other publication attacking the communist position on the Negro question or any other phase of communist activity would have very little, if any, psychological effect on current active communists if she at the same time publishes the fact that her activities in the CP were carried out as an FBI informant. b7D

The observations and recommendations of the Los Angeles Office should be promptly furnished to the Bureau as to her wishes and the best procedure for [ ] to follow in "clearing" her name of communist taint. She undoubtedly recognizes the fact that she is in a new community where people are not aware of her former communist connections, and that her former Ohio friends are now considerably removed from her. Publicity along the line which she apparently now desires, will bring her into the spotlight and could create new problems for herself in her new community. However, of course, she is the one to make the decision as to her future course of action in this connection.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



SAC, Cleveland (100-23233)

August 12, 1960

Director, FBI (100-425593)

**COMMITTEE FOR TAFT-HARTLEY DEFENDANTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

A review of Bufiles concerning captioned matter discloses that the Department has previously expressed an interest in the availability of [redacted] urfile [redacted] who has been discontinued as a security informant of your office and has indicated a desire to testify publicly. As you are aware, whenever an informant is discontinued and indicates no objection to testifying, this information would be of vital interest to the Department in the event the Department considered the informant's testimony essential in making its case before the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Bureau notes that you previously advised that a review of the informant file of [redacted] disclosed no indication that the Department had ever expressed an interest in the availability of this particular individual. It appears your review should have been more thorough and complete. Your attention is directed specifically to Bulet to Chicago captioned "Provisional Committee to Aid Victims of Taft-Hartley; Committee for Taft-Hartley Defendants; IS - C, ISA 1950," dated 12-17-57, copies your office, and your replies thereto dated 12-26-57 and 6-4-58, both in captioned matter. [redacted] was specifically mentioned in each of the above communications as being an individual in whom the Department was specifically interested. However, when this informant was discontinued, you did not advise the Bureau of this fact under instant caption.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

You should insure that hereafter when the Department expresses an interest in the availability of an informant to testify, that a copy of the communication advising of the Department's interest, as well as your reply thereto, is placed in the informant's file. If this simple administrative procedure is followed, whenever an informant is discontinued and will testify, you will be able to advise the Bureau of this fact and as observed above, may enable the Department to make its case against a particular subversive organization. This should be brought to the attention of all Agents handling security matters.

① - Cleveland [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP3-BJ/E  
355504

SERIAL [redacted] FILED [redacted]  
AUG 13 1960

12/8

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)

August 17, 1960

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089)

CP, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Los Angeles letter 8/1/60, regarding [redacted] b7D  
indicating that she wishes to "openly condemn Communism"  
in order to restore the confidence of her friends and  
relatives in her, and requesting Cleveland to furnish an  
opinion, and Bureau letter 8/11/60. It would appear that  
while she may be somewhat concerned about her reputation  
among her friends and relatives, this factor did not  
seem to be of much concern to her in the past. Former  
[redacted] gave the impression of being financially  
ambitious, and now may feel that she can capitalize on  
her experiences in the CP to her financial advantage,  
and for the prestige she may believe such publicity will  
afford her.

There is enclosed herewith for the Los Angeles Office  
a signed statement of cooperation executed by [redacted]  
[redacted] on November 6, 1952, which Los Angeles may wish  
to show to her, should it appear appropriate to do so.

It is noted, also, that Bureau letter, August 12, 1960,  
captioned "Committee for Taft-Hartley Defendants, IS-C"  
(Bureau file 100-425898) reflects that the Department has  
previously expressed an interest in the availability of  
[redacted] as a potential witness.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (1-100-54554)  
[redacted] (Encl. 1) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland [redacted]  
EBB:mef  
(6)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4-BATMG  
9-8-96  
348768

CLASSIFIED BY 6136 on 12/3/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]



9/6/60

ENCODE

TELETYPE

ROUTINE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (100-54554)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS-C.

REBULET AUGUST ELEVEN LAST. OBSERVATIONS LAST PARAGRAPH  
REBULET BROUGHT TO INFORMANT'S ATTENTION SEVERAL OCCASIONS  
DURING PAST SEVERAL WEEKS. INFORMANT AGREED NOT TO PUBLICIZE  
HER INFORMANT STATUS WITH BUREAU PRIOR TO CHECKING WITH  
CONTACTING AGENT. HOWEVER, WHEN CONTACTED <sup>9/6</sup> ~~TODAY~~, INFORMANT  
STATED THAT ON AUGUST TWENTYNINE LAST INFORMANT WROTE LETTER  
TO ART LINKLETTER, TV MASTER OF CEREMONIES, STATING QUOTE I  
WAS A SPY FOR THE FBI IN THE CP UNDERGROUND IN CLEVELAND. MY  
SUPERIORS HAVE GIVEN PERMISSION FOR ME TO MAKE KNOWN MY  
INFORMANT ACTIVITIES. END QUOTE. INFORMANT THEN STATED SHE  
REQUESTED LINKLETTER TO ADVISE IF HE COULD USE HER ON TV.  
INFORMANT STATES NO ANSWER RECEIVED TO DATE. LOS ANGELES DID  
NOT GIVE ABOVE CLAIMED AUTHORITY TO INFORMANT, AND IT WAS  
EMPHATICALLY POINTED OUT TO HER THAT SHE IS ACTING CONTRARY  
TO HER PREVIOUSLY STATED POSITION TO ADVISE BUREAU PRIOR TO  
TAKING ANY ACTION ALONG PUBLICITY LINE. LOS ANGELES INDICES

cc: Cleveland (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED [REDACTED])

EFL:DRU  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-21-96 BY SP3BJ/K

SERIALIZED FILED  
SEP 9 1960  
FBI - CLEVELAND

PAGE TWO

REFLECT LINKLETTER SUBJECT BUFILE FOUR SIX DASH THREE SIX ONE NAUGHT EIGHT IN FAG CASE IN NINETEEN FIFTYNINE WHEN LINKLETTER EXECUTED PSQ IN CONNECTION WITH POSITION AS MEMBER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COHU ELECTRONICS INC., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., STATING HE HAD NO PRIOR ARRESTS. LINKLETTER ARRESTED NINETEEN FORTYTWO BY USM, SAN FRANCISCO, ON CHARGE OF FALSE AFFIDAVIT OF CITIZENSHIP AND RECEIVED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FINE OR SIX MONTHS IN JAIL. FINE PAID AND LINKLETTER RELEASED. USA DECLINED PROSECUTION ON FAG MATTER. NONSPECIFIC COMPLAINTS IN LOS ANGELES FILES CHARGING LINKLETTER ON OCCASION HAS HAD PEOPLE OF SUBVERSIVE TENDENCY ON HIS RADIO PROGRAM IN NINETEEN FORTIES. NUMEROUS OTHER COMMUNICATIONS IN FILE REFLECT LINKLETTER PATRIOTIC CITIZEN, IS ANTICOMMUNIST AND ANTIFASCIST. LINKLETTER NOT KNOWN PERSONALLY TO SAC. HOWEVER FAVORABLE EXPERIENCE ENJOYED BY LOS ANGELES OFFICE WITH LINKLETTER'S OFFICE. AS PREVIOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY LOS ANGELES, IT IS BELIEVED MORE GOOD COULD BE DERIVED FROM DISRUPTIVE STANDPOINT BY HAVING [REDACTED] MAKE PUBLIC HER PREVIOUS C P MEMBERSHIP IN CLEVELAND RATHER THAN LOS ANGELES SINCE SHE SERVED FOR NINE YEARS AS INFORMANT IN CLEVELAND AREA. IT IS BELIEVED [REDACTED] ALSO WOULD BENEFIT MORE IN CLEVELAND

LA 100-54554

PAGE THREE

THAN LOS ANGELES. IT IS <sup>per</sup>RECOMMENDED MORE CONTROL COULD BE EXERCISED ~~BY HAVING~~ BY HAVING [REDACTED] TESTIFY BEFORE HEARING OF SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE IF ONE IS TO BE HELD IN OHIO THAN COULD BE HAD BY EXPOSURE THROUGH SUCH MEDIA AS TV. SINCE INFORMANT APPEARS INTENT ON SEEKING PUBLICITY AND WITH VIEW TOWARD PROTECTING BUREAU'S INTEREST, LOS ANGELES RECOMMENDS LINKLETTER BE CONTACTED TO DETERMINE <sup>his</sup> ~~THE~~ PLANS <sup>if any, in order to protect Bureau's interests.</sup> ~~TO CONTACT THE BUREAU.~~ <sup>IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO</sup> ~~CONTACT LINKLETTER THROUGH SUCH CONTACT AS DESIRED.~~ NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY LOS ANGELES TO CONTACT LINKLETTER PENDING RECEIPT OF BUREAU'S DESIRES. CLEVELAND ADVISED BY AIR MAIL.

9-9-60

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Airtel

To: SACs Los Angeles [redacted]  
Cleveland [redacted]

From: Director, FBI (100-382107)  
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles radiogram 9-7-60.

It is apparent this individual is determined to seek widespread publicity concerning her activities as an informant despite the Bureau's guidance. The Bureau does not want Linkletter himself, nor his office, contacted at this time as recommended in rerad; however, you should maintain as close contact with this former informant as is necessary to determine the nature of Linkletter's reply to her offer and to keep currently posted regarding all future developments in this particular situation.

The Bureau agrees with the Los Angeles Office that more benefit would be derived from a disruptive standpoint and that [redacted] would benefit more personally if she made public her previous Communist Party membership in Cleveland rather than in Los Angeles.

It is not known at this moment whether the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee is planning any hearings in the Ohio area in the near future. Before the Bureau initiates any inquiries in this respect, Cleveland is instructed to advise how many other informants, if any, would be jeopardized should [redacted] testify publicly in this type of hearing. Bear in mind such a compromise might be brought about through this former informant's publicly naming individuals as members of the Party. If any so named are informants, the resultant publicity could easily cause them to either terminate their services for the Bureau or jump on the band wagon and demand that they also be called to testify so they could "clear their names." Cleveland should also carefully consider any other factors militating against this former informant's appearance before a Congressional subcommittee in Ohio and submit its recommendation concerning this possible step by 9-16-60.

[redacted]

*for [redacted]*

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-21-96 BY SP3-BTJR

9/14/60

PLAIN TEXT

AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

TO: Director, FBI (100-382107)

FROM: SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-22-96 BY SP3-BJ/RS

[REDACTED]  
ReBuair-tel, 9/9/60, relative to informants who might be jeopardized should [REDACTED] testify publicly.

The following current active security informants of the Cleveland Office were known to [REDACTED] to have been affiliated with the CP or CP front organizations:

[REDACTED]  
If [REDACTED] were to testify, she would probably name at least [REDACTED] as having been active in the CP. For her not to do so, might cause the CP to suspect them as informants. The employment of one of these informants would probably be placed in jeopardy since he is a city employee. Another is affiliated with a church and, testimony placing him in the CP, would undoubtedly create difficulties for him. A third informant who is having domestic problems, partly

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles  
1 - Cleveland

EBB/hs  
(5)

[REDACTED] (Info) (RM)

AIR TEL

[REDACTED]

[redacted]

due to his connections with the CP, would be placed in an untenable position. Three of these four informants furnish the most valuable CP information received by the Cleveland Office, and informant coverage might be seriously affected should these informants be placed in jeopardy.

[redacted] was assigned by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP in Cleveland, which she succeeded in doing in the beginning. Later the Cleveland NAACP, which takes an anti-Communist position, removed her from a position of leadership which she had attained in the NAACP, since she had become known as a Communist. Her testimony would not serve to expose any Communist infiltration of the NAACP. Although [redacted] could testify regarding the leadership of the CP, these individuals have been repeatedly exposed in newspapers articles concerning the Smith Act and Taft-Hartley trials in Cleveland.

In view of the foregoing, it would appear that the testimony of [redacted] might be disadvantageous to the Bureau, and it is therefore not recommended that she testify in Cleveland at this time.

September 23, 1960

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles [redacted]  
From: Director, FBI (100-382107)  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re Cleveland airtel 9-14-60.

In view of the comments set forth in referenced airtel, the Bureau concurs with Cleveland's recommendation that testimony of this former informant in connection with any possible hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Ohio would prove disadvantageous to the Bureau. No further steps will be taken along this line at the present time.

Bufiles show that Arthur Gordon Linkletter was arrested by the United States Marshal in San Francisco on 12-10-42 on a charge of false affidavit of citizenship. On 1-19-43 he paid a \$500 fine on a sentence of a fine of that amount or six months in jail. In 1958 Linkletter executed a Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ) in connection with his position as a member of the Board of Directors, Cohn Electronics, Inc., San Diego, California. He failed to indicate under item 29 of that PSQ that he had a prior arrest. The facts in that case were discussed with the appropriate Assistant United States Attorney, Los Angeles, who declined prosecution due to the nature of that offense.

Bufiles also show that Linkletter was a victim in extortion cases investigated by the Bureau in 1954 and 1958. It is noted that during the 1954 investigation, repeated attempts were made by your office to personally interview Linkletter but that he avoided such interviews by claiming his schedule was too "tight" to permit such because of his radio and television activities.

(1) - Cleveland [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-96 BY SP3-BTJ/K

[redacted]  
SERIALIZED FILED  
SEP 23 1960  
[redacted]

**Airtel to SAC, Los Angeles**

**RE:** [REDACTED]

**100-382107**

b7D

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau does not feel it desirable to contact Linkletter or any member of his staff in connection with instant matter. Continue to maintain close liaison with [REDACTED] so that she can immediately furnish your office with all developments arising out of her recent offer to Linkletter to appear on his television program. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all current developments in this matter.



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)  
(100-382107)

9/26/60

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-54554)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6  
b7C  
b7D

CPUSA  
COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-BTJ/R

ON 3-22-96

[redacted] was contacted on 9/22/60 for the purpose of exercising as much control as possible over her proposed efforts to expose herself. Informant advised that on 9/20/60 she had received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as DAVID PATTIT, a producer of the ANN LINDBERGER TV Show. This PATTIT reportedly told the informant that consideration would be given to her appearance if she would identify an agent of the FBI whom PATTIT could call to verify her status. Informant refused to do this stating she would "think the matter over." Informant now advises she will drop any plans to appear on TV or expose herself through any other media pending a decision by the FBI as to the best method of doing this.

The Cleveland Office, by airtel dated 9/14/60, had stated that informant's appearance before an investigating committee would jeopardize a number of informants and therefore advises against it.

Informant advised that she would be very interested in writing an article or series of articles for a national magazine. It is the opinion of the Los Angeles Office that informant, because of an obvious lack of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, should confine such an article to a discussion and condemnation of the attempts of the CP to infiltrate and use the Negro people and legitimate Negro organizations.

[redacted] has advised that she feels she is fully qualified to discuss CP activity in the Negro field in view of her activities while an informant in Cleveland. She stated she is a lifelong friend of BEN DAVIS and W. E. DU BOIS. In addition, she states she is acquainted with WILLIAM PATTERSON, CLAUDE LITTLE-FOOT, and PATTIS PERRY.

-P-

- 4- Bureau (REGISTERED) (AM)
- ②- Cleveland (REGISTERED)
- 2- Los Angeles
- LJM:DRU/DHA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(8) CLASSIFIED BY 1833 on 12/3/77  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles also feels that an appearance by this informant on a TV show with national viewing would serve to enhance her status and assist in having a series of articles published. It should seem that this informant could serve to disillusion many Negro comrades on a national basis in much the same way that the activities of MARION MILLER had a very salutary effect on numerous Jewish comrades. Los Angeles has in mind a TV show such as RALPH EDWARDS' "This is Your Life."

Since Los Angeles has had but limited contact with this informant and is not in possession of sufficient information to evaluate either her sincerity or her ability, the Cleveland Office is requested to furnish Los Angeles and the Bureau a complete summary of the information this informant has furnished and could testify to, or write on, as well as a thorough analysis of her character and her past behavior as an informant.

Based upon the above information, Los Angeles requests the Bureau to give consideration to authorizing Los Angeles to attempt to have this informant appear on a national TV show. In addition, the Bureau is requested to consider, through its liaison contacts, to endeavor to arrange for a series of articles to be published in a national magazine. Consideration should also be given to having these articles "ghost" written.

Los Angeles feels the above constitutes a valuable counterintelligence operation which could have a long-reaching effect on the CP's activities in the Negro field.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)(100-382107)

October 7, 1960

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089) [REDACTED]

b7D

CP-USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/R  
ON 3-22-96

[REDACTED]  
Re Los Angeles letter to the Director 9/26/60 requesting Cleveland to furnish to Los Angeles and the Bureau a complete summary of the information [REDACTED] has furnished and could testify to, or write on, as well as a thorough analysis of her character, and her past behavior as an informant.

It is noted that the information furnished by this informant has been extensive, and is contained in 21 file sections of the Cleveland Office. It is the opinion of the Cleveland Office that she is not capable of writing for publication, and that should the Bureau desire that her reports be utilized as referenced material, that the original reports, or autostatic copies thereof, be used for this purpose.

During the period [REDACTED] furnished information to the Cleveland Office, no derogatory information regarding her came to the attention of the Cleveland Office, and she was considered to be reliable, truthful and of good moral character.

It is noted that Cleveland letter dated 2/5/60, captioned "CP, USA, Counterintelligence Program, IS-C," a copy of which was designated for the Los Angeles Office, contains a brief summary of informant's Party history.

For the further information of the Los Angeles Office, there are enclosed herewith two autostatic copies each of the following:

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 4 - Los Angeles (Encl-4)(RM)(AM)
- 2 - Cleveland

EBB/pan  
(10)

CLASSIFIED BY 1833 on 12/4/74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

1. Cleveland airtel to Director 3/1/60, captioned, "CP, USA, Counterintelligence Program, IS-C," regarding the views of the informant regarding the relationship between the CP and the Negro people.

2. Cleveland letter to Director, 6/27/51, setting forth her early contacts with the CP, and her background.

2.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]

DATE: October 7, 1960

b6  
b7C  
b7D

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107)

SUBJECT: FORMER [REDACTED]

ReLAlet to the Bureau dated 9-26-60  
captioned "CPUSA, Counterintelligence Program; [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The Bureau is considering this matter from all angles and until some definite plan is formulated, your office should hold in abeyance the preparation of a complete summary of material furnished by this former informant as requested in refLAlet. The Bureau will advise both your office and Los Angeles in the near future of further action required.

1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-96 BY SP3-BJ/K

OCT 29 1960

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
[REDACTED]	

Nov. 22, 1960.

Memo, SAC

From: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Rebulet 10/7/60.

Until such time as the Bureau advises regarding any further action required in this matter, it is suggested that this case be CLOSED. *pk*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-30-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

NOV 23 1960  
FBI - CLEVELAND

SAC, Los Angeles [redacted]

November 23, 1960

Director, FBI (100-382197)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-BTJ/K

3-22-96

Rebulet to Cleveland dated 10-7-60, a copy of which was designated for your office.

The Bureau has discussed the possibility of publishing articles written by this former informant with [redacted]

[redacted] expressed considerable interest in this possibility and is willing to handle it.

① Contact [redacted] immediately and determine whether she is still willing to proceed along these lines. Also submit your suggestions and recommendations concerning how this could best be handled and whether she should actually write the article herself or whether it should be entirely ghost-written. Determine her views in this respect and find out specifically what phase of her activities she wants to write about. It appears that because of her past activities in the Party, her race and other factors, her efforts could best be utilized in preparing something which would tend to expose CP efforts to dupe the Negroes.

Cleveland should promptly review the material submitted by her in the past and submit comments along similar lines. At this point, the Bureau feels the best results will be obtained through having any articles prepared after thorough interview of her by a publisher's representative. However, the information gathered from your suggestions and recommendations concerning the above points will be valuable when this matter is discussed in more detail with [redacted]

Both Los Angeles and Cleveland should give this matter prompt attention.

2 - Cleveland [redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 3347 on 12/5/77  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SC. RULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]

NOV 28 1960

[redacted]

NOV 25 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

12/12/60

b7D

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

FORMER [REDACTED]

Re Bureau letter dated 11/23/60, regarding the possibility of publishing articles written by captioned former informant.

[REDACTED] has indicated in the past that she would like to perform a service for the Negro people by exposing CP efforts to infiltrate churches and other organizations by having Communists "pose as angles of mercy" and as loyal citizens, thus leading Negroes to believe that Communists are only interested in the welfare of the Negro people. Whereas she has found "absolutely" as much racial prejudice and "white chauvinism" in the CP as "there is in Mississippi", and that many Negroes who have been duped by the CP and who have become "tools" of the Party, need to have "their eyes opened".

She has indicated that prejudice against Negro CP members has existed for years in the CP in Cleveland, and has been most evident at CP social affairs to which Negro Communists are not invited, although a Negro Communist representative would usually be present. She recalled having attended a CP front group meeting at the "TENNENBAUMS", in a "white" neighborhood, at which she was the only Negro present, and another CP social affair at which RAY and MYRTLE DENNIS and herself, were the only Negroes invited, and she was specifically instructed not to invite other Negroes. She also recalled that MYRTLE DENNIS had stated that she had been invited to a CP social affair as a Negro representative, apparently so that other Negroes would not have to be invited.

In discussions within the CP, concerning the "all-white" CP South East Section, informant has stated that JEAN KRCHMAREK, wife of ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Ohio CP Chairman has

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (Info)
- 1 - Cleveland

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(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-96 BY SP3-BJJ/R



agreed that "white chauvinism" was the real basis for the exclusion of Negro members from the Southeast Section. At a meeting of the Southeast Section Committee, to discuss the "all-white" composition of the section, the Section leaders indicated they would contact CATHERINE MC CASTLE a Negro woman who lives in the area, as does informant, to determine whether she would care to join the Section. MC CASTLE has told informant that she has not yet received an invitation to join the section, and that when the Southeast Section was first organized the Section refused to admit her.

Informant has also referred to the January, 1960, issue of "Mainstream" which contains an article by JEAN KRCHMAREK, entitled "The Battle for Glenville", which tends to support informant's allegation that "white" Communists who propagandize for integration, move away from integrated neighborhoods.

Informant stated that the most flagrant example of the Communist attitude toward the Negro people was characterized by a remark made by FRIEDA KATZ a Cleveland Smith Act defendant, in connection with the TILL case. KATZ is alleged to have stated, "Isn't it a shame, all these good things happening, and we got to go to trial".

Informant also recalled that several years ago, the CP attempted to forcefully integrate a "white" swimming pool. FRIEDA KATZ at that time urged informant to stir up trouble by talking about the forceful integration attempt on the part of the CP.

Informant has also noted that it was obvious at CP meetings that even BERT WASHINGTON, (former Ohio CP Organizer for Negro Cadre, now deceased) had little real influence in the Ohio CP, and followed the lead of the "white" CP functionaries.

Informant recalled that about 2/59, BEN DAVIS visited Cleveland to make a speech, and that she entertained DAVIS, BERT WASHINGTON and MYRTLE DENNIS in her home. Informant knew BEN DAVIS, and his parents in Atlanta, Georgia, 40 years ago. DAVIS in 2/59, spoke against "white chauvinism" in the CP and admitted it existed.

Informant has indicated that the handling of CP funds is also a weakness of the Party, in that there is no proper accounting for Party funds, which are collected and used by CP

[redacted] State functionaries as they please, whether the funds represent dues, sustaining funds or funds collected at CP social affairs.

[redacted] has advised that she first joined the CP in Cleveland in December, 1947, because she believed at that time that the Party was the answer to racial discrimination. She received a CP membership card, and attended CP meetings. In the Summer of 1948 she quit the Party because she found it was not the solution to the problem of racial discrimination.

After becoming an informant in 1951, [redacted] was active in the following Communist front and Communist infiltrated organizations:

- Sojourners for Truth and Justice
- National Negro Labor Council
- Progressive Party
- Civil Rights Congress
- Ohio Bill of Rights Conference
- American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
- National Committee for Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
- Myrtle Dennis Defense Committee
- Ohio Freedom of the Press Committee
- Ohio Committee for Smith Act Defendants
- Committee for Taft-Hartley Defendants

In June, 1956, [redacted] was readmitted into the CP in Cleveland, and assigned by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP. In September, 1956, informant became the Dues Secretary of the CP, Cedar-Central Section, which in 1957 was combined with the CP Glenville Section, and was referred to as the North-East Section, aka., Cedar-Glenville Section. Informant was the Treasurer of the CP Cedar-Glenville Section, in Cleveland, until 2/23/60 on which date she turned over to the Ohio CP State Treasurer the balance of CP funds in her possession amounting to \$70.87.

[redacted] activity in connection with the CP, appears to fall within three separate periods in each of which her relationship to the CP was different. The first, 1947 - 1948 marked her voluntary membership in the CP, and ended with her disillusionment with the organization. The period 1951 - 1956 covered her activity in many CP front groups, on behalf of the FBI. From June, 1956 to 1960, as an

[REDACTED]

informant, she again became a member of the CP, assigned to infiltrate the NAACP, and handled Party funds in one section, in Cleveland.

The Cleveland Office agrees that the best results will be obtained through having any articles prepared after interview of her by a publisher's representative.

December 21, 1960

Airtel

To: SACs, Los Angeles [redacted]  
Cleveland [redacted]

From: Director, FBI (100-332107)

[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ReCVlet 12-12-60, LAlet 12-1-60 and Bulet to LA  
11-23-60.

For the information of Cleveland, to which copies of Bureau letter dated 11-23-60 were directed, the Los Angeles Office advised that [redacted] indicated she is most willing and desirous of exposing herself as an informant through a series of articles as proposed. She further stated she is perfectly willing to have her articles "ghost written" and has no objection to being interviewed by any publishers' representatives. She did indicate she may require a bit of refreshing concerning some specific dates, names, organizations and other details which might be necessary to use in the articles. In this respect Los Angeles advised on 12-1-60 that in order to properly refresh her memory along lines deemed most desirable by the Cleveland Office, Los Angeles should be in possession of a summary of the material furnished by this former informant.

While it would be desirable to have [redacted] refresh her recollection by reviewing statements previously submitted by her, Los Angeles' attention is directed to the instructions contained in Supplement Number 4, (Revised) of Departmental Order 3464 which provides that any information obtained from the FBI shall not be furnished to any person outside of the Department of Justice except upon the specific authority of the Attorney General. This regulation is set forth in full on page 12, Part II, Section 8, Manual of Rules and Regulations. The Bureau does not desire to request such permission from the Attorney General in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-22-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
DEC 22 1960

Airtel to SACs, Los Angeles  
Cleveland

RE: [REDACTED]  
100-382107

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Therefore, tell [REDACTED] the Bureau will arrange to have her interviewed by a representative of a competent and reputable publishing house so that she can discuss the possibility of having an article or series of articles written portraying the methods the Communist Party (CP) uses to infiltrate legitimate Negro organizations and to dupe the Negro people as a whole. Advise her we cannot let her review her statements because it is prohibited by law, and point out to her the provisions of Supplement Number 4 (Revised) as outlined above. Tell her to do the best she can from memory.

The Bureau will recontact [REDACTED] within the next few days to inform him of the identity and address of this former informant. [REDACTED] will undoubtedly, make plans for a prompt interview of former [REDACTED] either by himself or by another representative of his publishing company. In the event he or his representative contacts the Los Angeles Office, assistance should be provided him by arranging an introduction to this former informant, if requested, but Los Angeles Agents should not sit in on any interviews conducted with her.

[REDACTED] will also be advised that the Bureau desires to see any articles before they are actually published, not to approve them as such, but to review them for inaccuracies and for any statements allegedly bearing upon general Bureau policy. [REDACTED] should not be informed of this step. If these articles are first submitted to your office by the publisher's representative in the field, they should in turn be forwarded immediately to Cleveland for review against the material contained in her file, and Los Angeles and the Bureau then advised by Cleveland of any discrepancies noted or other changes suggested.

1/3/61

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

arrived Los Angeles 12/29/60 and called at Los Angeles Office at approximately 2:00 p.m. that date. He indicated a photographer from New York was coming out but had been delayed due to bad weather. [REDACTED] was taken to the home of informant and introduced to her on 12/29/60.

In line with Bureau airtel 12/21/60, the informant had previously been advised that a representative of this publishing company would be contacting her and that she was free to discuss with him information for an article on the attempts of the Communist Party to infiltrate Negro organizations. She was also advised that the Bureau could not allow her to review her informant reports, but she should do the best she could from memory.

[REDACTED] interviewed informant on Friday, Friday night, during the day Saturday and during the day Sunday. He departed Los Angeles for Chicago Sunday evening, 1/1/61. [REDACTED] indicated it was his understanding that after article is prepared, it will be furnished to his Washington office along with photographs and that his Washington office will in turn submit it to Bureau headquarters, Washington, D. C. to be read for inaccuracies.

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
1 - Cleveland [REDACTED] (Info) (REGISTERED)  
1 - Los Angeles  
EFL:lah  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 3-22-96 BY SP3-BJJ/R

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

JAN 5 1961

Jan. 20, 1961.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]

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[redacted] now residing in LA, was interviewed by a representative of the Johnson Publishing Company, 12/29/60-1/1/61, who is to prepare an article by subject for publication. The article according to LA airtel 1/3/61 is to be submitted to the Bureau, to be read for inaccuracies.

Buairtel 12/21/60 would indicate that the article is to be eventually reviewed by Cleveland, for comparison with information previously submitted by [redacted]

Until such time as the article is furnished to this office by the Bureau, it is suggested that this case be placed in P\* status.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-5-96 BY SP4BHT/MG  
348768

[redacted]  
SERIALIZED gr FILED gr  
JAN 20 1961  
FBI — CLEVELAND gr

*(Make P\*)*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CV [REDACTED]

DATE: February 23, 1961

FROM : [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the Special Investigations Unit, Cleveland Police Department, called me today regarding former source. He stated he had just received a call from [REDACTED] who is the police press reporter, that the picture of JULIA BROWN [REDACTED] is to appear on the next issue of "Ebony" magazine and her story regarding her services as an informant for the FBI would appear in that issue. He stated [REDACTED] was interested in any information which [REDACTED] could furnish in connection with a story that may be forthcoming in the "Cleveland Press" regarding this.

[REDACTED] pointed out that the story was written by SIMIAN BOOKER and briefly would reflect her previous CP membership, her leaving the Party and then her re-entering the Party at the request of the FBI. What [REDACTED] was primarily interested in was some corroborating information from [REDACTED] indicating that JULIA BROWN was observed by the Police Department attending various meetings and activities such as she would describe in the "Ebony" article.

I told [REDACTED] that we were aware that JULIA BROWN was interviewed for such an article and that it would be forthcoming at some time in the future and that any information which he desired to furnish [REDACTED] would be within his discretion. [REDACTED] indicated that this was enough information for him to handle any inquiries [REDACTED] may make of him.

AWP:eds  
(2)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 6-3-96 BY SP-5 BJA/TMC

348768

SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 23 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	



March 7, 1961.

Memo, SAC [REDACTED]

From: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
JULIA C. BROWN

Attached article by JULIA C. BROWN was published in the March, 1961 issue of EBONY MAGAZINE, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16, Ill, and is being designated for the 1A section of [REDACTED]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

[REDACTED]  
SERIALIZED  
MAR-7 1961  
— CLEVELAND

3/9/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429200)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23714)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A  
MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY  
IS - C

Re Bureau letter, 3/6/61, enclosing Departmental memorandum, 2/23/61, requesting info as to the availability of enumerated informants to testify in an administrative hearing and listing reports from various offices and informants who furnished info contained in reports.

Among persons listed in Departmental memorandum is that of SA [redacted] 3/31/59, at Cleveland, and availability of CV T-2, CV T-3, CV T-4 and CV T-6 is requested. It is noted that CV T-2 in this report is [redacted] who is also listed as CV T-5 in report of SA [redacted] dated 3/25/59, at Philadelphia.

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b7D

Inasmuch as Philadelphia will submit a letterhead memo to the Bureau which will include the availability of [redacted] UACB the availability of [redacted] will be omitted from letterhead memo to be submitted by Cleveland.

It is noted that CV T-3 in report of SA [redacted] in [redacted] (JULIA C. BROWN) who now resides in Los Angeles, and who is the author of the article, "I Was A Spy for the FBI," which has been published in the March, 1961, issue of ELONY magazine.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - 100-332107) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-43850) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles [redacted] (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland [redacted]

EEB:das  
(9)

AIR  
TEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-SJATMG

348768

CV 100-23714

b7D

In accordance with referenced Bureau letter, Los Angeles is requested to contact [redacted] and ascertain her availability and willingness to testify in an administrative hearing, in connection with possible designation of captioned organization under Executive Order 10450. Los Angeles is also requested to furnish the current address and telephone number of [redacted] for inclusion in the letterhead memo which is to be submitted by the Cleveland Office to the Bureau by 3/24/61.

SAC, CLEVELAND (65-721 Sub 1)

3/17/61

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b7D

SA [REDACTED]

ANTHONY KROCHMARZ  
TS-C

[REDACTED] advised on 2/23/61 that on that date [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that his parents have been communists for many years and are likely to be thrown in jail at any time. He said that his step-father was arrested and tried on charges of attempting to overthrow the Government by force and violence. He said that anyone who knew KRON knows that this was not true because he is a gentle man and opposed to violence. [REDACTED] said that KRON would not even use violence against him. [REDACTED] further said that his parents have never tried to hide their beliefs. [REDACTED] also said that luckily his step-father's name is different from [REDACTED] and he did not suffer as much as he might have from all [REDACTED] publicity.

The source further advised on the same date that an unknown man from Youngstown contacted ANTHONY KROCHMARZ and asked when they might expect to see KRON. According to the source, KRON stated that someone else was supposed to have been down there. KRON stated that when he finds out when either himself or someone else will be in Youngstown he will drop this man a line. The man said that there was something brewing in Youngstown that was very important. KRON stated that he imagined that someone would be in touch with them within the next couple of weeks.

[REDACTED] advised on 2/24/61 that DAVE KATZ asked ANTHONY KROCHMARZ if he had seen the articles on JULIA BROWN in the previous evening's paper. KRON said that he had seen them and asked KATZ to save the clippings.

[REDACTED] advised on 3/3/61 that CARL WINTER arrived in Cleveland on that date and that he was going to the KROCHMARZ's residence.

The source advised on the same date that DON ROTHENBERG contacted ANTHONY KROCHMARZ in response to a request by KRON that DON get in touch with him. According to the source, KRON stated that he knew DON was busy but he would like to see him. The source reported that DON readily agreed to meet KRON but they could not decide on a date acceptable to both. The matter was left open and KRON stated he would get in touch with DON the following Saturday.

65-721 ANTHONY KROCHMARZ  
100-24630 [REDACTED]  
200-16924 JEAN KROCHMARZ  
100- [REDACTED] YOUNGSTOWN 2P

100-237 DAVE KATZ  
100- [REDACTED] JULIA BROWN  
100-13406 DON ROTHENBERG

RSH/rb  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348106

[REDACTED]	
SERIALIZED	INDEXED
MAR 17 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

3-22-61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136078)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23714)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE  
FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY  
IS - C

Re NY airtel to Bureau, 3-14-61, and Bulet 3-6-61,  
requesting availability of certain informants, with  
Buded 3-24-61.

Re NY airtel refers to report of SA [redacted]  
9-18-58, at NY in which T-24 is [redacted]

b6  
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b7D

[redacted] may be described as a current active informant  
furnishing info of value to this Bureau in the internal  
security field.

Re NY airtel also refers to report of SA [redacted]  
[redacted] 6-17-59, at NY in which T-11 is [redacted]

[redacted] is Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN, 6252 South Van  
Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., unlisted telephone number  
PLeasant 8-2311. Mrs. BROWN was an informant of the FBI  
during the period 1951-60 and was paid for her services  
and reimbursed for expenses. She was a member of the CP  
during the period 1947-48, and 1956-60, and active in  
subversive movements during the periods 1947-48 and 1951-60.  
She has not previously testified, and no info is known which  
would effect her credibility as a witness. Mrs. BROWN was  
contacted on 3-14-61, at which time she indicated that she  
is available and willing to testify in an administrative  
hearing in connection with the Provisional Organizing  
Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP.

2 - New York (RM)  
3 - Cleveland (1-1)

EBB: tmr  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP-8 BAI/MLG  
348768

3/22/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429200)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23714)  
RE: PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR  
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY  
IS-C

Rebulet 3/6/61 enclosing copy of a departmental memorandum dated 2/28/61 referring to Cleveland report dated 3/31/59 in instant case, and requesting availability status of informants mentioned in the report.

Security informants who furnished information contained in above report are:

CV T-2 -

CV T-3 -

[REDACTED] Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN, who was utilized in connection with the Counter-Intelligence Program, and who is the author of the article, "I Was A Spy for the FBI", which has been published in the March, 1961 issue of EBONY magazine.

CV T-4 -

5 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (M)  
4 - Cleveland [REDACTED]

EBB:mer  
(12)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

CV 100-23714

CV T-6 -

b7D

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, regarding the availability status of the above sources.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Cleveland, Ohio

March 22, 1961

**PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE  
FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST  
PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

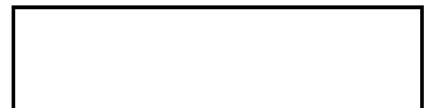
Reference is made to Departmental memorandum of [redacted] Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, dated February 28, 1961, and report of SA [redacted] dated March 31, 1959 at Cleveland, Ohio, in captioned matter.

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Confidential informants, utilized in report dated March 31, 1959, and their availability are as follows:

- CV T-2 - is a current, active informant furnishing information of value to this Bureau in the internal security field
- CV T-3 - is Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN, 6252 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, unlisted telephone number Pleasant 8-2311. Mrs. BROWN was an informant of the FBI during the period 1951-1960 and was paid for her services and reimbursed for expenses. She was a member of the Communist Party during the period 1947-1948, and 1956-1960, and active in subversive movements during the period 1947-1948 and 1951-1960. She has not previously testified, and no information is known which would effect her credibility as a witness. Mrs. BROWN was contacted on March 14, 1961 at which time she indicated that she is available and willing to testify in an administrative hearing in connection with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-76 BY SP3-BTJ/P





CV E-4

is a current active informant  
furnishing information of value to  
this Bureau in the internal security  
field.

CV E-X6

is a current active informant  
furnishing information of value to  
this Bureau in the internal security  
field.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

the report of SR  
dated 1/17/60 at  
Chicago, Ill



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
March 23, 1961

100-429200

Re: Provisional Organizing Committee for  
a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party

b6  
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b7D

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 23, 1961, to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, from [redacted] Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, concerning the captioned organization; and New York letterhead memorandum dated March 23, 1961, setting forth the availability of certain informants to testify in an administrative hearing pursuant to possible designation of the captioned organization under Executive Order 10450.

Set out below is additional information requested in Departmental memorandum concerning the availability of informants utilized in the indicated reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
September 18, 1959

T-24 is currently furnishing information to the Bureau in the internal security field. [redacted] In report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 31, 1959, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
June 17, 1959

[redacted] In report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 31, 1959, at Cleveland, Ohio.

T-3 is Mrs. Julia C. Brown, 6252 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, enlisted telephone number WLOssing 8-2311. Mrs. Brown was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the period 1951-1960 and was paid for her services and

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DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

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MAR 27 1961  
FBI - CLEVELAND

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property  
of the FBI and is loaned to your  
agency; it and its contents are  
not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

**Provisional Organizing Committee for  
a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party**

reimbursed for expenses. She was a member of the Communist Party during the period 1947-1948 and 1956-1960, and active in subversive movements during the periods 1947-1948 and 1951-1960. She has not previously testified, and no information is known which would effect her credibility as a witness. Mrs. Brown was contacted on March 14, 1961, at which time she indicated that she is available and willing to testify in an administrative hearing in connection with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

3/24/61

AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429290)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136970)  
SUBJECT: PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR  
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY  
IS - C  
(OO: NY)

b6  
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b7D

Rebulet 3/6/61; NY airtel to Director 3/14/61, and  
CV airtel to NY 3/22/61.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum  
setting forth the availability of [redacted] as used  
in New York reports dated 9/20/58 and 6/17/59. These informants  
were utilized [redacted] in the above reports, respectively.

[redacted] were also utilized on T-3 and  
[redacted] respectively, in report of SA [redacted] dated 3/31/59  
at Cleveland.

It has recently come to the attention of the NYO that  
the availability of [redacted] may not have been

3 - Bureau (100-429290) (Encl. 7) (RM)

④ - Cleveland (100-23714) (Encl. 4) (RM)

1 - NY 100-136970

(413)

DIA:msb (413)  
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-22-96 BY SP-2 BTJ/K

SERIALIZED <i>2.5.2</i> FILED <i>11.5.2</i>
MAR 27 1961
FBI - CLEVELAND

NY 100-156073

forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

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If Cleveland has not complied with Bulet 3/6/61, they are requested to furnish by return airtel, with letterhead memorandum, to the Bureau, the availability of [redacted] which was utilized as T-4 in report of SA [redacted] dated 3/31/59 at Cleveland. It is pointed out that the availability of [redacted] which was utilized as T-2 in this same report is being handled by Philadelphia in their compliance with Bulet dated 3/6/61.

65-781 (Sub 1)

3/31/61

b6  
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b7D

ANTHONY EDWARDS  
10-5

[redacted] advised on 3/6/61 that on that date ANTHONY EDWARDS arranged to visit the [redacted] residence the following day.

[redacted] advised on 3/7/61 that [redacted] has a checking account with the Cleveland Trust Co., Account No. [redacted]

The same source advised on 3/9/61 that [redacted] stated that her husband was out of town and would not be back until the end of the week.

On 3/11/61 the source furnished information reflecting that [redacted] was in Springfield, O., on that date but would be home that evening.

[redacted] further advised on 3/11/61 that [redacted] and [redacted] discussed the " Ebony " magazine article by JULIA BROWN. They both said the article was "nothing". [redacted] said that she wrote the magazine asking for equal space but she didn't think anything would come of her request. [redacted] said that JULIA is destroying her own people's movement for liberation and is just being used. [redacted] said a lot of people have read the article and are incensed about it. [redacted] said that JULIA did the most damage to herself, and [redacted] said that her neighbors have been telling her that they have no use for a person like this. [redacted] stated that the article will not fool the Negro people and [redacted] said that she had encountered no evidence of hostility.

The source advised that during the above discussion, [redacted] stated that [redacted] isn't work and has been looking for something else without success. She stated that they are trying to live on \$50.00 a week. [redacted] also said that the sale of their house did not go through and she was glad that they would not have to move.

[redacted] advised on 3/12/61 that [redacted] would see [redacted] that evening.

On the same date, the source advised that [redacted] that "BOB, CAR and I" are real excited about seeing you and would like for you to come right over, which [redacted] agreed to do.

65-781 ANTHONY EDWARDS  
100-222 [redacted]  
100-16924 [redacted]  
100-231 [redacted]

BBB/rb/  
(10)

100-237 [redacted]  
100-10462 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-30-96 BY SP4-BPM/MLC

348768

SE	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 31 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

May 22, 1961.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]

Instant case was reopened in connection with the publication of the article, "I Was A Spy for the FBI" in the March 1961 issue of "EBONY" magazine. Inasmuch as this article has been published, it is suggested that this case be closed at this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

[redacted]

SEARCHED .....	INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED <i>Am</i>	FILED <i>Am</i>
MAY 22 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

*Black*

June 19, 1961.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
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b7D

[redacted] on June 1, 1961 telephonically contacted agent at his home. She explained that she was visiting in Cleveland, and would return to her home in Los Angeles on Sunday, June 4, 1961. While in Cleveland she resided at 3891 E. 147 th St., telephone SK-2-7961, and was also visiting with one HELEN HIX, [redacted] telephone [redacted]. She indicated she had also visited her sister in Chicago. She mentioned that she had not received any compensation for her article in EBONY magazine, and that she had been contacted by the HUAC relative to testifying before the HUAC regarding Martin Chancey.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

JUL - 5 1961

Reopen  
assignments  
Currell Dec. 7 last. hater  
[redacted]

SERIALIZED
JUN 20 1961
FBI - CLEVELAND



Date

6-27-61

TO SAC:

(Copies to Offices Checked)

☐ Albany  
☐ Albuquerque  
☐ Anchorage  
☐ Atlanta  
☐ Baltimore  
☐ Birmingham  
☐ Boston  
☐ Buffalo  
☐ Butte  
☐ Charlotte  
☐ Chicago  
☐ Cincinnati  
☒ Cleveland  
☐ Dallas  
☐ Denver  
☐ Detroit  
☐ El Paso

☐ Honolulu  
☐ Houston  
☐ Indianapolis  
☐ Jacksonville  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Knoxville  
☐ Las Vegas  
☐ Little Rock  
☐ Los Angeles  
☐ Louisville  
☐ Memphis  
☐ Miami  
☐ Milwaukee  
☐ Minneapolis  
☐ Mobile  
☐ Newark  
☐ New Haven

☐ New Orleans  
☐ New York City  
☐ Norfolk  
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☐ Portland  
☐ Richmond  
☐ St. Louis  
☐ Salt Lake City  
☐ San Antonio  
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☐ San Francisco  
☐ San Juan

☐ Savannah  
☐ Seattle  
☐ Springfield  
☐ Tampa  
☐ Washington Field  
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bonn  
☐ London  
☐ Madrid  
☐ Mexico D. F.  
☐ Ottawa  
☐ Paris  
☐ Rome  
☐ Rio de Janeiro  
☐ Tokyo

RE:

*Mrs. Julia C. Brown*  
*Former Security Informant*

☒ For information

☐ For appropriate action

☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

REMARKS:

*Attached article appeared in*  
*Vol. 14 - No. 6 (June 1961) issue*  
*of "MAINSTREAM."*

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

Enclosure(s)

Bufile

100-382107

Urfile

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....  
SERIALIZED IMP FILED IMP

JUN 29 1961

## COMMUNICATION: A Study in Infamy

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

**E**BONY magazine is one of the very few Negro periodicals in which American Big Business has any advertising. That fact gives some indication of its character and its status. Big Business never lends a "helping hand" unless the profits are there. It serves only its own interests, although it always attempts to translate its interests into terms of national advancement. Rarely indeed does the Negro get into the picture.

Ebony has "made it" in this world of greed, overflowing with racism, violence and hypocrisy.

In its March issue Ebony carried a story featuring the career of a Mrs. Julia Brown as an agent of the F.B.I. in the Civil Rights Congress (C.R.C.). The record of that now non-existent organization shows it to have been one of the nation's foremost defenders of the constitutional and legal rights of Negroes and their democratic friends persecuted for seeking through struggle full enjoyment of all the benefits of

American democracy. These struggles of a hundred years duration are proof that rights are not given. A hundred years of racist persecution and violence offers a thousand testimonials of the character of American democracy.

Julia Brown was a "finger-woman" of the F.B.I. as it harried, harrassed and hounded those who loved democracy enough to fight for it in America.

Perhaps some of the heroic black men and women Julia Brown "fingered" languish in a federal prison. Once a poor resident of Cleveland's black ghetto Mrs. Brown now lives in her own California home. She too, thanks to the F.B.I. "got a break" in a world of racism whose practices of lynch violence the F.B.I. protects. Her story ought to be told. The magnificent peace corp of Negro students harrassed and imprisoned for fearlessly standing-up for human dignity and American democracy by sitting-in ought to know of Mrs. Brown's journey into infamy. It is the story of the American dehumanizing

process in operation. It has many lessons.

**T**HAT the Negro people will produce their quota of stoolies, finks, stooges and members of the F.B.I. is proof that they do not differ from that group from whom the aides of the murderers of Sacco-Vanzetti, the Rosenbergs and other American martyrs emerged. Yet in a world of racism even the black Judas can only get ten pieces of silver. But where hundreds of new heroes and heroines arise to replace those betrayed there is also proof that in courage, moral stamina and deathless devotion to the cause of human freedom the Negro people are second to none. The shadows of the heroic Negro sit-inners fall like a curse upon the Julia Browns. Neither the Judases nor those who dehumanize them will escape from the wrath and hatred of the people.

Julia Brown had joined the Civil Rights Congress when the fight of that organization to defend the Negro victims of racist terror, to defend those Negroes who were victims of frenzied racist efforts to prevent Negro registration to vote, to freely join political parties of their own choice, to go to any school, to walk the streets, or ride in public conveyances with dignity was at its then highest level.

I do not know how many people

Julia Brown betrayed. Her present affluence is the only measure of her success. Ebony glorifies her record. Whether in this it passes judgement on itself is for you to say. It is an historical fact that through the years all peoples have made of their Judases objects of hatred and of scorn.

Identification of a Negro with the present F.B.I. in any circumstances is a matter seriously to be considered. For centuries the Negro people have fought for enjoyment of their rights. The F.B.I. as agency of government has as consistently been openly or covertly on the side of the enemies of an impartial democracy. This is logical where the policy of government is a racist policy.

The fight for equality of opportunity includes a fight for the right of Negroes to be members of the F.B.I. That is one side of the picture.

A desire to be a member of an organization instrumental in preventing the attainment of such a right presents quite another picture. To join an outfit and for gold betray a sister or brother is infamy.

The corruption of Julia Brown is to be charged to the social order in which we live. Gold is its God. Many will be corrupted by its tainted dollars. Can we glorify such people before our children? Surely there are heroes and heroines to glorify. Let our children note the Du Boises, Paul Robesons, Ben Davises, James Jacksons and their colleagues. The F.B.I. is not now a thing of glory.

FBI Field Office Wanted-Flash-Cancellation Notice  
FD-165 (8-15-55)

To: Director, FBI (100-382107) Attention: Identification Division

Date 7-7-61

From: SAC, Cleveland

Re:

b7D

☐ Place, or ☒ Cancel, stop in files of Identification Division for reasons indicated:

☐ Wanted for

Flash: ☐ Security Index

☒ Security Informant

☐ Criminal Informant

☐ Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence

☐ Probation

☒ Cancel because discontinued as Security Informant by Cleveland in  
June, 1960

Furnish: ☐ Photo if possible

☐ Identification Record

Name <b>Mrs. JULIA FORTSON BROWN</b>		If application for pardon or probation flash desired, give following if pertinent:	
Aliases <b>nee: Julia Fortson, Mrs. Curlee Brown, Mrs. Edward Harris, Mrs. Jack Latimer, Mrs. Fred Brice</b>		Date of Sentence	
		Place of Sentence	
FBI #	Other #	Charge	
Fingerprint Classification		Contributor of Fingerprints	
		Actual Sentence Imposed	
Birth Date <b>1-11-98</b>		Suspended Sentence Imposed	
Birthplace <b>Atlanta, Georgia</b>		Probation Imposed	
Race <b>Negro</b>	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	Period of Probation From To	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BTJ/K

Source To Be Notified If Information Received

SAC, CLEVELAND

1-Bureau (RM)

1-Cleveland

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THIS FORM

*In all instances when FBI number is known it should be furnished. When it is not known, furnish following descriptive data in addition to that requested on face of form:*

Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion
Scars, Marks and Peculiarities				
Nationality	Occupation	Residence		

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

*If an application for pardon after completion of sentence flash is requested, source to be notified if information received by Identification Division is Special Inquiry Section, Investigative Division.*

*When probation flash requested appropriate United States Probation office should be indicated for referral of subsequent arrest information.*

*If subject's fingerprints are submitted, forward to the Identification Division stapled to this form. Cover memo not necessary.*

*Form FD-165, when involving matters concerning security informants and the Security Index, should be forwarded to the Bureau by "Registered Mail."*

8/16/61

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]  
SUBJECT: Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re Los Angeles letter 8/9/61.

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN advised this date that she had been contacted by Mrs. WHEELER, wife of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) who advised Mrs. BROWN that WHEELER was in Washington and instructed his wife to contact the informant to advise her that she was to appear before the HCUA in Washington, D.C. on 8/23/61. Reservations for Mrs. BROWN's travel have been made and she is due to leave Los Angeles 8/22/61.

3- Bureau (AM)  
(1) Cleveland (Info) [REDACTED]  
1- Washington Field Office (Info) (AM)  
1- Los Angeles  
LTH:DHA  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-25-96 BY SP3-BTJ/r

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

AUG 17 1961

870

onfc

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

9/1/61

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re: Los Angeles letter dated 8/16/61.

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN advised this date that she had appeared as a witness before a closed session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C. on 8/23, 24, 25, and 28/61.

In addition, Mrs. BROWN stated that she had been told that she would probably be called back for further sessions in late September, 1961.

The Bureau will be kept advised.

P  
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
1 - Cleveland [REDACTED]  
1 - Washington Field Office (Info)  
1 - Los Angeles  
LJH:gon  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BTJ/K

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 1 1961

FBI - CLEVELAND

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)(61-7582)

Sept. 26, 1961

*W* SAC, CLEVELAND [redacted] (100-17805)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
HEARINGS, CLEVELAND, OHIO

[redacted] Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, on September 25, 1961, advised that he had been recently contacted by [redacted] (ph) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), relative to individuals identified by [redacted] in executive session as being affiliated with the Communist Party (CP). [redacted] indicated he desired to ascertain the current location of these persons in contemplation of a subsequent public session and furnished [redacted] with two lists of names. The first list, which is headed "Previously Identified", contains approximately 52 names. The second list, which is headed "No Prior Identification", contains approximately 128 names. Included in the lists are the following Cleveland security informants:

*Lists in 100-17805*

[redacted]

In addition, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had indicated that [redacted] had identified [redacted]

[redacted]

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau may wish to take appropriate action to insure that Cleveland security informants are protected, in the event [redacted] is called upon to testify at an open HCUA hearing in the future. In this connection

4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles [redacted]  
2 - Cleveland

EBB/pan  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BTJ/K

[redacted]



100-17805

It should be noted that the four current informants involved provide a substantial portion of the information relating to CP activity in this area. In addition, any public disclosure of their connection or involvement in CP activity would seriously affect their employments, their church connections, and their personal relationships.

SAC (100-17805)

September 29, 1961

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Attached lists are copies prepared by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] of the Cleveland Police Department from  
the lists left with him by [REDACTED] (ph) of  
the above Committee when he was recently in Cleveland.  
The Bureau has been separately advised concerning  
Cleveland informants appearing on this list.  
Communication to the Bureau appearing in [REDACTED]

2-100-17805

lcc: [REDACTED]

AWP:DH

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-4-96 BY SP4-BJA/TWK  
348768

[REDACTED]

SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 29 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

SAC, Cleveland

November 2, 1961

Director, FBI

WFS. JULIA C. BROWN

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES MEMPHIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-98 BY SP3-BJK

b6  
b7C  
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Enclosures - 2

3 - Washington Field  
3 - Los Angeles

T-11/8

SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 3 - 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

October 11, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland [redacted]  
(100-17805)  
From: Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bureau dated September 26, 1961.

Before any action is undertaken by the Bureau in  
this matter. [redacted]

[redacted] Determine what action will be  
taken [redacted]

[redacted]  
Advise Bureau results of contact with each informant  
together with your specific observations and recommendations  
in each instance. Upon receipt of this information, a  
determination will be made regarding an appropriate course  
of action and you will be advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

[redacted]	
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 12 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

10/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIR TEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107) (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3 BTJ/R

Rebuairtel 10/11/61 instructing Cleveland to advise  
Bureau results of contact with each informant listed in  
Cleveland letter 9/26/61, together with Cleveland's specific  
observations and recommendations in each instance.

[REDACTED]

7 - Bureau  
2 - Cleveland  
(1 - 100-17805)

EBB/mfp  
(9)

*mfp*

AIR TEL

[REDACTED]

F B I

Date: October 19, 1961

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Cleveland    
(100-17805)

b7D

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
 

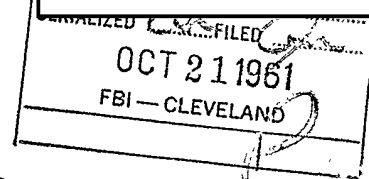
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ReBuairtel 10-11-61.

Bufiles do not disclose receipt of information  
requested in reairtel. Furnish information to Bureau by return  
mail.

*X'd in mail*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-26-82 BY SP3 BTJ/R



Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland

DATE: November 3, 1961

✓ FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Enclosed for Cleveland Office are

Cleveland airtel of October 20, 1961, reported an officer of the Cleveland Police Department had a list of names furnished to the HCUA by Brown and that the officer was endeavoring to obtain current addresses of the subjects contained in the list.

Enclosures - 2

3 - Washington Field  
3 - Los Angeles

T-11/8/61

*Reopen  
assess*

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

*SP3  
See file and*

Letter to Cleveland  
RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN

Cleveland Office should also review the files regarding the subjects' names contained in the list and furnish the Bureau any pertinent information in Cleveland Office files that has not been previously furnished to the Bureau. In the event the subjects reside in territory of other field offices, those field offices should be instructed by Cleveland Office to furnish Bureau any pertinent information which is not in the possession of the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

The Bureau should be advised when this has been done. The Cleveland Office should [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Copies of this letter being furnished to Los Angeles Office for information since Brown resides in Los Angeles territory and has been in contact with Los Angeles Office concerning her testimony before HCUA.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/25/82 BY SP2

9-23-82 SP2-TAD/ABH  
3-26-96 SP3-BJR

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIAL FILED

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

10/31/61

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN advised on 10/23/61, that she had been contacted on that date by a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) from Washington, D. C., advising her that she would not be called for further testimony until early 1962.

The Bureau will be advised of any further contacts with the informant by the HCUA.

- PK -

2-Bureau (REGISTERED)

1-Cleveland [REDACTED] (Info)

(REGISTERED)

1-Washington Field Office (Info)

(REGISTERED)

1-Los Angeles

LJM:jll

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-96 BY SP3-BJR

[REDACTED]  
NOV 6 - 1961  
[REDACTED] *m*

11/7/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-26-76 BY SP3-GJ/K

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARING

Re Bureau letter 11/3/61. [REDACTED]

In accordance with re Bureau letter, it is suggested  
[REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland (1 - 100-17582)  
EEB/jem  
(8)

**AIRTEL**

b6  
b7C  
b7D



All of the above individuals [redacted] Should  
[redacted]  
testimony, CP functionaries may conclude that BROWN is  
attempting to protect some of the negro people she knew in  
the Communist movement. [redacted]  
[redacted]

Nov. 9, 1961.

Memo, SAC [REDACTED]

From: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MRS. JULIA G. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARING

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Pertinent information  
regarding these informants have been previously furnished to the  
Bureau, in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BAT/ING  
348764

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
9 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/15/61

SAC, WFO [redacted] (RUC)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

[redacted] HCUA HEARING

ReBulet 11/3/61 to Cleveland, cc WFO.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. Any information reported therefrom must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- ② - Cleveland [redacted] (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- 2 - WFO  
(1 - 100-22169)

JAC/jak  
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-23-84 BY SP2 TPA/Ad

8-21-86 SPS BTJ/RB

3-26-96 SP3-BTJ/K

SERIALIZED *thms* FH *thms*

NOV 20 1961

11/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

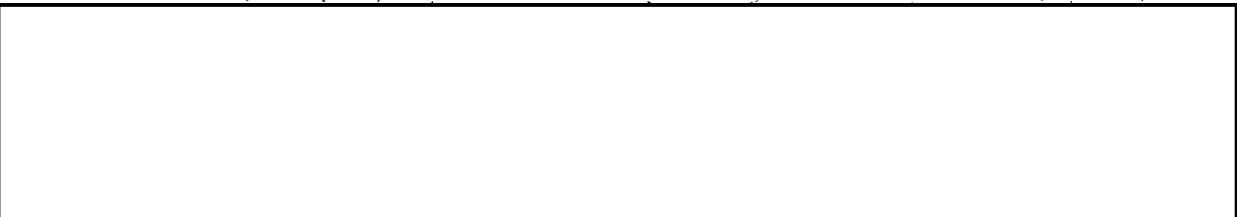
TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-37762)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-25776)  
RE: CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND  
THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR)  
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to Cleveland, 11/13/61, requesting information on legally admissible evidence of the CP membership of MARTIN CHANCEY, a CP official in Cleveland.

A review of Cleveland files reflects that the only witness who appears to be currently available to testify to CHANCEY's CP membership as of a comparatively recent date is Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN, [redacted] and who now resides in Los Angeles, California. BROWN was a Bureau informant from 1951-1960 and was paid for her services and reimbursed for her expenses. She was a member of the CP from 1947-48 and 1956-60, and was active in subversive movements from 1947-48 and 1951-60. She has not previously testified, except as noted below, and no information is known which would affect her credibility as a witness.

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Enclosed for information of Chicago are two copies of a teletype sent to Los Angeles on this date requesting interview with BROWN.

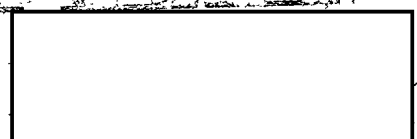


RUC  
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)  
    (1 - [redacted])  
2 - Cleveland  
    (1 - [redacted])

JCS/alc  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

AIRTEL



CV 100-25776

b6  
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b7D

CHANCEY was a defendant in the Smith Act trials in Cleveland in 1953 and some witnesses at that trial could probably identify him as a CP member, but only for periods antedating the trial. There are also several currently active informants of the Cleveland Office who can testify as to CHANCEY's continuing CP membership. It is believed, however, that if available, Mrs. BROWN's testimony would fully fit the requirements of the Chicago Office in instant matter, and accordingly no further information is being supplied by the Cleveland Office.



11/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-25776)

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN, [REDACTED] LOS ANGELES

REQUESTED TO EXPEDITIOUSLY CONTACT BROWN AND ASCERTAIN HER AVAILABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY TO CP MEMBERSHIP OF MARTIN CHANCEY OF CLEVELAND. THIS INFORMATION DESIRED BY CHICAGO OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH IMMEDIATE PREPARATION OF A PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT BY CHICAGO ON CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS PAREN COBDR ENDPAREN ON BASIS OF REQUEST FROM DEPARTMENT PURSUANT TO EO ONE ZERO FOUR FIVE ZERO AND ISA NINETEEN FIFTY. [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

7  
END PAGE ONE

JGS:dkb

2 - CHICAGO (100-37762) (AM) (RM)  
2 - CLEVELAND (100-25776)  
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348 768 [REDACTED]

CV 100-25776

PAGE TWO

IN TELETYPE BROWNS COMPLETE CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE  
NUMBER, STATEMENT AS TO CURRENT AVAILABILITY AND WILLINGNESS  
TO TESTIFY, AND IF UNWILLING REASONS THEREFORE. RESUME OF  
BROWNS BACKGROUND, ETC. BEING SUPPLIED BY CLEVELAND TO CHICAGO  
WITH AIRMAIL COPIES OF THIS TEL.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-83971) (P)

November 23, 1961

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23300)

ANGEL, MIMI [REDACTED]  
SM - C

OO: New York

Re New York letter, 11-20-61, and Bureau letter, 8-23-61, to Chief, Intelligence Division, U. S. Coast Guard.

Referenced Bureau letter requested that the current availability of informants who have previously furnished information concerning the subject be made known to the United States Coast Guard, and that in the case of active informants, a memorandum should be placed in the informant's file to insure that the Coast Guard will be advised in the event the informant's status is changed.

The availability of informants listed in referenced New York letter is as follows:

1. [REDACTED] is a current active informant furnishing information relative to matters affecting the internal security of the United States. He is not available to testify at this time. b7D
2. [REDACTED] Mrs. JUDITH S. BROWN, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Cleveland, Ohio, who until June, 1960, furnished information regarding CP activities to the FBI. She has not publicly testified, but has publicized her activities in the CP in the March, 1961, issue of "Ebony" magazine. Mrs. BROWN currently resides in Los Angeles, California.

RUC

2 - New York (RM)

1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM)

① - Cleveland

1 - [REDACTED]  
① - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
BEN:ra1  
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4 BJA/TMG

348,768

CV 100-25800

b7D

3. [REDACTED] is a current active informant furnishing information regarding subversive activity affecting the internal security of the United States. He is not available as a witness at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED] (100-17805) DATE: December 8, 1961

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107) (61-7582)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARINGS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that it was not known when  
Mrs. Brown would be called for public testimony.

Any pertinent information received by the Cleveland  
Office or the Los Angeles Office pertaining to Mrs. Brown's  
testimony should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

2 - Los Angeles [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-8-80 BY SP2-TAP/w  
5-21-85 SP1 GSK/cal CA# 80-1048  
3-18-87 SP8 BTJ/cal CA# 80-1048  
3-26-96 SP3 BTJ/R

[REDACTED]  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
10 1961  
ND  
[Signature]

# **U. S. REDS CALLED ACTIVE IN CHURCHES**

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (UPI)—A housewife who served for nine years as a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Monday she thought there was "considerable" Communist infiltration in American churches.

Julia Brown, now living here, told the Project Alert anti-Communist school that the party had given orders in 1959 to infiltrate church, civil groups and fraternal orders.

Mrs. Brown said that during her underground work the American Communist party had reported a membership of 75,000, but that today authori-

ties credit the organization with having only 10,000 members.

"Just what became of the other 65,000? she said." In my opinion, they are still working under orders from Moscow."

Mrs. Brown told an audience of nearly 600 in the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium that she had found herself a member of the Communist party when she intended to join a Cleveland civil rights group that acted as a Communist front.

She said Communist party members were on call twenty-four hours a day every day of the year. Discipline was so strict, she said, a member was once reprimanded for watching the wrong television program and another was threatened with expulsion because he "played too much golf."

NEW YORK TIMES  
Dec. 13, 1961.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
DEC 18 1961

AND

she gets around

Dec. 29, 1961.

Memo, SAC [REDACTED]

From: SA [REDACTED]

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MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARING

[REDACTED]

In accordance with rebulet memoranda have been directed to the files [REDACTED] that the Bureau may be furnished with any pertinent information in Cleveland Office files, not previously furnished to the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

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348768

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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DEC 29 1961	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

Director, FBI (100-382107)(61-7582)

December 12, 1961

SAC, CLEVELAND

(100-17805)

b7D

OTHER Exec Session Congress

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-8-80 BY SP4TAP/4  
5-21-85 SPI GSK/KL CA#80-1048  
3-18-87 SP5 BTJ/AL  
CA# 804045 SP3 BTJ/R 4-7-96

Re Bureau letter 11-3-61 and Washington Field  
letter 11-15-61, enclosing for the Bureau and  
Cleveland

3 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles  
2 - Cleveland

EBB/epv

(RM)

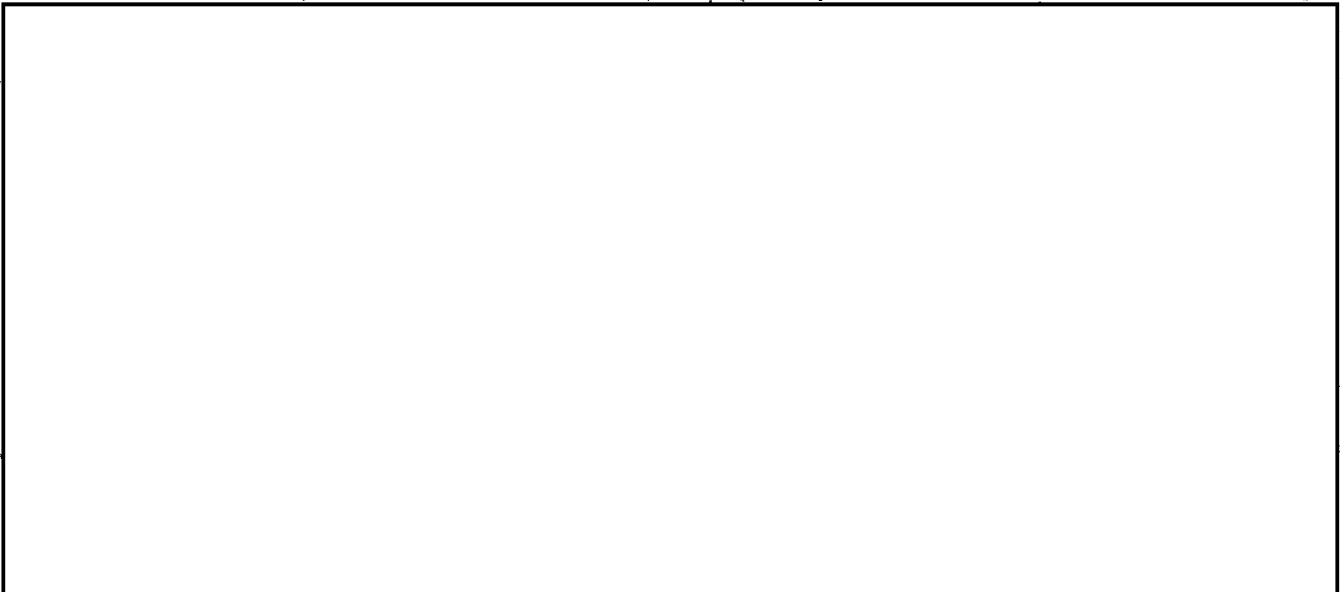
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Filed





It is requested that the interview of Mrs. BROWN be conducted expeditiously in view of the possible public testimony of Mrs. BROWN in the near future.



MRS. JULIA BROWN

## Reveals <sup>3-1</sup> Info Gained While A Spy

LOS ANGELES — (UPI) — A Negro housewife who served for nine years as a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said she thought there was "considerable" Communist infiltration in American churches.

Julia Brown, now a Los Angeles housewife, told the Project Alert Anti-Communist school that the party had given orders in 1959 to infiltrate church, civil groups and fraternal orders.

Former secretary of agriculture Ezra Taft Benson completed the first day's list of speakers with an address on "Is there an internal threat to the American way of life?"

Mrs. Brown said her underground work the

American Communist Party boasted a membership of 75,000 but today authorities credit the organization with having only 10,000 members.

### UNDER SOVIET ORDERS

"Just what became of the other 65,000? In my opinion, they are still working under orders from Moscow," she said.

Other speakers were W. Cleon Skousen, former FBI agent and principal of the Project Alert school; Maj. Gen. Orvil Anderson, USAF (ret.); Cmdr. Paul Terry, USN (ret.); Matt Cvetic, former FBI counterspy; and Dr. Robert Morris, president of the University of Dallas and former chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Mrs. Brown told an audience of nearly 600 in the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium that she found herself a member of the Communist party when she had actually intended to join a Cleveland, Ohio, Civil Rights group which acted as a Communist front.

### ON DUTY 24 HOURS

She said Communist party members are on call 24-hours a day every day of the year. Discipline was so strict within the ranks that a member was once reprimanded for watching the wrong television program and another was threatened with expulsion because he "played too much golf," she said.

Anderson, now executive director of the Air Force Historical Foundation, said that America's present strategy of reacting to Communist threats instead of taking the initiative is a "suicide course."

"A strategy that says you can contain the enemy without him is timidity," the general said.

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CV 348768

DAILY DEFENDER

Edition

Date Dec 13, 1961

Chicago, Illinois

Page 7 Col. 1

Part 1

Editor JOHN H. STEINBOCKE

CHICAGO OFFICE

SERIALIZED

DEC 19 1961

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-383107)

1/3/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES ( [REDACTED] )

-P-  
(HWC)

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Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Re Cleveland letter to the Director dated  
12/12/61.

On 1/2/62, Mrs. BROWN was contacted by SA [REDACTED] concerning her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Washington, D. C., with reference to money paid her by the FBI. Mrs. BROWN stated that she realized that she was compensated for both services and expenses, but could not recall the term "services" and, in order to avoid saying that she was on salary or to imply that she was merely assisting the FBI for financial reasons, she used the terminology as set forth in referenced letter. Mrs. BROWN was cautioned about such inaccuracies and stated that, in the future, she would mention both the services and expenses she received. [REDACTED]

3-Bureau (REGISTERED)

(1-61-7582)

2-Cleveland ( [REDACTED] ) (REGISTERED)

(1-100-17805)

1-Los Angeles

LJM:jjj  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/8/80 BY SP2 JAP/CP  
12-20-93 7803 RDD DK  
3-1-96 SP3-BJ/R 340-00

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JAN 5 1962	
FBI - LAND	

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SAC (65-721 Sub 1)

1/9/62

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SA [REDACTED]

ANTHONY KICHMARSK  
IS-5

[REDACTED] advised on 12/16/61 that on that date ANTHONY KICHMARSK advised FRIEDA KATZ that he had just gotten back in town. FRIEDA commented that she had not seen HENRI or JEAN for awhile. FRIEDA stated she had attended the Civil Liberties Union meeting the previous night but she missed part of the meeting because she can't get anywhere until after nine o'clock because of her job. HENRI commented that in addition to her job and housekeeping, JEAN also writes for the paper and has been taking a course in literature and one in the Russian language.

FRIEDA stated that [REDACTED] must be having trouble again because he called her earlier that morning and wanted to come over. She said she told him she was going to work and couldn't see him today. FRIEDA said she did not know what was up as she called [REDACTED] recently to ask them about spending Christmas together and [REDACTED] said he was going to be in New York and [REDACTED] would be home alone. FRIEDA said that [REDACTED] was nervous about leaving [REDACTED] the last time she talked with him and suggested that HENRI stop over to see [REDACTED] today. HENRI said that he would not be able to and gave no indications of being interested in [REDACTED] problems.

On the same date WALLY KAUFMAN made arrangements to meet with JEAN KICHMARSK later that day.

1/5 [REDACTED] advised on 12/17/61 that FRIEDA KATZ advised JEAN HENRI-KATZ that she heard a news broadcast in which it was mentioned that JULIA BROWN had given a statement that in 1959 the CP had ordered the infiltration of the churches. They both commented that this statement was absolutely ridiculous. They discussed civil rights and FRIEDA talked about the CLU meeting which she and DAVE had attended at which Gov. DICALIE spoke. FRIEDA said that after the meeting DICALIE shook hands with DAVE and they all got a big kick out of it since the Governor didn't know who DAVE was. FRIEDA said she bet that really shook UNIVALEY. FRIEDA said that you don't have to be "one of our kind" to know how bad things have been going in

65-721 ANTHONY KICHMARSK  
100-16924 JEAN KICHMARSK  
100-231 FRIEDA KATZ  
100-237 DAVE KATZ

[REDACTED] JULIA BROWN  
100- RICHARD TUCKER  
100- DOMESTIC ARM.

100-754 ACLE  
100-16795 MARTIN CHANGKEY  
100-16785 GAILY CHANGKEY  
100-18661 WALLY KAUFMAN  
100-19573 JFC  
100- COMMUNITY FORUM

RSH/rb  
(14)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-96 BY SP4-BJ/TMG

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JAN 9 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

the civil rights field as TUBBS was there and he hasn't worked since "this whole business started". FRIENDA said a lot of things could be done if they just had someone to do them.

FRIENDA mentioned New Years celebrations and JENI said that they would be spending both Christmas and New Years with her family. JENI said that she knew of nothing planned locally for the entire holidays. She said she and FRIENDA should plan something and a bunch of the people who never see each other should get together. FRIENDA said that she planned to have a small open house Christmas evening, but she could not afford a big affair. JENI said that she would like to have something but they, she and FRIENDA, are in such a peculiar position it would be better if they didn't plan anything.

FRIENDA said that she was annoyed with the Community Forum group as they are getting more and more exclusive each year, indicating that she was not invited to their holiday affair.

FRIENDA further stated that a lot of people are running for cover and the chorus (probably the JSC) was having a hard time financially. She said that she made a big speech there recently saying that this was no time to give up.

FRIENDA and JENI agreed to get together one night next week.

MEMO: SAC

Cleveland, Ohio  
January 15, 1962

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
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b7D

RE: WALLACE KAUFMAN

CC: 100-18661

100-23158 - V. HARDIN	100-24379 - NALC
100-23153 - M. HARDIN	100-19721 - MIKE GRUBBS
100-237 - DAVE KATZ	100-23484 - MASS ORGS
100-25538 - CCR	100-15155 - W. O. WALKER
100-16731 - EDNA KAUFMAN	65-721 - A. KRCHMAREK
100-17257 - ORGANIZATION	100-5927 - HENRY CRAWFORD
100-17258 - LEGISLATION	100-12062 - CALL & POST
100-20753 - JEAN ROBBINS	[REDACTED] JULIA BROWN
100-17261 - NEGRO	

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	12/20/61	12/21/61	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"Cleveland, Ohio  
Dec. 21, 1961.

"On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1961, WALLY KAUFMAN, Communist Party organizer, called at the residence of VIRGINIA and MELVIN HARDIN, to discuss the work of the Party with them. Only VIRGINIA was at home when WALLY arrived in an old station wagon. MELVIN came home a later later and entered into the discussion.

"WALLY told VIRGINIA that he had recovered from his recent accident, and would be able to return to his work as a painter in Jan. 1962, but would not be able to do any heavy work.

[REDACTED]  
REK/mfc  
(19)

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[REDACTED]

Serialized	Filed
January 15, 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"WALLY asked VIRGINIA if DAVE KATZ, the Chairman of the Southeast Club of the CP had been in touch with VIRGINIA recently, and if she had been attending any recent meetings of this club, and she told him that DAVE had not contacted her, and that she had not attended any recent meetings of the club.

"WALLY was also interested in whether VIRGINIA was active in the Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR). VIRGINIA indicated that she was, but that she had not been notified of any recent meetings. WALLY indicated he had talked to his mother, EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman of the CCR, and that she said the CCR would not get together until after the holidays.

"He stated that EDNA KAUFMAN had called the three TV stations in Cleveland, and that one station had agreed to give her fifteen minutes time for \$30 whenever she is ready to talk about the McCarran Act. KAUFMAN also indicated that VALINA WILLIAMS of radio station WABQ was receptive, and might have EDNA KAUFMAN broadcast her views on the McCarran Act. VIRGINIA commented that according to JEAN ROBBINS, VALINA WILLIAMS had been very helpful in connection with the Mother's Peace March recently.

"KAUFMAN told VIRGINIA that he had just visited MIKE GRUBBS and discussed with her the work of the CP in infiltrating the Negro American Labor Council in Cleveland. MIKE had pointed out that membership in the Council is now open to any employable person, and it would be much easier to infiltrate the Council and set up a Party caucus in the Council. KAUFMAN and VIRGINIA agreed to an early meeting of the CP members in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), which may be held on Jan. 2, 1961. Both VIRGINIA and MELVIN HARDIN are expected to attend the caucus meeting. WALLY was also pleased that the NALC will organize a Women's Committee within the NALC.

[REDACTED]

"ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Ohio CP Chairman had recently met with WALLY KAUFMAN, and KRCHMAREK called his attention to an article or editorial by WILLIAM O. WALKER of the Cleveland Call and Post, which spoke very highly of W. E. B. DU BOIS, BEN DAVIS and PAUL ROBESON. VIRGINIA gave WALLY a copy of WALKER's article from the Call and Post, and WALLY indicated he would give the article to HENRY CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Cedar Club of the CP, who is presently in the hospital.

"WALLY and VIRGINIA also discussed an article in the Sat. Dec. 23, 1961 issue of the Call and Post entitled, 'Counter spy for FBI tells of Red Aims at Los Angeles' by JULIA BROWN, relating the remarks of BROWN before a Project Alert anti-Communist school in Los Angeles.

"VIRGINIA and WALLY agreed that BROWN is 'just a stoolpigeon', and that her comments about the CP were made up from her imagination and were not true. They discussed what in their opinion makes people in the CP become 'stoolpigeons'. VIRGINIA thought it was because people just become confused. WALLY thought that perhaps half the CP members at any Party meeting are 'stoolpigeons', but that without these people 'it would not be a struggle.'

"MELVIN HARDIN came home, and discussed with WALLY the party plans for infiltrating the NALC, and WALLY repeated what he had previously discussed with VIRGINIA. WALLY commented that HENRY CRAWFORD is not doing well, and is undergoing a skin grafting operation.

"When WALLY KAUFMAN left he invited MEL and VIRGINIA to attend a New Year's Eve party at his home, and they indicated they would attend, although they also expect to attend a similar affair sponsored by the NALC to be held at the Call and Post auditorium.

Extreme care must be taken in the use or dissemination of this information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.



Chief, Special Investigations Section  
Los Angeles, California

LOS 50/22-C  
January 2, 1962

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[redacted] Investigator

**Julia Brown - Potential Informant**

On December 11, 1961 I attended the morning session of "Project Alert" at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California. At this "School of Anti-Communism", Subject was scheduled as one of the speakers and was advertised as "a Negro counterespionage".

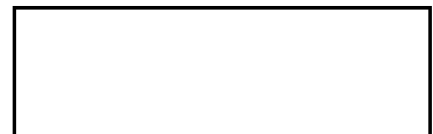
Subject stated in the course of her speech that about Christmas, 1947, she joined the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, believing it to be a civil rights organization. Her "mentor" was a woman named Frieda who handled subject's recruitment and indoctrination and who instructed Subject to attend meetings. Subject told of attending closed meetings four or five times a week at which six or seven members of her group would be present. One of her activities in this group was to work for the Presidential campaign of Henry Wallace and Subject ~~himself~~ ran for some local office which she did not identify in her speech.

After becoming disillusioned with the aims and tactics of the Communist Party, she quit attending meetings and went to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where an agent suggested that she go back into the Communist Party for the purpose of getting information for the FBI. Subject then recontacted "Frieda" who assigned her to work in the office of the Civil Rights Congress. In this same office were the offices of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and those of the Progressive Party. Subject's principal job was to chauffeur "Frieda" wherever she went, and this involved traveling to Akron, Ohio to create a disturbance at a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The date of this hearing could be fixed through verifying Subject's remark that this was on the day when Frieda and her husband were arrested for violation of the Smith Act.

Subject claimed she visited "Frieda" in jail and was asked by Frieda to hide the Civil Rights Congress records in Subject's basement. Subject implied that the records were copied by the FBI while they were in her custody.

Subject told of the formation in 1952 in Cincinnati, Ohio of the Negro Labor Council, which she described as a front organization. Subject became treasurer of the Cleveland Branch and delegate to several regional conferences. She picketed the White House at the time of the agitation in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic

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LOS 15/22-C  
January 2, 1962

opies. She told of instructions given her in 1959 to infiltrate churches and other loyal organizations.

Subject did not indicate when it was that she moved to Los Angeles, but it was indicated in press releases that she was a "Los Angeles housewife".

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

January 19, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

b6  
b7C  
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Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BJJ/K

Re Bureau letter 11/3/61, and Washington Field  
letter 11/15/61, enclosing for the Bureau and Cleveland

[REDACTED]

in accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

[REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (RM)  
② - Cleveland  
EEB/jib  
(8)

[Handwritten signature]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-1705

b7D

Therefore, where the technical classification  
of "membership" in the CP is important in evaluating the  
status of an individual, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Director, FBI (100-98303;  
100-333648; 100-3282107)

January 29, 1962

SAC, Cleveland (100-15369;  
100-15300; [redacted] (RUC)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FRANK HASHMALL, aka,  
SM - C  
OO: New York

SYLVIA DEUTSCH HASHMALL, aka.  
SM - C  
OO: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BJ/R

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN [redacted]  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Reference is also made to Cleveland let to New York,  
1/5/62, regarding FRANK and SYLVIA HASHMALL; New York let to  
Cleveland, 1/18/62, entitled "FRANK HASHMALL, aka., SM-C"; and  
Cleveland let to the Bureau, 1/19/62, captioned "Mrs. JULIA C.  
BROWN."

Referenced Cleveland letter dated January 5, 1962,  
furnished New York [redacted]

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
- 4 - New York (RM)
  - (2 - 100-81658)
  - (2 - 100-63733)
- 3 - Cleveland

EBB/hb  
(12)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

CV 100-15369; 100-15300; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referenced New York letter referred to Cleveland reports regarding FRANK HASHMALL in 1953, 1955 and 1956 in which information furnished by [REDACTED] is set forth, and requested Cleveland to advise New York as to the location of the information reflecting that former [REDACTED] attended CP meetings with FRANK HASHMALL from 1948 to early or middle 1950's [REDACTED]

As reflected in referenced Cleveland letter dated January 19, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CV 100-15369; 100-15300; [REDACTED]

b6  
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b7D

[REDACTED]

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the New York Office [REDACTED] of Mrs. BROWN insofar as it may be inconsistent with information she has furnished in the past in written form, and in accordance with Bureau instructions furnish to the Bureau any pertinent information regarding [REDACTED] which is not in the possession of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

DATE: February 2, 1962

b7D

FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS, CLEVELAND,  
OHIO

Reurlet dated January 19, 1962, advising that  
Julia C. Brown [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

furnish the Bureau names of other subjects who are so  
identified on that basis. In that connection, advise whether  
other informants or sources have identified these subjects  
as members of the CP. Furnish a copy of your letter to  
Los Angeles Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4-1-96 BY SP8-BIJ/R

[REDACTED]

FEB 3 - 1962  
FBI - CLEVELAND

100-17805-381



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

February 6, 1962

SAO, CLEVELAND 4 [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Rebulet to Cleveland, 2-2-62.

Bureau letter dated 11-3-61, requires a review of the  
files of all persons referred to by Mrs. JULIA BROWN  
[REDACTED] and this project is  
currently being handled. As this work is being done,  
the information requested in bulet of 2-2-62, is being  
compiled and on completion of the project the requested  
information will be submitted to the Bureau and Los  
Angeles Office.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (RM)  
② - Cleveland  
RKK:tmr  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/8/80 BY SP2-TM/SP

3-21-85 SP1 GSK/CAL CA#80-1048  
3-18-87 SP8 BTJ/CAL CA#804048  
12-20-93 9803 RDD KC 340.771  
4-1-96 SP3-BTJ/R CA#801048

Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

2/28/62

b7D

SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SP8-BTJ/col 3-18-87  
9803 RDD/PC  
12-20-93 340-771  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-8-80 BY SP2-PH/SP  
5-21-85 SPI GSF/CAL  
4-1-96 SP3-BTJ/R  
C# 80-1048

Re Cleveland let, 1/19/62; Bulet. 2/2/62; and  
Cleveland let, 2/6/62, regarding [REDACTED]

As instructed in referenced Bureau letter, the  
review of the files [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (RM)  
2 - Cleveland  
EBB/hs  
(8)

3-21-62  
[Handwritten signature]

[REDACTED]

Since the fact that she testified is not a secret, could I let this go? or should we protect the review of her information all together?

5010-104  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

DATE: March 15, 1962

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ReCVlet of 2/28/62 which points out that many

[REDACTED] Relet  
suggests Los Angeles Office determine from Mrs. Brown  
what her criteria was for identifying an individual as  
a CP member and to caution her against describing an  
individual as a CP member [REDACTED] unless  
personally known to her that the individual paid CP dues  
or attended closed CP meetings.

In regard to contacting Brown in order to caution  
her not to describe an individual as a CP member unless  
personally known to her that the individual paid CP dues  
or attended closed meetings, such action could be construed  
by her and others to whom her testimony may be of interest  
as the only criteria to be used for determining whether  
an individual is or has been a CP member. Therefore, in

2 - Los Angeles (100-[REDACTED])AL

4-1-96 SP3-BTJ/R 2A# 80#1048  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-8-80 BY SP2 JAR/Sy  
5-21-83 SP1 GSK/cd  
12-20-93 9803 RDD/LC 340771  
3-18-87 CAD 04048

134-19-546  
SEAP  
SER  
MAR 16 1962

[REDACTED] f. Byrd Conf

Letter to Cleveland  
Re: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN

b7D

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

view of the unnecessary restrictions which would be placed on the definition of a Party member to be used by Brown, no contact should be made with Brown for the purpose of advising her what criteria she should use in identifying an individual as a CP member. ✓

For information of Cleveland Office, the Los Angeles Office advised the Bureau that Brown stated on 2/15/62 she had received a telephone call from the HCUA in Washington, D. C., advising her she would not be called to testify again until late 1962 and possibly not until 1963.

FBI

Date: 4-6-62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582) (100-382107)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-17805)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

CV PD, CV, Ohio, on 4-4-62, advised that he understands that an HCUA hearing in Washington, D.C., is scheduled for 5-8-62, and that the following 24 individuals are to be subpoenaed as witnesses:

NAME	CLEVELAND FILE	BUREAU FILE
EUGENE SIDNEY BAYER	101-5	101-3304
ELIZABETH COOPER	100-14434	100-326025
MARTIN CHANCEY	100-16735	100-12226
SADIE HERMAN CHANCEY	100-16785	100-433788
RUTH EMMER	100-10868	100-228476
JACK EMMER	100-11431	100-266899
ETHEL LEE JENNINGS, aka., ETHEL GOODMAN	100-14899	100-50256

29 - Bureau (RM)  
26 - Cleveland

EBB:ral  
(55)

*attach file  
JLB*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
7  
*[Handwritten initials]*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M  
Special Agent in Charge

CV 100-17805

b6  
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b7D

NAME	CLEVELAND FILE	BUREAU FILE
FREIDA ZUCKER KATZ	100-231	100-14078
JEAN G <sup>O</sup> RBACH KRCHMAREK	100-16924	100-355800
JAMES SMID	100-4602	100-225503
REGINA ROSEN SOKOL	100-10074	100-31077
ABRAHAM STRAUSS	100-16795	100-14054
SYLVIA SCHLESSINGER STRAUSS	100-17737	100-47479
PAULINE GAINES TAYLOR	100-11731	100-228739
ELSIE RENEE TARCAI	100-15528	101-129
VIOLET JOAN TARCAI ✓	100-1020	100-304640
MILTON DAVID TENENBAUM	100-18298	100-339525
BERTHA TENENBAUM	100-20929	100-403196
MARGARET BOLDEN WHERRY	100-15197	100-325427
MORRIS KREITNER	100-11826	100-323047
FRIDA SMITH KREITNER	100-17033	100-355030
PHILLIP BARTELL	65-563	100-418399
SAMUEL HANDELMAN	100-2560	100-63894
WALTER SOL HAFFNER	100-16971	100-169886

[redacted] on 4-5-62, advised that Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN [redacted] is also scheduled to appear at the HCUA hearing beginning about 5-3-62.

CV 100-17805

b7D

One copy of instant airtel for Bufile of each listed individual is being submitted in event such dissemination is desired by the Bureau.

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768



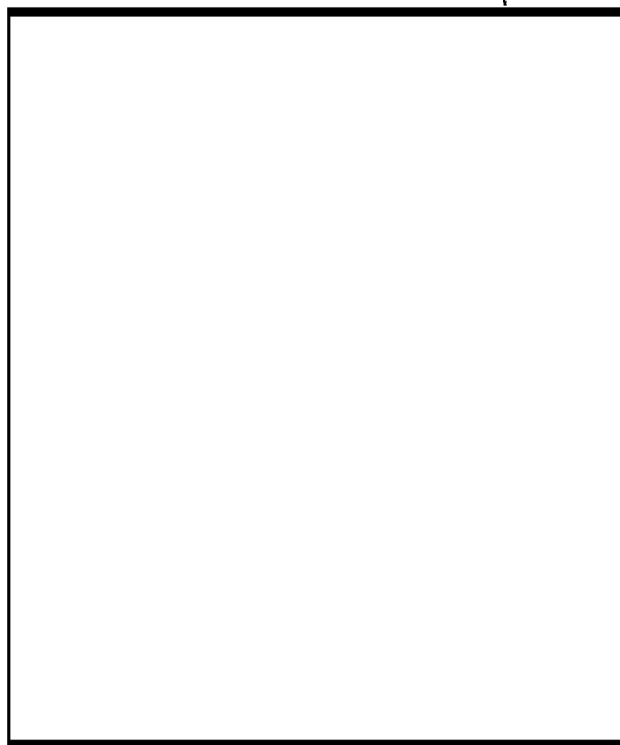
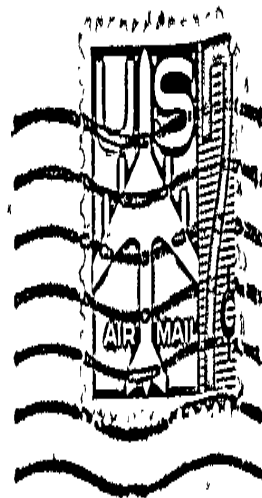
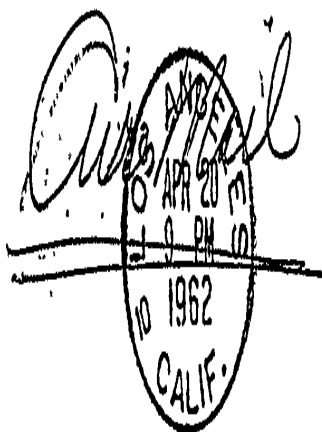
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APR 30 1962  
FBI - CLEVELAND

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6252 So Van Ness  
San Angeles 47 Calif.



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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

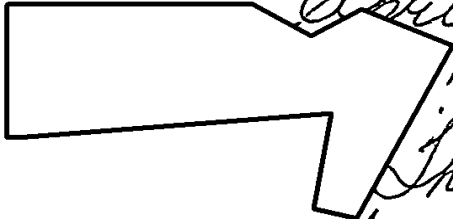
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-06-2010 BY 60324 UC/BAW/DK/CWW

6252 So Van Ness  
Los Angeles 47, Calif.  
April 20, 1962

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 This is the first time I have remembered your name. Smile! I hope you will not be angry for my writing you, but I do need your advice. I am not able to get any here, say how I miss Cleveland.

I tried to get my Social Security, this is the second time, they have refused me, if I have any money coming to me I really need it, Curlee has only one truck and pays his son 35% of the gross amount, and as yet, it hasn't paid for steel. You told me about this, I would not listen. I promise that if you can help me out in any way, I will not say a word to any

2 - -

one, not even Auntie, he doesn't  
know how old I am anyway, and  
very few other people. I do have  
an older sister who knows my real  
age and you of course. You have  
1898 I was 64 the 11<sup>th</sup> of January 1962  
I still look like 45.

Could, and would, you advise me  
I applied after I was exposed, as  
they know what I did. I told them I  
did not receive a salary (a regular one)  
What do you advise, please help  
me if you can.


I am writing a book on at least some  
one is writing it for me, it is going to  
be a big one, he is a very good writer.  
You will be the first to receive a book  
it will be ready for publication some  
time this summer. If you want to know  
more about my business, just ask me.  
I hope you and your family are enjoying the  
best of health. Sincerely yours, Miss Brown

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b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BRONN

2 - Los Angeles (RM)  
 ① - Cleveland  
 ESB/arn  
 (3) *[Signature]*

DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4 BJA/TMG  
348768

 In replying to Mrs. BROWN, it will be suggested that she recontact the Inglewood, California Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, with whom she has been in contact regarding her claim No. 561-62-5273-A.

The foregoing is furnished for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

5/7/62

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)  
RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

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BROWN advised on 5/7/62 that she had been summoned by the HCUA in Los Angeles on 4/27/62 and given an airline ticket and instructed to leave immediately for Cleveland, where she was to contact the local FBI office in order to discuss her coming testimony before the Committee in Washington, D. C. BROWN states she left Los Angeles 4/28/62 and stayed in Cleveland until 5/1/62, at which time she flew on to Washington, D. C. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BROWN states hearings will be held in Washington, D. C. from 5/21 through 5/24/62, with 16 or 17 individuals from Cleveland, Ohio, being subpoenaed. BROWN is to be a friendly witness at this hearing. She will leave Los Angeles on 5/15/62.

3 - Bureau  
② - Cleveland [REDACTED] (AM)  
1 - Los Angeles

LJM/alh  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3 BTJ/R

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Handwritten signature*

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

5/9/62

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

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b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

On April 30, 1962, Mrs. BROWN contacted the Cleveland Office. She stated she was enroute to Washington, D. C., and was spending the day at the home of Mr. & Mrs. ALBERT HUGHES, [REDACTED] telephone: [REDACTED]. She related that subsequent to the publication of her article in "Ebony" magazine, she had been contacted by SIDNEY and RUTH RIFKIN (PH) in Los Angeles, and through them she became a member of "Women for America". She stated she has made a number of speeches at Elsinore, California, and Flagstaff, Arizona, and has received as much as \$100 per speech. She indicated that one CARLETON YOUNG (ph), a writer and actor prepares her speeches, and that he is also writing a book for her, which she expects to be ready for publication this summer. She stated she is in touch with one [REDACTED] (ph), who was formerly an informant for the FBI, but that [REDACTED] has isolated herself and will not make speeches. She also indicated she has been in contact with BOB DIX, the son of the motion picture actor RICHARD DIX, who has produced an anti-Communist film, and that she is the Secretary of a group being formed in Los Angeles called the Silent Guardians, (SG), which is to be composed of former members of the Communist Party, who have furnished information to the government, and that the SG is receiving financial support and is in a position to be of aid to individuals qualified to become SG members.

The above information is furnished for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

2 - Los Angeles (RM)  
① - Cleveland  
EBB/dm  
(3) *clm*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

6-5-96 BY SP4-SAT/MG  
348768

5/15/62

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)  
(62-1664)

RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
PROPOSED HEARINGS

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN advised on 5/14/62 that she was leaving Los Angeles on 5/23/62 for Chicago, would remain there until 5/30/62, at which time she would leave for Washington to appear as a witness for the HCUA, commencing 5/31/62. BROWN advised this hearing concerns CP activities in the Negro element in Cleveland, Ohio, and she has been told that 19 individuals in Cleveland have been subpoenaed to appear. The hearings are scheduled to be open.

In addition, BROWN advised that she is currently writing a book of a biographical nature which will deal with her experiences in the CP movement. This book, which will be tentatively entitled "Partial Payment," will be ready for the publisher in mid summer, 1962. The book is actually being written by [REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau
- ② - Cleveland (AM)
- 2 - Washington Field (AM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

LJM/ahh  
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/10/90 BY SP3 lap/w  
4/19/96 SP3-BJR



[REDACTED]  
LA 62-1664

b7D

Colonel in the U. S. Army Reserve. BROWN advised that no publisher has yet been secured, but she anticipates selling it to a national publishing house. BROWN stated that she would furnish the Los Angeles Office with the proof copy of the manuscript in order that it might be reviewed by the FBI, and Los Angeles will furnish it to the Bureau on receipt.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland [REDACTED]

DATE: May 16, 1962

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107)

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b7D

SUBJECT: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

ReLAlet dated 5-5-62, a copy of which is enclosed for Cleveland Office, and reLAairtel 5-7-62, copies of which were designated for Cleveland Office.

Bufile does not contain any information concerning Mrs. Julia C. Brown's inquiry directed to Cleveland Office concerning possible assistance to obtain Social Security benefits for her. Furthermore, Bufile does not contain any information concerning her recent visit to the Cleveland Office mentioned in reairtel. Cleveland Office is instructed to promptly furnish pertinent details to the Bureau.

Los Angeles Office should contact Brown as soon as possible to ascertain from her the nature of the book she intends to have published and the identity of the individual who is doing the writing for her. The results should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

Enclosure

2 - Los Angeles [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-1-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

[REDACTED]			
SEARCHED	INDEXED		
SERIALIZED	FILED		
MAY 17 1962			
FBI - CLEVELAND			
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

5/5/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

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b7C  
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MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

Since moving to Los Angeles Mrs. BROWN has been contacted on numerous occasions by agents of the Los Angeles Office and has always been extremely cordial and has indicated a desire to do nothing without the approval of the FBI.

However, since being exposed through the feature article in "Ebony" magazine in March, 1961, BROWN, although still professing a strong desire to cooperate fully with the Bureau, has nevertheless appeared as a speaker at many rallies and dinners sponsored by anti-communist groups and has associated herself with other ex-informants residing in the Los Angeles area. Although requested to do so, she has never advised the Los Angeles Office of any of these undertakings.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), has recently advised that BROWN appeared at the recent hearings in Los Angeles on 4/27/62 and that the hearings were temporarily suspended in order that the members of the committee could converse with her. The Committee then gave her an airline ticket to Washington, D.C., where she was to appear at a special hearing on 4/30/62. BROWN failed to advise the Los Angeles Office of this appearance and has not, as yet, returned to Los Angeles.

The Cleveland Office, by letter dated 4/30/62, advised that BROWN has corresponded with SA [REDACTED] of that office, requesting his assistance in obtaining Social Security benefits. In addition, she stated; "I am writing a book or at least some is writing it for me, it is going to be a 'pip,' he is a very good writer. It will be ready for publication some time this summer."

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)

1 - Los Angeles

LJM:lmh

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-96 BY SP3 RTJ/R

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In view of the above, UACB, Los Angeles will contact BROWN on her return from Washington and once more stress the Bureau's interest in being aware of her activities. The nature of the book she is writing will be obtained as well as the identity of the person doing the writing for her. In addition, Los Angeles will attempt to obtain the completed manuscript before it is submitted for publication and forward to the Bureau.

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

SAC, Cleveland [redacted]

May 16, 1962

b7D

Director, FBI (100-382107)

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

ReLAlet dated 5-5-62, a copy of which is enclosed for Cleveland Office, and reLAairtel 5-7-62, copies of which were designated for Cleveland Office.

Bufile does not contain any information concerning Mrs. Julia C. Brown's inquiry directed to Cleveland Office concerning possible assistance to obtain Social Security benefits for her. Furthermore, Bufile does not contain any information concerning her recent visit to the Cleveland Office mentioned in reairtel. Cleveland Office is instructed to promptly furnish pertinent details to the Bureau.

Los Angeles Office should contact Brown as soon as possible to ascertain from her the nature of the book she intends to have published and the identity of the individual who is doing the writing for her. The results should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

Enclosure

2 - Los Angeles [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3 BTJ/R

[redacted]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 17 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	
1990	

May 17, 1962

Airtel

TO: SAC's Los Angeles [redacted] (62-1664)  
Cleveland [redacted] 100-17805  
Washington Field

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b7D

FROM: Director, FBI (100-382107) (61-7582)

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
CLEVELAND DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP3-Tap/w  
4/19/96 SP3-BTJR

ReLAairtel of 5-15-62 advising that Mrs. Julia C. Brown stated she was leaving Los Angeles on 5-23-62.

United Press International report of 5-14-62 states Congressman Gordon M. Scherer of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) announced the HCUA would conduct public hearings in Washington, D. C., during 6/4-7/62 on communist activities in Ohio. He said that about twenty witnesses would be called, mostly from the Cleveland, Ohio, area, and that one of the witnesses would be Mrs. Julia Brown.

Los Angeles is requested to contact Mrs. Brown as soon as possible and remind her, in accordance with Section 1070 of the Manual of Instructions, the necessity to be factual in making public statements and to be careful not to embellish any statements. The results of the contact should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Offices keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent information which may be received concerning Mrs. Brown and the scheduled HCUA hearings.

*Gr* *Gr*

[redacted]

5/18/62

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-17805)  
RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

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b7D

Rebulet 5/16/62.

CV letter to LA. 4/30/62, reflected that on 4/23/62, SA [REDACTED] of the CV Office, received a personal letter dated 4/20/62, from Mrs. BROWN in LA, requesting advice as to how she might obtain Social Security old-age insurance benefits.

The following is the pertinent part of Mrs. BROWN's letter which is being retained in the CV Office file:

"--- I tried to get my Social Security, this is the second time they have refused me, if I have any money coming to me I really need it, CURLEE has only one truck and pays his son 35% of the gross amount, and as yet, it hasn't paid for itself. I promise that if you can help me out in any way, I will not say a word to anyone, not even CURLEE, he doesn't know how old I am anyway, and very few other people. I do have an older sister who knows my real age, and you of course. You have 1898, I was 64 the 11th of January, 1962.

"Could, and would you advise me? I applied after I was exposed, so they know what I did. I told them I did not receive a salary, (a regular one).

4-Bureau (RM)  
2-Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM)  
2-Cleveland [REDACTED]

EEB/slk  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4 BJA/TMG

348768

11/1/1962  
[Signature]

CV 100-17805

"What do you advise, please help me if you can.

"I am writing a book or at least some is writing it for me, it is going to be a 'pip', he is a very good writer.

"You will be the first to receive a book, it will be ready for publication some time this summer. If you want to know more about my business, just ask me,---"

BROWN enclosed with her letter a copy of a form letter addressed to her from the Inglewood, California, Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration (SSA), Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, with whom she had been in contact regarding her Claim Number 561-62-5273-A. Cleveland letter 4/30/62, indicated that it would be suggested to Mrs. BROWN that she recontact SSA regarding her claim.

CV letter to LA, 5/9/62, indicated that on 4/30/62, Mrs. BROWN telephonically contacted the CV Office, and stated she was en route to Washington, D. C. and was temporarily staying at the home of Mr. & Mrs. ALBERT HUGHES,

[redacted] She requested that Agents meet with her, and on the same day SAS [redacted] met with her at the home of ALBERT HUGHES. She related that subsequent to the publication of her article in "Ebony" magazine, she had been contacted by SIDNEY and RUTH RINKIN (PH) in Los Angeles, and through them she became a member of "Women for America". She stated she has made a number of speeches at Elsinore, California, and Flagstaff, Arizona, and has received as much as \$100 per speech. She indicated that that one CARLETON YOUNG (ph), a writer and actor prepares her speeches, and that he is also writing a book for her, which she expects to be ready for publication this summer. She stated she is in touch with one [redacted] (ph), who was formerly an informant for the FBI, but that [redacted] has isolated herself and will not make speeches. She also indicated she has been in contact with BOB DIX, the son of the motion picture actor RICHARD DIX, who has produced

b6  
b7C  
b7D



CV 100-17805

an anti-Communist film, and that she is the Secretary of a group being formed in Los Angeles called the Silent Guardians (SG), which is to be composed of former members of the Communist Party, who have furnished information to the government, and that the SG is receiving financial support and is in a position to be of aid to individuals qualified to become SG members.

The form letter from the SSA which Mrs. BROWN had enclosed with her letter of 4/23/62, was returned to her at this time, and it was suggested to her that if she were able to obtain affidavits from persons who could attest as to her true age, they might be acceptable by the SSA as proof of age.

Mrs. BROWN also discussed in general terms her former activity in the Communist movement in Cleveland, and indicated that she felt her visit had helped to refresh her recollection regarding the location of meeting places used by the CP in Cleveland in the past.

At this time, the Agents reminded Mrs. BROWN of the necessity for complete accuracy in any public testimony which she might be called upon to give, upon her arrival in Washington, D. C., and she indicated she realized how important it was for her to be factual and precise in her statements.

As instructed in Buairtel dated 5/17/62, captioned "Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN [REDACTED] HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, CLEVELAND DIVISION," the Bureau will be promptly advised of all pertinent information which may be received concerning Mrs. BROWN and the scheduled HCUA hearings.

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SAC, Los Angeles [redacted]  
(62-1664)

May 22, 1962

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b7D

Director, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
PROPOSED HEARINGS

ReLAairtel dated 5-15-62.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Carlton Young mentioned in reairtel other than the fact he was described in November, 1961, by Los Angeles Office as being favorably inclined toward the FBI.

In regard to Mrs. Julia C. Brown's offer to furnish the Los Angeles Office a proof copy of the book she is writing, she should be clearly informed that the FBI will not sponsor or endorse any publication which she elects to write. Accept the proof copy of her book when it becomes available. Promptly forward the copy to the Bureau for review as pointed out in reairtel together with your observations regarding script.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

2 - Cleveland [redacted]  
(100-17805)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP2 TAP/ew  
4-18-96 SP3 BTJ/lu

[redacted]

SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 23 1962	

[redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Witness Names 24 as Reds Here



MRS. JULIA BROWN as she appeared at a Washington hearing today when she identified Clevelanders as having attended Communist Party hearings. (UPI Telephoto)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TW

348768

THE CLEVELAND PRESS  
Cleveland, Ohio

page 1

Date: 6/4/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

b7D

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

SERIALIZED *hpl* FILED *hpl*

JUN 7 - 1962

FBI - CLEVELAND

By ROBERT CRATER  
Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — A witness before the House Un-American Affairs Committee today identified 24 Clevelanders as members of the Communist Party when she was a member between 1947 and 1960.

The witness, Mrs. Julia C. Brown, further identified 12 other Clevelanders as persons she had seen regularly at party meetings in Cleveland.

Before Mrs. Brown began her testimony, chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) said he had asked the Justice Department to investigate "a serious leak" that led to the publication of names of witnesses in

Cleveland newspapers before they were to appear here.

Mrs. Brown identified as members of the Communist Party:

Sylvia and Abe Strauss, Myrtle and Ray Dennis, Jean and Anton Krchmarek, Ann Magedovitz, Catherine McCastle, Regina Sokal, Pearl and Sak Levin, Dave and Frieda Katz, Hyman and Edith Lumer, Ben Davis, Albert Young and Margaret Wherry.

Others identified as party members were Hugh and Hester DeLacy, Lou Caplan, Don Rothenberg, Morris and Frieda Kreitner, and Milton and Bertha Tanenbaum.

She identified as attending meetings:

Shirley and Sanford Saferstein, Eugene Brando, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Foster and Mamie McCurdy, Eugene Bayer, attorney Yetta Land, Blanche Livingston, Jack and Ruth Emmer.

(In Cleveland, Foster McCurdy, now a deputy in the county clerk's office working in the Common Pleas Court file room, denied he is now a Communist or ever was a Communist. He got the post last January on recommendation of his brother, Merle, U. S. district attorney here.

(However, he declined to comment on the testimony in Washington.

("Why did you attend Communist meet-

ings if you were not a party member?" he was asked.

("No comment," he answered.

("Did you ever attend such meetings?"

("No comment," he replied.

(The Mamie McCurdy referred to in the testimony was his first wife, he said. They have been divorced 10 years, he added).

She said she had attended party meetings in the homes of Frieda Katz, Sylvia Strauss and Mrs. Cooper.

#### Joined in 1947

Mrs. Brown testified she was "talked into joining the party" around Christmas in 1947. She lived at 3196 E. 123d St. and the Coopers were her neighbors.

Her first work was in the support of Albert Young, running for Cleveland Council, Mrs. Brown said.

Asked why she never attended party meetings of the Southeast section of Cleveland, she said that was "a Jim Crow outfit—all white."

Asked why she finally left the party, she said it was because she "found the party to be a conspiracy and was trying to destroy my country."

Mrs. Brown left the party in 1948 and returned at the request of the FBI. She finally

quit the party when she went to California in 1960.

She was followed on the stand by William Cooper, who admitted being a former Communist but refused to answer any other pertinent questions.

Cong. Gordon Scherer (R-Cincinnati) reminded Cooper that in earlier talks with committee investigators he had promised to cooperate.

Committee Chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) then said: "Someone has talked to this witness and told him not to answer. I think this matter should be referred to the Justice Department."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Woman Tells of Dual Spy Role, Names 11 More Here as Reds

By ROBERT CRATER  
Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Julia Brown played a dual spy role in Cleveland in 1958 when for a period she spied on a "hard" group of Communist Party members for a "soft" group that wanted to know what the others were doing.

All the while, Mrs. Brown testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, she was an FBI spy on all factions of the party in Cleveland.

In her second day of relating her experiences as a party member from 1947 to

1960, Mrs. Brown identified and refused to answer questions. 21 more Clevelanders as Communist Party members:

Oscar Brownlee, Pete Wanorowski, Abraham Eleff, Morris Hybloom, Joseph and Norma Kamen, Sally Winters Morillas, Henry Siegel, Elsie and Violet Tarcai, and George Tomsik. She identified another member, Myron Thomas, as coming from Akron.

George and Esther Williams, James Jackson, Fred and Emma Mehrl, Joe Petraus, Joseph and Florence Dougher, and Albert and Lucille Bethencourt.

In a confrontation, Ethel L. Goodman and Margaret Wherry were identified as party members by Mrs. Brown, but they refused to admit they knew her.

Jean Krchmarek and Pauline Taylor, previously identified as party members by Mrs. Brown, "took the Fifth".

Mrs. Brown testified that in 1956 the party line changed to a peaceful co-existence policy, a change that split the party into factions. A "hard" line was taken by a group that called itself the Provisional Organization Committee.

Admiral Kilpatrick, she said, was head of the Cleveland "hard" line POC. She indicated that Jean and Anton Krchmarek were of the "soft" line group. They had her spy on the other group and report what action the "hard" group was taking.

Communists tried to exploit a southern Negro murder into a Cleveland race riot, Mrs. Brown told the probers.

"It was the Till murder.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE CLEVELAND PRESS  
Cleveland, Ohio  
page 1

Date: 6/5/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

b7D

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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case," she said.

"Communists in Cleveland phoned me and said Till's effigy was hanging under a bridge in Cleveland. They told me to phone newspapers and all my friends about it."

Emmett Till, 14-year-old Chicagoan, was lynched near Greenwood, Miss., in 1956 after he "wolf-whistled" at a white merchant's wife.

Mrs. Brown told the House Un-American Activities Committee that Frieda Katz, whom she identified as a Cleveland Communist, complained, "Isn't it terrible. All these good things are happening and we have to go to trial."

The trial was for 11 Cleveland Communists indicted under the Smith Act.

Throughout five hours of testimony yesterday, the placid middle-aged Mrs. Brown pictured her association with Cleveland Communists as a revelation of Communist exploitation of U. S. Negroes.

Near the close of the hearing, Cong. Gordon Scherer of Cincinnati, the ranking GOP member, read a statement attacking the Rev. Willis E. Elliott, Cleveland, secretary of the Department of Evangelism, Board of Homeland Ministries of the United Church of Christ.

He said Rev. Elliott accused

the committee of leaking the names of witnesses to The Press. Denying this, Scherer termed the letter scurrilous and libelous.

"It nauseates and disgusts me that this member of the clergy, and others like him in the Cleveland area, used their clerical robes to give weight to their unfair and false charges," Scherer said.

Scherer said he demanded that Rev. Elliott present his information about the leak of names, but that the minister replied his source was newspaper articles containing the witnesses' names.

He said Rev. Elliott and cohorts "remain strangely silent" when names of witnesses summoned before other committees were published prior to hearings.

(Rev. Elliott, in his letter, charged that the committee is driving a wedge between pastors and their churches "in the present paranoid atmosphere which you help to sustain and exploit.")

(He asserted that "if committee members confined themselves to legitimate fact-finding, mind your own rules and treat the citizenry with respect for their dignity and privacy, the Communists would still oppose you, but the clergy trouble would disappear.")

Here are the Clevelanders Mrs. Brown identified as having been Communist Party members—

Don Rothenberg, Mel and Hortense Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Frieda Harris, Angie Dickerson, Myrtle and Ray Dennis, Burt Washington, Ethel Goodman, Mrs. C. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gardner, Carlotta Rufus,

Herbert Herschberg, Marie and Fred Hogue, James Smid,

Anthony Halamak, Frank Hashmall, Admiral Kilpatrick, Joseph and Mildred Krause, Joe and Chedda Kres, William Livingston, Uno and Martha Rautio, Paul J. Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. John Simans (deceased), Ruth Lencl, Martin and Sally Chancey, Joe Hill — also identified as Lou Cplan, Frieda and David Katz, Sylvia and Abe Strause, Albert Young.

Margaret and Robert Wherry, Jean and Anthony Krchmarik, Ann Magedowitz, Catherine McCastle, Regina

Sokol, Pearl and Sak Lewin, Shirley and Sanford Saferstein, Eugene Brudno, Foster and Mamie McCurdy, Eugene Bayer, Jack and Ruth Emmer, Hyman and Edith Lumer, Hugh and Hester DeLacy.

Robert Decker, E. C. Greenfield, Mary Turner, Bill Haber, James Wells, Milton and Bertha Tannenbaum, Yetta Lamb, Elsie Zazrivy, Frida and Maurice Kreitner, James and Sarah Roberts McMillan, Pauline Taylor, Mel and Virginia Hardin, Fred and Laura O'Neil, Samuel Handelman, Ethel and Lou Jennings.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Woman Witness Identifies 80 Here as Communists

By EDWARD KERNAN

Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — A former FBI undercover agent yesterday gave House Red probers the names of 80 persons she accused of being Cleveland area Communist party members in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Mrs. Julia Brown, a former Clevelander now living in Los Angeles, told the House Un-American Activities Committee that she attended Communist meetings "all over Cleveland, including Shaker Heights" in that period.

Mrs. Brown was on the witness stand about five hours as the committee, "seeking to ascertain the conspiratorial

techniques and propaganda devices used in implementing 'united front' and other Communist party directives," opened hearings to explore the party's structure, objectives and activities in the Cleveland area.

Among those named as Communist party members by Mrs. Brown were Foster McCurdy, a brother of Merle McCurdy, United States attorney in Cleveland, and Foster's former wife, Mayme.

THE HEARINGS are expected to run all week. Some 20 witnesses are to be called.

The committee was confronted with a balky witness almost at the start. Cleveland William H. Cooper refused even to give his address because, he said, it might incriminate him. He invoked the Fifth Amendment several times in the few minutes he was on the stand.

Cooper was one of the 80 persons named by Mrs. Brown, one-time treasurer of the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council.

SHE SAID HE WAS her next-door neighbor when she lived at 3196 E. 123d Street in the late 1940s.

Under questioning by Alfred M. Nittle, committee counsel, Cooper said he had not been a member of the Communist party for 10 years, then he balked at testifying.

This refusal somewhat mystified committee members, who had been led to believe that Cooper had agreed to tell all he knew about the Communist party in Cleveland.

"DIDN'T YOU TELL a committee investigator just recently that you would cooperate and that you didn't

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PLAIN DEALER  
Cleveland, Ohio

page 1

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WASHINGTON—Mrs. Julia Brown, an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testifies on Communist party activities in Cleveland area before House Committee on un-American Activities.

AP Wirephoto

"need a lawyer?" asked Rep. Gordon Scherer of Cincinnati, the committee's top-ranking Republican.

"He (the investigator) told me that," snapped Cooper. "I didn't know what I needed."

"When did you change your mind?" pressed Scherer.

"I DECIDED I would protect my rights," the witness replied.

Advising him on the stand was Lawrence Speiser, a Washington lawyer and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Scherer remarked that unquestionably "someone" from the Communist apparatus saw Cooper's name in an advance publication of the list of subpoenaed witnesses and "got to him."

Rep. Francis Walter, D-Pa., committee chairman, said it was obvious someone had interfered with the witness.

"This is the sort of thing that should be referred to the Department of Justice," the chairman said.

Mrs. Brown then returned to the stand. She testified clearly, calmly, deliberately.

WITHOUT NOTES, she rattled off names, dates and places. She told the committee of closed Communist party meetings at which she at one time or another saw all of the 80 persons she named as party members.

She joined the party during the Christmas holidays in 1947, she testified. At the time, she said, she thought she was joining a civil rights organization.

When she found out that she was a party member, she told the committee, she hid her party card "because I was ashamed."

BECOMING disillusioned with Communist tactics, she said, she left the party about a year later. Although she lived in Cleveland's southeast section, she said, she had to go to the northeast section to attend nonsegregated meetings because the southeast section of the Communist party was "a Jim Crow club."

"I left because I found that the Communist party was trying to destroy my country," she said.

Another thing, she testified, was her dislike for the way the Communists who were supporting Henry Wallace for President on the Progressive party ticket in 1948 "took him in and out of back doors to segregated meetings."

WHEN SHE TOOK down a picture of Wallace in her house and put up President Truman's it was the beginning of the end, she said.

Party members saw she was beginning to cool off on their activities and they "put on the fear act" and warned

her against going to the FBI, she recalled.

"I told them I had no intention of doing that," she testified.

BUT SHE DID. She told agents all about her party activities. A short time later an FBI agent called on her and persuaded her to go back to the party to do undercover work. She did.

She quit and left Cleveland for Los Angeles in 1960, when her "comrades" began to get suspicious, she said.

Mrs. Brown said she was involved in the establishment of a group called the Sojourners for Truth and Justice in 1951 and had attended the group's Washington convention.

She said she also was instructed by the party to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because two other alleged Cleveland area Communists were not effective in this task.

THE PARTY WAS very upset when the NAACP's Cleveland convention adopted a resolution opposing communism, she said.

The Communists used the "sugar of civil rights" to get people involved in Communist propaganda movements, she declared, mentioning a peace petition circulated during the Korean War as one example.

Chairman Walters opened the meeting by announcing that he had written to the attorney general to investigate advance publication in the Cleveland Press of 16 names of persons subpoenaed to testify at hearings.

An intensive investigation showed, he said, that the information was not "leaked" by members of the committee or its staff.

"IT APPEARS that a very serious violation of law has occurred which thwarts and adversely affects the operation of a congressional committee," Walter said.

He urged an "immediate investigation" and "prosecutive action if the facts warrant it."

In addition to William Cooper, here are the names of persons Mrs. Brown told the committee she knew to be Cleveland area members of the Communist party between

late 1947 and August, 1960 (no addresses were given):

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper (wife of William), Elsie Zariv, Don Rothenberg, Hugh and Hester DeLacy, Robert and Margaret Wherry, Catherine McCastle, Regina Sokol, Ann Magedowitz, Ray and Myrtle Dennis, Sak and Pearl Leyin.

Sanford and Shirley Safenstein, Milton and Bertha Tannebaum, Jetta Lamb, Sylvia and Ray Strauss, Jean and Anthony Krchmarek, Eugene Brudno, Foster and Mayme McCurdy, Eugene Bayar, Jack and Ruth Emmer, David and Frieda Katz, Hyman and Edith Lumer, Maurice and Frida Kreitner.

James and Sarah Roberts McMillan, Pauline Taylor, Mel and Virginia Hardin, Angie Dickerson, Jimmy Lee, Caldwell, Fred and Laura O'Neil, Samuel Handelman, James Wells, Mary Turner, E. C. Greenfield, Bill Haber, Robert Decker, Mel and Hortense Mitchell, Frieda Harris, Fred and Lee Gardner, Carlotta, Rufus, Mrs. Hight.

Herbert Hirschberger, Fred Haug, Lou and Ethel Goodman Jennings, Florence Romig, Libby Gleser, Carlos Gibbs, Anthony Halamak, Frank Hashmall, Admiral ("It was just a name") Kilpatrick, Joseph and Mildred Krause, Joe and Chedda Kres, Una and Martha Rautine, Paul J. Sheehard, Dr. and Mrs. James A. Simans, Ruth Lencel, James Smid, and Martin and Sally Chancey.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Reds Held Parties to Get Funds

By EDWARD KERNAN  
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — Gay, all-night "socials" helped raise funds for Cleveland Communists in the late 1940s and 1950s, a former FBI undercover agent told congressional investigators yesterday.

Mrs. Julia Brown, a former Clevelander now living in Los Angeles, told the House un-American Activities Committee that the Communists during that period "would go to any means to raise funds."

She said that the party members often mixed business with pleasure at the socials, first holding meetings and then throwing parties at which food and drinks, donated by the members, were sold.

"Sometimes they would go on until six or seven in the morning," she said.

It was the second day on the witness stand for Mrs. Brown, one-time treasurer of the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council. The committee Monday opened hearings looking into the Communist Party's structure, objectives and activities in the Cleveland area.

Mrs. Brown first joined the party in Cleveland late in 1947, became disillusioned about a year later and quit.

**SHE REJOINED** a few years later at the request of the FBI to report on party machinations and left the party and Cleveland in 1960 when some of her comrades began to get suspicious.

During yesterday's hearing, six Cleveland area persons, described as active party workers in the 1947-1950 period in testimony by Mrs. Brown, repeatedly dodged questions under the Fifth Amendment.

They were Clevelanders, Ethel L. Goodman, Margaret Wherry, Jean Krchmarek, Frieda Katz and James Wells and Pauline Taylor of Youngstown.

According to Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Krchmarek, wife of Anthony, described by the former undercover agent as a top official in the state Communist party organization, was a wheel among Cleveland party members.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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"Appearing on the witness stand, Mrs. Krchmarek gave her name and said she was born in the District of Columbia. Then she declined to answer further questions.

**SHE WOULD NOT SAY** whether she was currently a member of the Communist Party, or whether she was

columnist for a Communist newspaper. She wouldn't even say whether or not she knew Mrs. Brown, her accuser.

Mrs. Brown said that while she was taking in party activities, Mrs. Krchmarek led the five "clubs" in Cleveland's northeast section. Mrs. Krchmarek got her orders from her husband, the

witness testified, and he got his from the national headquarters in New York.

At that point, Alfred Nittle, committee counsel, remarked:

"And there is no doubt where New York got its orders. Records show that they came directly from Moscow."

Miss Goodman refused to state whether she was a member of the Communist party, but Nittle said that as a "point of fact," she had been given party card 6580 in Birmingham, Ala., when she was 22.

Miss Goodman, Nittle said, moved to Cleveland in 1944. Since then she has left the Communist party, he said, to join the POC—Provisional Organizing Committee—a far-left organization, which rejects the party line of peaceful coexistence in favor of immediate revolutionary action.

Mrs. Brown had testified that at one time she was a double undercover agent. That was when she was ordered by party leaders to infiltrate the POC for spying purposes.

Mrs. Wherry denied she was now a member of the Communist party, but refused to say whether she ever had been.

**IN A CONFRONTATION** with Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wherry at first refused to look at her. When she did it was a disgusted look and a wave of

the hand as though she were shooing a fly.

"Can you identify her (Mrs. Brown)?" asked Nittle.

"I refuse to identify her," Mrs. Wherry snapped.

Q.—Why?

A.—I just won't.

Frieda Katz, on taking the stand, asked permission to read a statement. Rep. Francis Walter, D-Pa., committee chairman, told her to leave it with the committee and "if it is pertinent it will be made part of the record."

**MRS. KATZ** gave her name and that's all.

Discussing the party's "social gatherings" during the period when she was watching for the FBI, Mrs. Brown said "they were great for celebrating birthdays."

Most of the time, she said, they were phony birthday parties. She said her birthday was in January, but that made no difference.

"Someone would call, maybe in March or April," she said, "and tell me that I was going to have a birthday party. Then members of the club would furnish free food and drinks and sell them at the party.

"They were usually very successful."

**THEY WERE ATTENDED** mostly by Communists and that liquor was sold by the drink, she said. Also, there was a donation at the door.

"Is that all?" asked Scherer.

THE WITNESS gave the names of 25 more Cleveland persons she said she knew to be Communists during her tenure in the party. In her first appearance Monday she listed 80 Cleveland area persons she said she knew as Communists.

The names placed in the committee record yesterday by Mrs. Brown were, Oscar Brownlee, Pete Wnorowski, Abraham Eleff, Morris Hybloom, Joseph and Norma Kamen.

Sally Winters Morillas.

Henry R. Siegel, Elsie and Violet Tarcai, Myron Thomas, George Tomsig, George and Esther Williams, James Jackson, Fred and Emma Mehrl.

Joe Petraus, Joe and Florence Daugher, Albert and Lucille Bethencourt, Sally Clark, Bert Washington (now dead), and Harry A. Spencer.

June 11, 1962.

Memo, SAC [REDACTED]

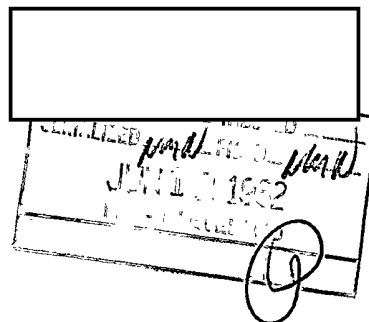
From: SA [REDACTED]

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MRS. JULIA BROWN  
[REDACTED]

On this date, Mrs. Leta M. Wood, Chairman of the Organization to Fight Communism (OFC) advised that through the HCUA, she had contacted Mrs. Brown, who had agreed to come to Cleveland to speak. She stated that Mrs. Brown would arrive in Cleveland at 2:40 PM June 9, 1962, on United Flight #447, and would stay at her home [REDACTED]

She stated that the OFC would have a reception for Mrs. Brown on Sunday, June 10, 1962 at 949 Caledonia Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and that on Monday, June 11, 1962, Mrs. Brown would appear on stations WDOK, KYW, WEWS, WJW, both radio and TV, and that on the evening of June 11, 1962, Mrs. Brown would speak at an OFC meeting at the Carter Hotel. She stated that Captain and Mrs. Gordon of the Cleveland Heights PD would attend the reception on Sunday, 6/10/62.



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June 11, 1962.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

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b7C  
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On this date Julia Brown telephonically contacted this office, to advise that after she had appeared on the Dorothy Fuldheim show she had received a message to contact a Mr. Young at Warren, Ohio telephone [redacted] but that she had not as yet called him.

She stated she was sorry that her testimony had caused [redacted] to be disclosed as informants.

She also stated that one ~~JOE GORDON~~ on the Dorothy Fuldheim show, had remarked privately to Mrs. Leta Wood of the Organization to Fight Communism (OFC), that he didn't believe any more in the testimony of Mrs. Brown, than he did in flying saucers.

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[Signature]

June 12, 1962.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

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JULIA BROWN on this date telephonically contacted the Cleveland office. She stated she was calling from the residence of Mrs. Leta M. Wood, but that she expected to go to the home of Mrs. Hughes on [redacted] where she had previously stayed, for a few days, until she recovered from a cold she had contracted. She stated she had spoken to [redacted] at the meeting at the Hotel Carter, sponsored by the Organization to Fight Communism (OFC) on 6/11/62, and that they had been introduced but did not speak. She stated [redacted] indicated they would try to visit her soon in LA. She advised that Mr. Young of the Second Baptist Church in Warren, Ohio had invited her to speak, but she told him she did not feel well, and would have to return to LA.

She indicated that other former informants in LA with whom she is associated include [redacted] (LNU), and the [redacted] (ph).

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*[Handwritten signature/initials over stamp]*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC

DATE: 6-6-62

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FROM : ASAC [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was furnished the following background regarding

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the son of [REDACTED]

the brother of [REDACTED] entered  
the party [REDACTED] and he became a

[REDACTED] He was later

located in Cleveland [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which information was furnished to the

Bureau.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was informed that [REDACTED] has attended State  
Board meetings. He was informed that [REDACTED] is a member of

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] called back at approximately 9:45 PM and  
advised that any press inquiries received should be answered.

JJC:cmh

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] also stated that this statement should be used. "This is not to be construed as a clearance or a non-clearance for a recommendation by the FBI." By telephone at 4:50 AM 6-6-62, Section Chief FRED BAUMGARDNER advised this latter statement should be deleted.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] He was asked to define immediately and he said within the next day or two. He further advised that [redacted] [redacted] be told immediately that any statement made by them should be factual or actual. SA [redacted] was immediately instructed to so inform [redacted]

This is for record purposes.

June 14, 1962.

Memo, SAC [redacted]

From: SA [redacted]

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[redacted]

On this date Mrs. Julia Brown, (local telephone # SK-2-7961) contacted the Cleveland office. She stated she had talked to her husband in LA on 6/13/62, and that he indicated that plans to welcome her return to LA were being made, that included a reception for her by the mayor of LA. She stated that she anticipated leaving CV for LA on Monday, June 18, or Tuesday, June 19, 1962.

She also stated, in relation to the HCUA hearings in Washington, that she had observed attorney JACK DAY, and CARL STOKES who is running for public office in Cleveland, in the company of the Communists who had been subpoenaed by the HCUA, and that although she knew both of them, they refused to speak to her.

She stated she would advise this office, when she left for LA.

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*[Signature]*

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**Spy For FBI****Nearly 100 At Cleveland Called Reds****Former Agent  
Describes Party****By GEORGE JENKS**  
Blade Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5 — A former FBI underground agent today increased to nearly 100 the number of Cleveland area residents she has identified to the House Unamerican Activities Committee as former or current members of the Communist party.

The witness, Mrs. Julia Brown, Los Angeles, today confronted two of the Clevelanders she had named as her erstwhile associates in the party and in the Cleveland Negro Labor Council, which she said was a "front" group.

They are Ethel L. Goodman and Margaret Wherry. Both took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether or not they recognized Mrs. Brown.

After testifying for five hours yesterday, Mrs. Brown took the stand again today to continue her recital of her life among the Communists from 1948 to 1960 as a spy for J. Edgar Hoover.

Communist cells in Ohio, she told the committee, use birthday parties and other social gatherings as their principal source of revenue.

**Birthday Parties**

She said that although her birthday is in January, she became accustomed to receiving calls from party officials at all times of the year informing her that there would be a birthday party in her honor the next week.

At such affairs, she said, food and drinks were sold for substantial prices, and guests

often pledged contributions to the party. They were long-winded affairs, according to her account, often lasting until dawn.

Mrs. Brown told of important defections from the party following the denunciation of the late Joseph Stalin in 1956 by Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

In a reflection of the split between Red China and the Soviet Union, the ultra-left or Stalinist wing of the Communists broke off and founded a group called the Provisional Organizing Committee.

At this period in the late 1950s, Mrs. Brown said she was a double agent. In addition to informing for the FBI, she was instructed by her Communist leaders to attend meetings of the POC and report back on its doings.

**Arouse Suspicions**

Alfred Nittle, counsel for the Unamerican Activities Committee, said Mrs. Brown dropped her undercover activities and moved to Los Angeles from Cleveland in 1960 because her actions had begun to arouse the suspicions of her Communist associates.

Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Wherry were preceded to the stand yesterday by another Cleveland resident tabbed by Mrs. Brown as a Communist. He was her former next-door neighbor, William H. Cooper, who she said was instrumental in recruiting her as a Communist in 1947.

Mr. Cooper also took the Fifth Amendment, a step which infuriated committee chairman Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.).

Mr. Walter said Mr. Cooper had promised committee agents last week he would tell all he knew. Mr. Walter said it was apparent someone —

probably his former Communist comrades—had got to him, and suggested the FBI be asked to investigate.

Mrs. Brown said much of her activities in the party were in "front" groups such as the Labor Council and the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

She also was urged by party leaders to infiltrate into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she said.

(Page, name of  
city and state.)

TOLEDO BLADE  
Toledo, Ohio  
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# Mrs. Brown Recalls Entry in Red Party

By NORMAN MELNICK

"I didn't even know the FBI knew about Communists. I thought I was telling them something new."

That was Mrs. Julia Brown recalling the day she visited FBI headquarters here and confessed she had been a member of the Communist party. The year was 1949.

The Julia Brown of 1962 is considerably more sophisticated.

Interviewed last night at the South Euclid home of Mrs. Leta Wood, where she was a visitor, Mrs. Brown declined to discuss her experience as a party member for more than nine years — she is saving them for a book.

**SHE WILL NOT** repeat the names she gave last week as the star witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee—"It's not proper."

She is here to speak at meeting of the Organization to Fight Communism. It will be in Hotel Carter at 8 tomorrow night.

She is a lecturer; a director of Women for America, whose function it is to fight communism, and a charter member of Silent Guardian, the organization of ex-FBI undercover agents. She was once treasurer of five Communist party clubs on Cleveland's North East Side.

**MRS. BROWN'S** beginnings were meager enough. She was born in Atlanta, one of five daughters of a \$12-a-week bank messenger.

She was married before she finished her sophomore year in high school. Her first husband died. She divorced her second husband. Her third, Curlee Brown, she married in Chicago in 1943.

They came to Cleveland the next year, and Curlee did well in the trucking business. The Browns bought a home at 3196 E. 123d Street. They are childless.

"About this time," she said, "I was introduced to a woman who asked me to join the Civil Rights Congress. I was surprised Cleveland had such an organization where colored people and whites were fighting together."

"**THEN I WAS** invited to a Christmas party at this woman's house. My husband and I started to leave—it was late—when the woman told us to come into the kitchen. She handed me a paper—it looked blank—and asked me to sign it. Then she said to my husband, 'Give me \$2', and my husband gave her the two dollars. Then she gave me a card. It evidently was filled out before I got there."

"I was too tired to bother with it when I got home, so the next morning I opened my bag and found it was a Communist party card."

"Two or three days later I told my husband about it. 'It's not the thing to do,' he told me, so I tore the card up."

Mrs. Brown stayed in the party seven months (I decided I would soon find out if something was wrong) and quit. She thought about it a long time, then went to the FBI and was asked to rejoin the party. She did, in 1951, and thus was launched her career as informant.

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(Indicate page, name of  
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NINE YEARS LATER she quit ("I couldn't stand them anymore"), and she and her husband moved to Los Angeles.

She feels something more than disgust for these people.

"They're dummies," she said.

And she does not agree with those who say there are only 10,000 Communists in the United States.

"I just think they've gone underground," she said.

Of the controversial House Committee, Mrs. Brown comments: "I don't know what we'd do without it."

ALL THE TIME she was a party member her husband was able to stay out. Why? Mrs. Brown said:

"If he joined the party, his work would be in jeopardy. They were very willing for him to stay out because he was giving me the money to stay in."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# All Reds—Both Soft or Hard—Seek to Overthrow U. S., Probe Witness Says Here

Whether they follow a "soft" or a "hard" line, all factions of the Communist Party in America believe in the overthrow of the democratic form of government.

That was the conclusion brought to Cleveland today by Mrs. Julia C. Brown. She comes here after a week of testimony in Washington before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

During that testimony Mrs. Brown named about 80 Clevelanders she knew as Communist Party members between 1947 and 1960. It was during those years that she was an FBI informer within the party.

"And I could still give some more names," Mrs. Brown said.

She is here for a talk to-

night at 8 at the Pick-Carter Hotel. Her Cleveland appearance is sponsored by the Organization to Fight Communism.

Mrs. Brown said she found the comments of Anton Krchmarek, onetime Communist Party chairman for Ohio, "very amusing."

"Everything Krchmarek said against me is a compliment," Mrs. Brown said of an interview in The Press Saturday.

"As for his explanation of why I left Cleveland in 1960 for California — he is all wrong.

"The fact is, in 1959 I was brought before a board of party leaders because one of them said she saw me writing down names at a meeting.

"That board cleared me. And after that I was treasurer of five Communist Party clubs in the northeast section. I guess they must have trusted me."

When Russia shifted to a peaceful coexistence line and repudiated Stalin's former policies, Mrs. Brown said, the "ultra left leaders formed the Provisional Organization Committee."

She asked: "Why are you forming another Communist Party?"

She was told, she recalls, that the POC didn't believe in the current Russian line.

"I was told they didn't believe that their aims could be accomplished by peaceful means. They believed the government must be overthrown," she said.

Krchmarek was among those who followed the Russian line of peaceful coexistence.

"But that group was just made up of the quiet ones. Both factions really believe in the overthrow of the government and are part of a conspiracy to accomplish it."

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Mrs. Brown said.

When they lived in Cleveland, Mrs. Brown and her husband, Curlee, operated a trucking business, hauling provisions. They operated three trucks.

In Los Angeles they are still in the hauling business, she said, but now in the construction business. They have two 10-wheel dump trucks, she said.

Mrs. Brown said that the FBI paid her no salary during the years she was an informer, but did pay her some expense money.

When she returns to Los Angeles she will continue work on a book she is writing about her experiences. Hollywood writer Carleton Young is working with her and the story may be called, "Partial Payment."

She said that a group of those who informed for FBI within the Communist Party



**"Everything Anton Krchmarek says about me is a compliment," said Mrs. Julia Brown.**



**"I received no threats but many mean looks in Washington—from silent witnesses."**



**"I didn't name everyone I knew and saw—I left out some and I'm not naming them now."**

have formed a national organization. It is called "Silent Guardians Assn. Inc." Headquarters are at 270 S. Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif. Mrs. Brown was one of the founders and is a director.

"This organization, among other things, will handle speaking engagements for all of us," she explained.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

# Spy for FBI Urges Reds to Shed Party

Mrs. Julia Brown, who spent nine years spying on Cleveland's Communists, last night appealed to them:

"It's not yet too late. Do as I did. Go to the FBI. Get right with God and America."

This statement brought thunderous applause in Hotel Carter from more than 300 persons who came to hear Mrs. Brown, star witness at last week's House Un-American Activities Committee hearings.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin F. Hardin Jr. In testimony before the HUAC, Mrs. Brown named them as party members, but it turned out they were actually FBI undercover agents.

ALSO PRESENT were William Edward Soeder, a leader of the John Birch Society in Greater Cleveland, and Robert J. Nuti of Dr. Frederick C. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communism Crusade here.

Mrs. Brown, now of Los Angeles, gave a rousing speech.

"I saw evil, I heard evil and I reported the evil to the FBI," the Negro woman said.

Commenting on the charge (made by Communists, she said) that she had done a "disservice" to her race, Mrs. Brown exclaimed:

"COMMUNISTS come in all colors and all shades, and I spied on all Communists."

She told how she had been "duped" into becoming a member of the party, how she circulated Communist-drafted petitions to nominate Henry A. Wallace for President, how she finally went to the FBI and exposed herself.

The FBI asked her to re-join the party and become an informant. Said Mrs. Brown: "I must admit I did not find the prospect alluring. But then the (FBI) man said I would be performing a service for my country. That did it."

MRS. BROWN made numerous references to a "Frieda" (Mrs. Frieda Katz) who signed her as a party member and who took her under wing. As an undercover agent, Mrs. Brown said:

"I couldn't help feeling an inner satisfaction at making

as big a fool of Frieda as she had made of me."

In the question period Mrs. Brown was asked whether she regarded socialists the same as Communists. Mrs. Brown replied: "As far as

I'm concerned, I don't see any difference."

The meeting was under the auspices of the Organization to Fight Communism, headed by Mrs. Leta M. Wood, publicity director for Notre Dame College.

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## U. S. Calls 16 Here in Communist Probe

WASHINGTON — The House Un-American Activities Committee has served subpoenas on 16 Clevelanders as witnesses to appear before the committee June 4, 5, 6 and 7 in a probe of Red activities in Ohio.

Under subpoena are Mrs. Wherry, Regina Sokal, William Krchmarik, wife of Anton, a regular candidate for office on the Communist ticket; attorneys Violet and Elsie Tarczi; attorney Samuel Handelman; Milton Tannenbaum, Sarah R. McMillan, Ruth Emmer, Frieda Kreitner, James Smid, Ethel Godman, Martin Chan- cey, Sylvia Strauss, Margaret

The committee has been advised that Frank Wilkinson, a West Coast leader in Communist activities, will visit Cleveland May 18 to brief some Cleveland witnesses before their Washington appearances.

Principal witness in the hearings on Cleveland will be Mrs. Julia C. Brown, an FBI informant who was a Communist Party member for nine years.



MRS. BROWN

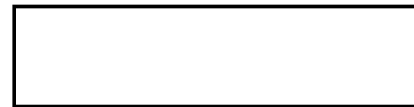
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# Red Probe Witness Names 16 From Here

By ROBERT CRATER, *Press Washington Writer*

WASHINGTON — A witness before the House Un-American Affairs Committee today identified 16 Clevelanders as members of the Communist Party when she was a member between 1947 and 1960.

The witness, Mrs. Julia C. Brown, further identified 10 other Clevelanders as persons she had seen regularly at party meetings in Cleveland.

Before Mrs. Brown began her testimony, chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) said he had asked the Justice Department to investigate "a serious leak" that led to the publication of names of witnesses in Cleveland newspapers before they were to appear here.

Mrs. Brown identified as members of the Communist Party:

Sylvia and Abe Strauss, Myrtle and Ray Dennis, Gene and Anthony Krchmarik, Ann Magedovitz, Katherine McCastle, Regina Sokal, Pearl and Sax Levin, Dave and Frieda Katz, Hyman and Edith Lumar, Ben Davis, Albert Young and Margaret Wherry.

She identified as regular

attendants at party meetings:

Shirley and Sanford Sacrostine, Eugene Bradnus, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Foster and Mamie McCurdy, Eugene Bayer and Ruth Emma "and husband."

She said she had attended party meetings in the homes of Frieda Katz, Sylvia Strauss and Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. Brown testified she was "talked into joining the party" around Christmas in 1947. She lived at 3196 E. 123d St. and the Coopers were her neighbors.

Her first work was in the support of Albert Young, running for Cleveland Council, Mrs. Brown said.

Mrs. Brown left the party in 1948 and returned at the request of the FBI. She finally quit the party when she went to California in 1960.

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# Woman Describes Dual Spy Role, Names 11 More Here as Reds

*Clev. Press June 5, 1962*

By ROBERT CRATER  
Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Julia Brown played a dual spy role in Cleveland in 1958 when for a period she spied on a "hard" group of Communist Party members for a "soft" group that wanted to know what the others were doing.

All the while, Mrs. Brown testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, she was an FBI spy on all factions of the party in Cleveland.

In her second day of relating her experiences as a party member from 1947 to 1960, Mrs. Brown identified 11 more Clevelanders as Communist Party members:

Oscar Brownlee, Pete Wankowski, Abraham Eleff, Morris Hybloom, Joseph and Norma Kamen, Sally Winters

Morillas, Henry Siegel, Elsie and Violet Tarcai, and George Tomsik. She identified another member, Myron Thomas, as coming from Akron.

Mrs. Brown testified that in 1956 the party line changed to a peaceful co-existence policy, a change that split the party into factions. A "hard" line was taken by a group that called itself the Provisional Organization Committee.

## Spied on Other Group

Admiral Kilpatrick, she said, was head of the Cleveland "hard" line POC. She indicated that Jean and Anton Krcmarek were of the "soft" line group. They had her spy on the other group and report what action the "hard" group was taking.

Communists tried to exploit a southern Negro murder

into a Cleveland race riot, Mrs. Brown told the probers.

"It was the Till murder case," she said.

"Communists in Cleveland phoned me and said Till's effigy was hanging under a bridge in Cleveland. They told me to phone newspapers and all my friends about it."

Emmett Till, 14-year-old Chicagoan, was lynched near Greenwood, Miss., in 1956 after he "wolf-whistled" at a white merchant's wife.

Mrs. Brown told the House Un-American Activities Committee that Frieda Katz, whom she identified as a Cleveland Communist, complained, "Isn't it terrible. All these good things are happening and we have to go to trial."

The trial was for 11 Clevel-

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land Communists indicted under the Smith Act.

Throughout five hours of testimony yesterday, the placid middle-aged Mrs. Brown pictured her association with Cleveland Communists as a revelation of Communist exploitation of U. S. Negroes.

She told how the Communists "didn't trust Negroes" and set about to kill off their satellite organizations because "we weren't toeing the (Communist) line."

With amazing recall she ticked off the names of nearly 90 Clevelanders as members of the party.

"They sent me to Washing-

ton in 1951 to the founding of the National Sojourners for Peace and Justice. This was a Communist-front group but it had Communist and non-Communist members. The non-Communists were really dedicated to civil rights."

Mrs. Brown said the Communist leaders in Cleveland and New York distrusted Negroes generally, and they set about to break up the sojourners. They succeeded, she said, after she helped or-

Near the close of the hearing, Cong. Gordon Scherer of Cincinnati, the ranking GOP member, read a statement attacking the Rev. Willis E. Elliott, Cleveland, secretary of the Department of Evangelism, Board of Homeland Ministries of the United

ganize a Cleveland chapter. Church of Christ.

He said Rev. Elliott accused the committee of leaking the names of witnesses to The Press. Denying this, Scherer termed the letter scurrilous and libelous.

"It nauseates and disgusts me that this member of the clergy, and others like him in the Cleveland area, used their clerical robes to give weight to their unfair and false charges," Scherer said.

Scherer said he demanded that Rev. Elliott present his information about the leak of names, but that the minister replied his source was newspaper articles containing the witnesses' names.

He said Rev. Elliott and cohorts "remain strangely silent" when names of witnesses summoned before other committees were published prior to hearings.

(Rev. Elliott, in his letter, charged that the committee is driving a wedge between pastors and their churches. "in the present paranoid atmosphere which you help to sustain and exploit.")

(He asserted that "if committee members confined themselves to legitimate fact-finding, mind your own rules and treat the citizenry with respect for their dignity and privacy, the Communists would still oppose you, but the clergy trouble would disappear.")

Here are the Clevelanders Mrs. Brown identified as having been Communist Party members—

Don Rothenberg, Mel and Hortense Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Frieda Harris, Angie Dickerson, Myrtle and Ray Dennis. Burt Washington, Ethel Goodman, Mrs. C. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gardner, Carlotta Rufus,

Herbert Herschberg, Marie and Fred Hogue, James Smid,

Anthony Halamak, Frank Hashmall, Admiral Kilpatrick, Joseph and Mildred Krause, Joe and Chedda Kres, William Livingston, Uno and Martha Rautio, Paul J. Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. John Simans (deceased), Ruth Lencel, Martin and Sally Chancey, Joe Hill — also identified as Lou Cpalan, Frieda and David Katz, Sylvia and Abe Strause, Albert Young.

Margaret and Robert Wherry, Jean and Anthony Krchmarik, Ann Magedowitz, Catherine McCastle, Regina

Sokol, Pearl and Sak-Lewin, Shirley and Sanford Safertstein, Eugene Brudno, Foster and Mamie McCurdy, Eugene Bayer, Jack and Ruth Emmer, Hyman and Edith Lumer, Hugh and Hester DeLacy.

Robert Decker, E. C. Greenfield, Mary Turner, Bill Haber, James Wells, Milton and Bertha Tannenbaum, Yetta Lamb, Elsie Zazrivy, Frida and Maurice Kreitner, James and Sarah Roberts McMillan, Pauline Taylor, Mel and Virginia Hardin, Fred and Laura O'Neil, Samuel Handelman, Ethel and Lou Jennings.

## BROTHER NAMED IN PROBE

# Bobby Has No McCurdy Doubts

U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy yesterday said he had no doubt about the loyalty of Merle M. McCurdy, U.S. attorney here.

The statement was issued after a woman witness before the House committee on un-American activities testified that Foster McCurdy, a brother of Merle, was known to her as a Communist party member.

Kennedy told the Plain Dealer:

"SIMILAR ALLEGATIONS were known to the department before Mr. Merle McCurdy was appointed U.S. attorney. The usual detailed investigation required for all U.S. attorneys was conducted into Mr. Merle McCurdy's background and as a result I have no question about his loyalty, integrity and ability."

McCurdy said of his brother, Foster, a deputy clerk of Common Pleas Court:

"Whatever my brother did occurred years ago. At that time I was not aware of any of his activities except what I read in the newspapers. We had long since gone our separate ways."

FOSTER TOLD The Plain Dealer:

"Fourteen years ago I had some interest in the Communist party. I was not a member and never have been a member of the Communist party. My refusal to join the party contributed to my divorce. Whatever interest I ever had in the Communist party vanished years ago."

His former wife, Mayme, also was named a Communist by the witness, Mrs. Julia Brown. The McCurdys were divorced some time ago.

Mrs. Brown will speak on "Communist Activities" next Monday in Hotel Carter at a meeting of the Organization to Fight Communism.

AMONG PERSONS she named were:

Anthony Krchmarek, said by the HUAC to be Ohio's No. 1 Communist at one time.

Hugh Delacy, Ohio campaign manager for Henry Wallace in the 1948 presidential campaign and a man "beloved and cherished by the Communist party," as he was described once in Congress.

Frieda and David Katz of Shaker Heights, said to have had a long association with party causes.

Hyman Lumer, a former Fenn College biology instructor convicted in 1961 of conspiring to file false non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board.

Ray Dennis, once a Ward 16 City Council candidate also convicted of conspiracy in filing non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB.

EFFORTS TO REACH these persons bore fruit only in a few instances. Many were reported out of town, presumably in Washington, where they have been subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Others have unlisted telephone numbers or have moved out of Cleveland.

Dennis was last reported a Denver resident. Lumer is a New York resident. Another listed by Mrs. Brown, Ann Magedowitz, was said to have moved to Chicago some years ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, 67, of 21992 E. 123d Street, denied Mrs. Brown's allegation.

She said she was never a party member although she

knew Mrs. Brown as a neighbor for several years.

BUT I NEVER talked to her about joining the Communist party," said Mrs. Cooper. "I am not in favor of what the party stands for."

Eugene J. Brudno, 3774 Northwood Road, University Heights, said it seemed to him he knew Mrs. Brown but was not certain. Of Mrs. Brown's charge he said: "It's all news to me." Asked if he had ever been a Communist he replied: "I don't have any comment."

Mrs. Elsie Zazrivy, 4132 Brookside Boulevard S. W., declined to say whether she was once executive secretary of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, an alleged front organization.

MARTIN CHANCEY, 3093 E. Derbyshire Road, Cleveland Heights, also declined comment. He holds a doctorate in law from New York University and was identified once by Gus Hall, then state chairman of the Communist party, as secretary of the party's state organization. Chancey lived in Russia from 1914 to 1921.

James Smid, 11305 Methyl Avenue S. E., subpoenaed to appear before the committee, complained he lost his job as a result. This was contained in a letter he wrote to Dr. Willis E. Elliott, secretary of the Department of Evangelism, board for homeland ministries of the United Church of Christ, located here.

Dr. Elliott sharply criticized the committee. He said it was "burning down the barn of freedom to kill a few Red flies."

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# 1000 Clevelanders 100% Loyal to Russia, House Probe Told

By ROBERT CRATER

Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — There are more than 1000 Clevelanders ready to do the bidding of Moscow, even to the defeat of the U. S., congressional probers were told.

"They will do anything... anything at all for the party," said the star witness, Mrs. Julia Brown, who served as an FBI informer from 1951 to 1960.

The House Un-American Activities Committee noted that Mrs. Brown had named more than 100 Communists in Cleveland.

"For every identified party member, the FBI says there are at least 10 ready to do the bidding of the party," said Cong. Donald C. Bruce (R-Ind.).

Committee Counsel Alfred M. Nittle pictured Cleveland Communists as getting policy orders from Moscow via national, state and Cleveland section leaders. Mrs. Brown agreed.

"Jean Krcmarek was leader of the Northeast Cleveland Communist section," she testified. "I'm sure she got her orders from her husband, Anton, who was Ohio district chairman. And he got his from national headquarters in New York.

"Jean Krcmarek led everything and everyone."

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### Take the Fifth

However, neither Mrs. Krchmarek nor others identified by Mrs. Brown as Communist leaders in Cleveland would answer questions when summoned to the stand yesterday. Aside from giving their names and places of birth, they took refuge in the

Fifth, and sometimes the First Amendments.

The tight-lipped procession included Ethel L. Goodman, identified as a member of Cleveland's "hard core" Communists; Margaret Wherry, who swore she was not now a Communist but took the Fifth when asked if she ever had been; Mrs. Krchmarek, who was said to be a columnist for the Communist Worker, national newspaper; Pauline Taylor of Youngstown, who refused to say whether she had tried to infiltrate churches, and Frieda Katz, said to have been an officer in Communist organizations.

### Bares Fund Raising

Mrs. Brown told of fund-raising efforts by Cleveland Communists. These included fake birthday parties in members' homes.

"These gatherings combined business with pleasure. Sometimes they went on until 7 o'clock the next morning. There was business, and later drinking, singing, eating and talking. The Communists are like termites—they never stop working."

She said meetings of state Communist leaders took place at secret locations.

"Many times I stood for hours in the snow and cold, waiting for someone to pick me up and take me to a meeting. Only a few top Communists knew where a meeting was to take place." She recalled meetings held "in the Masonic hall on Kinsman," and another at "a Jewish fraternal hall."

### Meeting Places Denied

"When they learned we were Communists they wouldn't rent to us anymore, and we would have to go somewhere else," she added.

She said Clevelanders who had paid jobs with the Com-

munist included Elsie Zazrivy, Edith Lumer, Mamie McCurdy and Carlotta Rufus. Frida Kreitner, she testified, held a job in a Communist bookstore.

Mrs. Brown said she was treasurer of five Communist clubs in the Northeast Cleveland district ruled by Mrs. Krchmarek. Club leaders, she said, were Ruth Lencl, Harry A. Spencer, Sally Clark, Burt Washington (deceased), and Fred and Laura O'Neil.

"They sent Hugh Statton from Chicago to organize all Negroes in Cleveland." On Monday she told of Cleveland Communists trying to stir up race riots.

### Tells of Red Split

Mrs. Brown testified that she attended numerous state Communist meetings and detected the Communist split caused by Khrushchev's doctrine of peaceful coexistence with the U. S.

She said hard core Cleveland Communists formed a local chapter of the Provisional Organization Committee which remained dedicated to Stalin's "violent overthrow" policy. She said the "soft" Communists ordered her to spy this group making her a dual spy—for the Communists and the FBI.

Caught writing down names at state meetings, Mrs. Brown was accused of spying by several co-members. Finally, in 1960 she said she became aware of open suspicions and "I tried to get out fast—the tension was affecting my health."

After quitting her FBI informant role, she and her husband, Curlee, and his two sons moved to Los Angeles where he operates a trucking firm, she told reporters.

"You were a good soldier," Counsel Nittle told her.



THE CLEV



MRS. MARGARET  
WHERRY



MISS ETHEL L.  
GOODMAN



JAMES  
WELLS



MRS. JEAN  
KRCHMAREK



MRS. FRIEDA  
KATZ

# Chancey Takes Fifth at Hearing; Makes Plea for His Business

By ROBERT CRATER  
Press.Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — Martin Chancey, often identified as a leading Ohio Communist, was the star witness at today's hearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He took the Fifth Amendment every time he was asked about Communist activities. Finally, he was permitted to make this voluntary statement:

"I do hope I'll be able to rebuild my business in Cleveland. All this publicity makes it very hard for me to support my family."

The business he alluded to is a translating service in which he translates Russian documents for industrial and commercial clients.

## Walter Is Critical

Cong. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the committee, responded with heavy sarcasm: "I'm sure the people of your community will take into consideration all the help you've given this committee and your community."

Chancey refused to answer a series of questions about party affiliations. Once he burst out: "Why do you keep asking these questions? Have I committed any crimes?"

He took the Fifth Amendment when he was shown a photostatic copy of a party membership card of 1948, signed by Gus Hall, then state Communist Party chairman.

He declined to answer when asked about testimony given at hearings of the Ohio Legislature's investigative committee which identified him as state secretary of the

Communist Party and the man from whom all state directives came in 1952.

Earlier, Mrs. Julia Brown, who served as an FBI informer from 1951 to 1960, told of a fund-raising party sponsored by Cleveland Communists to raise money for a Methodist church.

The affair, at which drinks were sold, was a financial success with \$800 raised — but the Communists short-changed the church.

After the party, Mrs. Brown said, the Communists split the take three ways.

## Praised by Walter

One third went to support the candidacy of Mrs. Marie Haug who was running (unsuccessfully) for the School Board. Another went to the Communist Party. And the rest went to the church which was not identified beyond its denomination.

After 2½ days of testimony, Mrs. Brown, who lives in Los Angeles now, was excused. Cong. Walter, commenting upon her years as an FBI spy said:

"I know it wasn't easy, and you are entitled to the thanks of all the American people."

Cleveland attorney Samuel Handelman, who was one of those identified by Mrs. Brown as a Communist, took the Fifth when asked if he were a Communist now.

## Silent on Trip

James Smid likewise declined to answer about a trip he allegedly took to Russia in 1935 and an application for a passport he reportedly filled out for a trip to Czechoslovakia in 1949.

Their refusal to testify lengthened the list of those summoned by the committee Fifth and sometimes the First Amendment.

The tight-lipped procession included Ethel L. Goodman, identified as a member of Cleveland's "hard core" Communists; Margaret Wherry, who swore she was not now a Communist but took the Fifth when asked if she ever had been; Mrs. Krchmarek, who was said to be a columnist for the Communist Worker, national newspaper; Pauline Taylor of Youngstown, who refused to say whether she had tried to infiltrate churches; Frieda Katz, said to have been an officer in Communist organizations, and James Wells, who refused to answer questions.

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MRS. MARGARET  
WHERRY



MISS ETHEL L.  
GOODMAN



JAMES  
WELLS



MRS. JEAN  
KRCHMAREK



MRS. FRIEDA  
KATZ

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# Couple Spied on Reds Here, Husband Says

By NORMAN MELNICK

Because he felt he owed it to his children, to the city and to his fellow workers, Cleveland's Melvin F. Hardin Jr. came forward last night and identified himself as an informant on the Communist party.

He was a member for more than eight years and his wife, Virginia, since 1958. They reported regularly to the FBI.

This was confirmed by E. E. Hargett, special agent in charge of the FBI's Cleveland office. He said: "Melvin and Virginia Hardin were never FBI agents, but did supply information concerning the internal security of the nation on a confidential basis to the FBI . . . for which they were compensated."

THE SECRET was revealed after Mrs. Julia Brown, testifying Monday before the House un-American Activities Committee, named the Hardins as members of the Communist Party of Cleveland.

Interviewed at his home at 16106 Stockbridge Avenue S. E., Hardin said: "I feel I owe it to the city and to my fellow workers to clarify my political stand and beliefs, and also to my children who might otherwise be subjected to harsh and unjust treatment."

HARDIN, a guard at the Workhouse, said both he and his wife were registered Democrats. They kept their Communist Party member-



Melvin F. Hardin Jr.

ship secret from everyone, including their children and closest relatives.

Hardin said he got into undercover work through his father, a minister in Cincinnati, who, because of his wide contacts, was asked by the FBI to join the party and inform on it.

The younger Hardin joined in April, 1954, and maintained party membership after moving here later that year.

He said he did not know the party's strength at pres-

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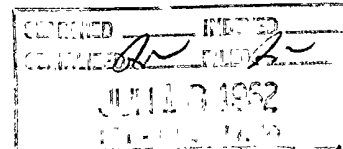
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ent in Cleveland. He said operations here all but ceased when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last summer that all Communists must register with the Justice Department.

**PRESENT OPERATIONS,** Hardin said, mostly constituted small gatherings of three or four party members discussing ways to infiltrate certain groups advocating liberal programs.

He named Anthony Krchmarek of Cleveland as state party chairman. He declined to reveal other names, but said Mrs. Brown's list of '80 was incomplete.

As a member of the party, Hardin, 29, held "just about every office," he said, from president of the Communist Party Youth Club here to membership in the state committee.

He said he feared physical violence for the first four years, but thereafter did not.

**HE RECALLED** one meeting of high ranking party officials in 1957 in the Glenville section where he was called "to be observed, to see if I talked the lingo," he said.

"Suddenly while I'm sitting there I remembered the FBI

reports "I failed to mail were in my coat pocket," he said. "It was a very hot summer night and I refused to remove jacket. I started to leave early but I found the door was locked.

"So I sat through the rest of the meeting and got out all right. But I'll never forget it."

He said meetings were held as often as five times a week. Dues varied between 75 cents or a dollar a month—"not very much, but there were also contributions and I lost a lot of time on the job."

Of the future Hardin said: "I don't fear any physical violence, but the usual harassment, phone calls and that sort of thing. The usual treatment is to attempt to smear and discredit."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Double Life Hard, Says FBI's Red Spy

"This is a load off my mind," said Mel Hardin Jr. "It's hard to live a double life."

Hardin, 29, of 16106 Stockbridge Ave., disclosed that for eight years he had been an undercover man for the FBI in the Communist Party.

For the past four years, his wife, Virginia, 28, also posed as a Communist to furnish information to the FBI.

They revealed their roles after Mrs. Julia Brown, testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, gave their names as members of the Cleveland Communist Party.

Edward E. Hargett, special agent in charge of the FBI here, confirmed the Hardins' disclosure. He said they were not FBI agents, "but did supply information concerning the internal security of the nation for which they were compensated."

It is estimated they were paid between \$4000 and \$5000 for expenses and information.

## Guard at Workhouse

Hardin, a guard at the Workhouse, said he became a spy while living in Cincinnati. "My father was a minister there and the FBI asked both of us if we would work for them," Hardin said.

"I didn't know very much about politics or economics. I did what I was asked to do for patriotic reasons."

He moved to Cleveland late in 1954, he said, and was admitted to the Communist Youth Club. "They acted suspiciously for a while, but after that I was accepted. I learned they are suspicious of everyone at first."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cleveland Press  
Page 1 Sec. G

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### **Was President**

He was elected president of the group in 1955 and 1956. "I was elected to a number of high posts," he said. "I was expected to speak up against the capitalist system and I did, otherwise I could not have played the role."

At one meeting he met Julia Brown, the woman who

informed on him. "Neither of us knew the other was working for the FBI," he said.

"The greatest problem in living two lives was keeping the secret from my wife," Hardin said. "I was attending four or five meetings a week and usually had a meeting all day Sunday. I had to make up excuses for my activities."

"For two years I managed to keep the secret from her but in 1956 she found a Communist report and I admitted I was a member."

### **Wife Joined Work**

"She derided me constantly for being a Communist until I confided in her that I was an FBI agent. The party was urging me to get her into the party, so she too became an agent."

Hardin said he was required to study books on Communist theory and once attended a two-week class in Detroit.

In 1960 he cut down his Communist activities to devote more time to his family.

He said he was urged to "infiltrate" various church and civic groups.

"To me," he said, "the Communists were atheistic and maliciously deceitful. They took credit for any gains in civil rights."

He said at no time did he hear anyone advocate violent overthrow of the Government.

"It was extremely difficult to live a life which is so contrary to my own standards. I have always been a good member of the church and I find atheistic principles of the party repellent."

The Hardins have two children, Mel III, 8, and Rene, 9.

# 3 More From City, Take 5th in Red Probe

By ROBERT CRATER

Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON—A witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee who had been named as a member of the Communist Party was described today as "a teacher in Westwood High School, Cleveland, O."

The witness, Mrs. Regina Sokol, of 3459 Westbury Rd., Shaker Heights, refused to answer on the basis of the Fifth Amendment. She had been labeled a member of the party in Cleveland by Mrs. Julia Brown, who was herself a party member from 1947 to 1960.

"I state it to you as a fact that you are a teacher in Westwood High School in Cleveland," said committee counsel Alfred Nittle after Mrs. Sokol refused to answer his question.

## Refuses to Answer

She did not reply to Nittle's statement.

(A Mrs. Regina Sokol teaches sixth grade at Westwood Elementary School in Warrensville Heights. She has been in that school system about four years.)

Mrs. Sokol had testified that she had been born in Cleveland and lived there all her life. She refused to answer a question as to whether she had ever lived anywhere else.

She also refused to answer whether she had ever been known by the name Renas Farrell.

## Admit Occupations

Two other Clevelanders refused to answer most of the questions the committee put to them today. They were Elsie and Violet J. Tarcai, 2929 E. Overlook Rd., Cleveland Heights. They are attorneys, they said, but refused to answer further questions.

Violet Tarcai, when confronted by Mrs. Brown, denied knowing her. Mrs. Brown had said both were party members when she was in the party.

Chairman Francis E. Walter took notice of the interest of the American Civil Liberties Union in the current sessions in questioning attorney Norman Heller.

## Attorney Questioned

Heller appeared representing two of today's Cleveland witnesses — Abe and Sylvia Strauss, 2801 Avondale Ave., Cleveland Heights.

"Are you aware of the type of people you represent here?" Walter asked Heller.

"In understand what they are accused of," the attorney answered.

"Has your organization adopted a policy of representing the type of people we have here?" Walter asked.

"It is my understanding the ACLU will represent anyone who claims his rights are threatened," Heller answered.

Abe Strauss, 60, and his wife, Sylvia, 51, both "took the Fifth" and refused to answer questions.

Meanwhile, congressional investigators are seeking the person who frightened a key

witness out of testifying freely before the committee.

The witness who balked at the last minute was William Cooper, aging Cleveland Negro who was identified by the FBI's undercover agent, Mrs. Julia Brown, as having been a Communist in the early 1950's.

"Somebody got to this man," said chairman Walter (D-Pa.). "He was prepared to testify. He had answered 140 questions asked by members of our staff before the hearings opened."

Chairman Walter's interest in the Cooper switch from a cooperative to an uncooperative witness may lead to further investigations in Cleveland.

Mrs. Brown identified Cooper as the man who lived

next door to her at 3192 E. 123d St. She said he was at closed Communist meetings she attended from 1948 to the early 1950's.

Chairman Walter said hearings this week revealed that Communist activity was no greater in Cleveland than in comparable cities.

## Many Were Exploited

"But their exploitation of Negroes was more widespread in Cleveland than anywhere else."

"The testimony given before our committee will stop this exploitation in Cleveland," Cong. Walter predicted.

The hearings were completed today.

THE CLEVELAND PRESS  
Cleveland, Ohio  
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File No.

Cleveland

File No.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**COMMITTEE UNIMPRESSED—****Probe Ruins Him,  
Witness Charges**By EDWARD KERNAN  
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON—A spirited Cleveland witness yesterday accused the House Un-American Activities Committee of "ruining my little business."

Committee members appeared to be unimpressed, and Alfred M. Nittle, committee counsel, suggested to the witness, Martin Chancey, "that you are a hard-core Communist and the tears in your voice are not becoming."

Nittle said that Chancey had a long record of Communist activities in New York, the District of Columbia and Ohio.

HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN described to the committee by Mrs. Julia Brown as a prominent worker for the Communist party in the Cleveland area in the 1950s.

A former Cleveland, Mrs. Brown operated within the Communist party as an undercover agent for the FBI for about 10 years before moving to Los Angeles in 1960.

For some time she served as treasurer of the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council.

The committee Monday opened hearings to explore the Communist party's structure, objectives and activities in the Cleveland area.

CHANCEY AND THREE OTHER Cleveland witnesses, Samuel Handleman, Mrs. Frida Kreitner and James Smid, yesterday took refuge in the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions about Mrs. Brown's testimony linking them with past Communist operations.

Possessor of a law degree from New York University, Chancey, according to the records, heads a technical translation service in Cleveland and does work for important defense contractors.

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For the last year he has been operating his business in the basement of his home, 3093 Derbyshire Road, Cleveland Heights. Before that he operated at 859 Paxton Road.

**AFTER BEING SWORN**, he began to lecture the committee. In a sharp, loud voice, he said that it was the second time in less than a year that he had been called before the group.

He said advance "leaks" to the Cleveland Press saying that he was being subpoenaed about a year ago ruined his business.

"Why do you drag me here again? he asked. "I don't think it's human. I don't think it's decent."

Rep. Francis E. Walter, D-Pa., committee chairman, told Chancey he would be given an opportunity "to clear the air" by answering questions.

Nittle then put the first question:

"**ARE YOU** at this moment a member of the Communist party" he asked.

"I think my political beliefs are my own business," Chancey answered. When pressed, he took the Fifth.

Chancey said he served in World War II and won four battle stars and that he was ready to match his patriotism with anyone in the room.

"I am an American," he shouted. "I will fight for my country and what it stands for, and I hate to see those principles dragged through the mud."

**MRS. KREITNER REFUSED** to tell the committee whether she formerly operated the "One World Bookshop," at 5103 Euclid Avenue, as testified by Mrs. Brown. She also refused to say whether she was a Communist or whether she had been instructed at one time by party bigwigs to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"Was it Communist party policy to try to destroy the NAACP?" asked Nittle.

"I have no knowledge of any such thing," was her reply.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA-BORN** James Smid refused to say whether he was a Communist because, he said, "it's not pertinent."

"Not pertinent to what?" asked Walter.

"Not pertinent to anything," Smid said.

"Well," observed Walters, "It may not be pertinent to you, but it is pertinent to the security of the U.S."

Smid, who Chancey said lost his job as a result of being subpoenaed by the committee, refused to state whether he visited Russia in 1935, but he answered "no" when asked if he ever attended a school of indoctrination in communism.

**A CLEVELAND ATTORNEY** since 1930, Handelman also refused to say whether he was a Communist. He admitted he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild but said he had not been active in the organization for years.

Nittle said the National Lawyers Guild was listed as a "subversive organization."

**OPENING THE DAY'S** testimony, Mrs. Brown, with the help of Nittle, recalled that part of funds raised at a barbecue for an unnamed Cleveland Methodist church went for Communist causes.

The party was held in the yard of Mrs. Margaret Wherry, previously identified by Mrs. Brown as active in Cleveland party work while the FBI undercover agent was in Cleveland.

On the stand Tuesday, Mrs. Wherry testified that she was not now a member of the party. She refused to answer most other questions.



**WASHINGTON** — Cleveland Martin Chancey is sworn in to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Woman Labeled Red Is Pacifist Aide Here

A Cleveland woman named as a one-time Communist in the House Un-American Activities Committee hearing in Washington is vice president of a pacifist group here.

She is Miss Violet J. Tarcai of the Cleveland Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

Last April she presided at a meeting in Hotel Manger of some 130 pacifist women, among them Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, wife of the Cleveland industrialist.

THAT SAME MONTH she took part in a "peace march" sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). First announcement of the march was made by her at the Manger meeting.

Mrs. Elfrieda Daiber, outgoing president of the WILPF, said Miss Tarcai had been with the organization less than a year. She said that the vice president had been a "very dependable person" and that she "valued her services."

SHE STRESSED that WILPF membership is open to any woman.

"We are an apolitical group and we do not investigate prospective members," she said, adding:

"I cannot understand why any Communist, who advocates violent overthrow of the government, would join a group (the WILPF) which is opposed to all violence."

Miss Tarcai could not be reached for comment. An attorney, she lives at 2929 E. Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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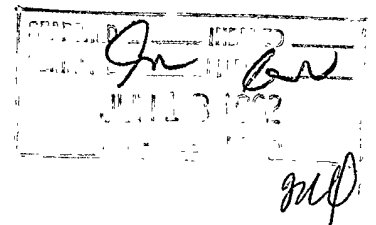
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CLEVELANDER MUM—

## Silence Unwise, Witness Warned

By EDWARD KERNAN  
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — Chairman Francis E. Walter, D-Pa., of the House Un-American Activities Committee cautioned a Cleveland witness yesterday that her failure to answer certain questions could get her into "some difficulty" with the committee.

He obviously was referring to a possible contempt of Congress citation when Mrs. Ruth Emmer, previously described to the committee as a member of the Communist party in the Cleveland area, refused to state whether she was a member of the Mount Pleasant Area Community Council.

Alfred M. Nittle, committee counsel, had stated for the record that he wished "no inference to be taken that this civic organization is a Communist organization."

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MUM AT HEARING—

# Cleveland Witness Warned

## ★ From First Page

"AS FAR AS we know," he said, "it is not."

Mrs. Emmer was one of the final witnesses as the committee wound up four days of open hearings, designed to explore Communist operations in the Cleveland area.

The star witness for the committee was Mrs. Julia Brown, a former Cleveland who did undercover work within the party for the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the 1950s. She left Cleveland for Los Angeles in 1960.

Six other Cleveland witnesses joined Mrs. Emmer yesterday in invoking the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination when asked about their activities during Mrs. Brown's tour of duty as an FBI informant.

They were: Milton Tannenbaum, described as a party fund-raiser; Regina Sokol, who refused to say whether she was presently a teacher at Westwood School; Elsie and Violet Tarcai, Cleveland lawyers, and Abraham and Sylvia Strauss.

AN EIGHTH witness, Eugene Bayer, brother of Ruth Emmer, was unable to get here before the committee unofficially terminated the hearings.

He was questioned later in a closed session where, it was reported, he took the Fifth Amendment when asked about his activities as related under oath by Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Emmer refused even to state whether she knew there was such an organization as the Mount Pleasant Area Community Council. When she invoked the Fifth Amendment after being asked whether she was a member of the group, Walter told the witness:

"I think it is my duty to warn you that you have been told that the council is not a Communist organization. It has never been so charged.

"To invoke the Fifth Amendment when asked if you are a member of such an organization might get you in some difficulty with this committee."

HE THEN DIRECTED her to answer, setting up procedure for a possible contempt citation. She again refused to answer.

Nittle followed up with a line of questioning designed to show that Mrs. Emmer joined the community council to foster Communist party thinking within the organization. He got no answers.

Tannenbaum would not reveal, among other things, whether he was a member of the Communist party or whether he was a member of the Cleveland branch of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Nittle said the national organization was listed by the com-

mittee as a "Communist front."

The Tarcai sisters gave the committee virtually no information and were excused after only brief questioning.

Nittle asked Regina Sokol whether she once was known as Rena Farrell. She invoked the Fifth Amendment. She did the same when Nittle said, "I put it to you as a fact that you are a teacher at Westwood School. Are you?"

Abraham Strauss, who said he was born in Romania in 1902, would not verify that he was a reporter for the Morning Freiheit, described by Nittle as a foreign language version of the Communist newspaper, the Worker.

HIS WIFE, Sylvia, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about Mrs. Brown's testimony that she,

Mrs. Strauss, at one time instructed groups in Communist policy.

Most of the witnesses were accompanied to the stand by volunteer attorneys of the Civil Liberties Union.

At one point, Chairman Walter asked Norman Heller, who was advising Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, whether he was "aware of the type of people you are representing here."

Walter said that persons who refused to answer questions were "quite obviously connected with the international Communist conspiracy."

Heller replied that he was aware of "what they have been accused of by other people."

"I also understand that they have certain rights," he said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Accused Teacher No Red, Policeman Says

A sixth-grade teacher, accused in Washington of being a Communist, yesterday was defended against the allegation in her place of work, Warrensville Heights.

Police Chief Herbert T. Burgess said of Mrs. Regina Sokol: "As far as we can determine, she was never a member of the party. Her husband was—and then only for a very short time." The husband, Joseph, was killed in a traffic accident on Nov. 1, 1960.

Burgess said this information was made known to Warrensville Heights school authorities several years ago by Sgt. John J. Ungvary of the Cleveland police subversive squad. Burgess accompanied Ungvary to the office of School Supt. George A. Walker.

BURGESS SAID Mrs. Sokol later took a loyalty oath.

Walker told The Plain Dealer that he understood Mrs. Sokol formerly was connected with some left-wing cause.

"But Sgt. Ungvary gave her a clean bill of health," the superintendent related. "In fact, he said she was not a person we'd want to get rid of because of these prior connections."

Ungvary was on vacation and could not be reached.

Walker said he brought the matter to the attention of the school board at the time. No action was taken.

HE DESCRIBED Mrs. Sokol as "one of the strongest teachers we have."

Appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee on Thursday, Mrs. Sokol refused to tell whether she was a teacher at Westwood School in Warrensville Heights, invoking the Fifth Amendment.

Asked whether Mrs. Sokol would be retained as a teacher, Walker replied: "I can't say yet. This is going to hurt her, no question about that. We don't know what effect this will have."

He said she will be on a leave of absence for the next school year for reasons of health. "This came up before any trouble with this investigation committee," Walker said.

MRS. SOKOL, 45, has been with the Warrensville Heights school system since September, 1956. She is the mother of two teen-age children and holds a bachelor's degree from Ohio State University and a master's from Western Reserve University.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Date: 6/15/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
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Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - ORGANIZATION  
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There are transmitted herewith eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a discussion of leading CP functionaries in CP Headquarters, NYC, on 6/13/62.

The confidential source utilized was

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- 6 - Bureau (100-3-69) (Encls. 8) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-3-83) (CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
  - (1 - 100-434917) (CCFCL)
  - (1 - 100-437735) (HALL-DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE)
- 2 - Cleveland (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM)
  - (1 - 100- ) (JULIA BROWN)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY (100-145082) (CCFCL) (415)
- 1 - NY (100- ) (CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-148234) (HALL-DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-93665) (MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-56579) (PHIL BART) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT) (414)
- 1 - NY (100-80641) (415)

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

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The letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CP, USA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
June 15, 1962

Bureau 100-3-69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Organization  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised of a discussion among leading Communist Party (CP) functionaries which took place on June 13, 1962, in CP Headquarters, New York City.

Arnold Johnson reported on hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) recently held in Cleveland, Ohio. He said there were 16 Clevelanders called "in a hit or miss way". The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) represented six of the individuals called. According to JOHNSON, "Julie Brown, as a stool pigeon, gave a list of names". The ACLU wanted to cross-examine Mrs. Brown but the HCUA would not permit it.

Johnson said that, so far, one person called has lost his job and it appears that others may lose theirs. One who is employed by the Teamsters Union was told her job is safe.

Johnson commented that "the Ohio Ministers and Rabbis were very good - wrote letters, took an ad in the paper, etc."

With respect to the Party, Johnson stated, "Now our people are fighting well and there is no panic. It has stimulated our people who haven't been doing anything lately."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Organization

Johnson said that, while in Cleveland, he and Gus Hall held a press conference which was well attended and lasted a little over an hour. He remarked that "Gus Hall did a magnificent job of answering questions", and the press conference and ensuing publicity "knocked Julie Brown right off the papers."

Johnson proposed that "wherever the HCUA moves in to a place we should move in too - right after. We should make it our line that the HCUA uses public funds for fascist organization purposes". He said the Party should see that a rider is put on appropriation bills preventing the HCUA from using public funds for fascist or racist organization purposes.

Gus Hall agreed that this should be the tactical approach to the HCUA, adding that the HCUA has become an instrument of the Ultra-Right. He claimed the Ultra-Right has had considerable success influencing officials in certain areas.

Hall declared "I think we proved Julie Brown is a liar - two that she named have been dead for years... I think what we did made a great impression on the Party. The HCUA tried to use the split in the Party, but that boomeranged - especially among the Negro people, and they indicated they wanted to work again with the Party".

There was some discussion concerning Party defense plans and Miriam Friedlander called for continued activity directed toward the development of committees for defense throughout the country.

Phil Bart noted the existence of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties and the Hall - Davis Defense Committee. He said "We should see how these two committees can be coordinated in such a way as to eliminate some duplication of organization, etc."

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Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Organization

Betty Gannett commented "The idea of focusing on Washington in January is good... some activity in Washington is important... we need a mass thing to get a substantial number of signatures..."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## COMMUNISTS

### Practice v. Polemics

Communists loudly claim to be the friend of the Negro, foe to racial discrimination. But last week a Negro woman who is a former U.S. party member testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee about Communist practices as opposed to polemics. Mrs. Julia Clarice Brown said that in 1947, when she joined the party in Cleveland, she found that she could not attend meetings of the cell in her Cleveland neighborhood. Said Mrs. Brown: "It was a Jim Crow club." Mrs. Brown had to make a three-mile trip to reach a Communist cell that was willing to mingle Negroes and whites. She quit the party, then rejoined as an undercover agent for the FBI.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

TIME MAGAZINE

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Director, FBI (100-382107)

June 20, 1962

SAC, Cleveland [redacted]

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Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[redacted]

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For the information of the Bureau and Los Angeles, Mrs. BROWN arrived Cleveland June 8, 1962, and departed for Los Angeles on the morning of June 18, 1962, via United Air Lines Flight 772. While in Cleveland, she stayed for a few days at the residence of [redacted] Chairman of the Organization to Fight Communism (OFC), and Public Relations Director at Notre Dame College for Women, South Euclid, Ohio. Mrs. BROWN also resided until her departure at the home of [redacted] personal friends or Mrs. BROWN.

While in Cleveland, Mrs. BROWN appeared on radio and television, and also spoke before a meeting sponsored by the OFC held at the Carter Hotel, which was attended by approximately 300 persons.

Mrs. BROWN stated that her husband in Los Angeles had advised her that [redacted] who is writing a book for Mrs. BROWN, had informed him that a reception for Mrs. BROWN upon her return to Los Angeles would be held at the Roosevelt Hotel, and that the Mayor of Los Angeles was expected to attend. Mrs. BROWN commented that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] who are both actors, find it difficult to find work in Los Angeles because they do not wear "pink shirts," and that [redacted] is head of the organization, "Women for America." She indicated that [redacted] (ph), [redacted] (ph) and [redacted] (ph), all former Bureau informants, [redacted]

She also indicated that "The Call and Post," the leading newspaper in the Negro community in Cleveland, had taken an editorial position opposed to the HCUA, and that she and/or [redacted] had received a very cool reception from "The Call and Post."

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles [redacted] (AM) (RM)  
1 - Cleveland [redacted]

EBB/hs  
(4)

*Back to Post*

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-104)

June 20, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23089)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS - C

ReBulet, 6/13/62.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of a list of individuals identified as Communist Party members by Mrs. JULIA BROWN in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1962, at Washington, D. C., as published in newspaper articles in "The Cleveland Press" and "The Plain Dealer" at Cleveland, Ohio.

The list will be reviewed by the Cleveland Office for possible counter-intelligence plans and comments will be furnished to the Bureau concerning potential counter-intelligence operations on any of these individuals to further disrupt the Party's activities in the Cleveland area through the exposure of the Communist affiliations of the identified Party members.

It is noted that "The Plain Dealer," June 5, 1962, issue in article entitled, "BOBBY Has No MC CURDY Doubts," states that "JAMES SMID, 11305 Methvl Ave., SE, subpoenaed to appear before the committee, complained he lost his job as a result."

"The Plain Dealer," June 7, 1962, in article entitled "Woman Labeled Red is Pacifist Aide Here," refers to VIOLET J. TARCAI, Vice President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in Cleveland, as having been named as a "one-time Communist" in the HCUA hearing in Washington, and mentioned some of her "pacifist" activities. [redacted] has reported that TARCAI is a candidate for President of the Cleveland WILPF, but because of the HCUA hearings, the elections in WILPF have been delayed and considerable factionalism and disruption has been caused in the organization.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland [redacted]

EBB:jmp  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4 SA/TMG

348760

b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(Bufile 100-3-104)  
(Cleveland file 100-23089)

Individuals identified as Communist Party members by Mrs. JULIA BROWN in testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities in June, 1962, at Washington, D. C., as published in newspaper articles in "The Cleveland Press" (PR) and "The Plain Dealer" (PD) at Cleveland, Ohio.

NAME	BUFILE	CLEVELAND FILE
EUGENE BAYER (PR 5/11, 6/4-5) (PD 6/5-8)	101-3304	101-5
ALBERT BETHANCOURT (PR 6/5) (PD 6/6)	100-389978	100-19651
LUCILLE BETHANCOURT (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-365940	100-18517
OSCAR BROWNLEE (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-9474	100-246
EUGENE BRUDNO (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-185758	100-13830
JIMMY LEE CALDWELL (PD 6/5)	100-400006	100-19962
MARTIN CHANCEY (PD 6/5-7) (PR 6/5-6, 5/11)	100-12226	100-16735
SALLY CHANCEY (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-433788	100-16785
SALLY CLARK (PD 6/6) (PR 6/6)	100-387401	100-15911

4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Cleveland

EEB:jmp  
(6)

b7D

CV 100-23089

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUFILE</u>	<u>CLEVELAND FILE</u>
Mrs. ELIZABETH COOPER, aka Mrs. WILLIAM COOPER (PD 6/5) (PR 6/4-5)	100-326025	100-14434
WILLIAM H. COOPER (PR 5/11, 6/4-5-7) (PD 6/5)	100-307098	100-14038
EEN DAVIS (PR 6/4)	100-149163	100-13953
ROBERT DECKER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-381293	100-20042
HESTER DE LACY (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-370934	100-19086
HUGH DE LACY (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-47062	100-18392
MYRTLE DENNIS (PR 6/5-4) (PD 6/5)	100-366821	100-18776
RAY DENNIS (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/4-5)	100-228554	100-10263
ANGIE DICKERSON (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-332485	100-22332
FLORENCE DOUGHER (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-248242	100-18078
JOSEPH DOUGHER (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-37496	100-18100
ABRAHAM ELEFF (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	65-10644	100-268
JACK EMMER (PR 6/5-4) (PD 6/5)	100-266899	100-11431
RUTH EMMER (PR 5/11, 6/4-5) (PD 6-5-8)	100-228476	100-10868



CV 100-23089

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BURFILE</u>	<u>CLEVELAND FILE</u>
FRED GARDNER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-12708	100-19277
LEE GARDNER, aka Mrs. FRED GARDNER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-413543	100-19995
LIBBY GISSER (PD 6/5)	100-385696	100-19511
ETHEL L. GOODMAN, aka. ETHEL GOODMAN JENNINGS (PD 6/5-6) (PR 5/11, 6/5-6)	100-50256	100-14899
E. C. GREENFIELD (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-18276	100-1166
CARLOS GRUBBS (PD 6/5)	100-384204	100-19217
BILL HABER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-65318	100-9265
ANTHONY HALAMAK (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-150020	100-8504
SAMUEL HANDELMAN (PD 6/5-7) (PR 5/11, 6/5-6)	100-63894	100-2560
FRIEDA HARRIS (PD 6/5) (PR 6/5)	100-369288	100-22792
FRANK HASHWALL (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-98303	100-15369
FRED HAUG (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-132618	100-13507
MARIE REED HAUG (PR 6/5-6)	100-13371	122-13

GV 100-23089

NAME	BUFILE	CLEVELAND FILE
JOE HILL (PR 6/4-5)	100-380177	100-18014
HERBERT HIRSCHBERGER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-204343	100-16908
MORRIS HYBLOOM (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-52321	100-1118
JAMES JACKSON (JAMES SELDON JACKSON) (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-367062	100-17704
LOU JENNINGS (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-390138	100-20087
JOSEPH KAMEN (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-377677	100-9887
NORMA KAMEN (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	101-6514	100-12878
DAVID KATZ (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-96556	100-237
FRIEDA KATZ (PR 6/4-5-6) (PD 6/5-6-12)	100-14078	100-231
SAMUAL KILPATRICK (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-105	100-56
JOSEPH KRAUSE (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-95034	100-6336
MILDRED KRAUSE (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-429707	100-14716
ANTHONY KROCHMAREK (PR 6/4-5-6-11) (PD 6/5)	100-3991	65-721
JEAN KROCHMAREK (PR 5/11, 6/4-5-6) (PD 6/5-6)	100-355800	100-16924
TRIDA KREITNER (PD 6/5-7) (PR 5/11, 6/4-5-6)	100-355030	100-17033

CV 100-23089

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUFILE</u>	<u>CLEVELAND FILE</u>
"MAURICE" KREITNER (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-323047	100-11826
"CHEDDA" KRES (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-47149	100-18785
JOE KRES (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-128345	100-2920
YETTA "LAMB" (YETTA LAND) (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-9380	100-1179
RUTH LENCZ (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-228488	100-10462
PEARL LEVIN (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-420784	100-1913
SAK LEVIN (PR 6/5-4) (PD 6/5)	100-5139	100-155
BLANCHE LIVINGSTONE (PR 6/4)	100-372217	100-18185
WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE (PR 6/5)	100-22960	100-18082
EDITH LUMER (Deceased) (PR 6/4-5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-199239	100-9768
HYMAN LUMER (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-71811	100-4212
ANN "MAGEDOWITZ" aka ANN MAGEDORITZ (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-238128	100-9759
CATHERINE MC CASTLE (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-341723	100-15575
FOSTER MC CURDY (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-386356	100-18667

CV 100-23089

NAME	EUFIL	CLEVELAND FILE
MAYME MC CURDY (PR 6/4-5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-369698	100-18598
JAMES MC MILLAN (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-398176	100-19971
SARAH ROBERTS MC MILLAN (PR 5/11, 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-384713	100-19797
EMMA MEHRL (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-392426	100-18700
FRED MEHRL (Deceased) (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-332028	100-14325
HORTENSE MITCHELL (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-367161	100-18923
MEL MITCHELL (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-378024	100-18972
SALLY WINTERS MORILLAS (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-214900	100-422
FRED "O'NEIL" (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5)	101-565	100-1762
LAURA "O'NEIL" (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-429620	100-15328
MARTHA "RANTINO" aka MARTHA RANTIO (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-379650	100-9836
UNO "RANTINO", aka UNO RANTIO (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-40020	100-1247
FLORENCE ROMIG (Deceased) (PD 6/5)	100-396043	100-19433
DON ROTHENBERG (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-347539	100-18406

CV 100-23089

NAME	BUFILE	CLEVELAND FILE
CARLOTTA RUFUS, aka Mrs. HIGHT (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-399365	100-20402
SANFORD SAFERSTEIN (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-253522	100-11425
SHIRLEY SAFERSTEIN (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-414987	100-20140
PAUL J. SHEPHARD, aka PAUL SHEPARD (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-104343	100-7371
HENRY R. SIEGEL (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-97360	100-4617
DR. JAMES A. SIMANS (Deceased) aka., Dr. JOHN SIMANS (JOSEPH NICHLAS SIMANS) (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-188300	100-1112
Mrs. JAMES A. SIMANS Mrs. JOHN SIMANS (Mrs. JOSEPH NICHLAS SIMANS) (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-153539	100-7347
JAMES SMID (PR 5/11, 6/5-6) (PD 6/5-7)	100-225503	100-4602
REGINA SOKOL (PR 5/11, 6/5-7-4) (PD 6/5-8-9)	100-31077	100-10074
HUGH STATTON (HERBERT C. STEATEN) (PR 6/6)	100-407252	100-21056
ABRAHAM STRAUSS (PR 6/4-5-7) (PD 6/5-8)	100-14054	100-16795
SYLVIA STRAUSS (PR 5/11, 6/4-7) (PD 6/5-8)	100-47479	100-17737

CV 100-23089

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUFILE</u>	<u>CLEVELAND FILE</u>
ELSIE TARGAI (PR 5/11, 6/5-7) (PD 6/6-8)	101-129	100-15528
VIOLET TARGAI (PR 5/11, 6/5-7) (PD 6/6-7-8)	100-304640	100-1020
PAULINE TAYLOR (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5-6)	100-228739	100-11731
BERTHA TENNENBAUM (PR 6/4-5) (PD 6/5)	100-403196	100-20929
MILTON TENNENBAUM (PR 5/11, 6/4-5) (PD 6/5-8)	100-339525	100-18298
MYRON THOMAS (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-368908	100-16374
GEORGE TOMSIN (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-175556	100-9474
MARY TURNER (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-211254	100-8850
PETE "WANOROWSKI" aka PETE WNCOROWSKI (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-219775	100-9728
"BURT" WASHINGTON (Deceased) aka. BERT WASHINGTON (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5-6)	101-6527	100-14573
JAMES WELLS (PD 6/5-6) (PR 6/5-6)	100-393876	100-15908
MARGARET WHERRY (PD 6/5-6-7) (PR 5/11, 6/4-5-6)	100-325427	100-15197
ROBERT WHERRY (PR 6/5) (PD 6/5)	100-325427	100-14928
ESTHER WILLIAMS (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-142074	100-247

GV 100-23089

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BURFILE</u>	<u>CLEVELAND FILE</u>
GEORGE WILLIAMS (PD 6/6) (PR 6/5)	100-15183	100-5851
ALBERT YOUNG (PR 6/4-5)	100-247848	100-9751
ELSIE ZAGRIVY (PR 6/5-6) (PD 6/5)	100-421595	100-4607

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, Cleveland

DATE: June 21, 1962

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-382107)

SUBJECT: JULIA BROWN

SECURITY MATTER - C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Enclosure

*make for E Section*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-24-87 BY SP2 TAP/H  
3-17-87 SP8 BTJ/K  
4-1-96 SP3 BTJ/K

*cc-100-17805*

SERIALIZED FILED  
JUN 22 1962



SAC (65-721 Sub 1)

6/22/62

SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ANTHONY RICHMARSKY  
IS-C

[REDACTED] advised on 5/29/62 that on that date JEAN RICHMARSKY sent a telegram to Attorney SPELBER, [REDACTED] as follows: "Please correct my address to read [REDACTED]", signed [REDACTED]

On 5/30/62, JEAN contacted ETHEL GOODMAN and ETHEL stated that she would stop over "there", place not designated, on the way to the airlines place.

On 5/31/62, [REDACTED] advised that JEAN again contacted ETHEL and told her that she would pick her up at 7:30 tomorrow even. JEAN commented that she would be home that evening herself.

On 6/2/62, [REDACTED] advised that JEAN was leaving that day for Washington and DANNY indicated that she would stay at the Ambassador Hotel while there.

On 6/3/62, the source reported that ANTHONY RICHMARSKY told EDNA HARTMAN that JEAN had left for Washington, that FRIEDA was going that evening and that several were going tomorrow. He stated that JEAN would be back Tuesday, 6/5/62.

On 6/5/62, [REDACTED] advised that JEAN discussed her appearance before the HCUA with DANNY DONOHUE. DANNY commented that JULIA BRONSI is a real "bitch" and that they must have paid her a lot of money. They both condemned JULIA for her testimony and DANNY stated that even some of the dead were named.

65-721 ANTHONY RICHMARSKY  
100-16924 JEAN RICHMARSKY  
100- JAMES WELLS  
100- ETHEL GOODMAN  
[REDACTED] JULIA BROWN

100- HCUA  
100-16731 EDNA HARTMAN  
100-231 FRIEDA HART  
100-24639 DANNY DONOHUE

RSD/rb  
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

12/16

SAS (65-721 Sub 1)

7/6/62

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ANTHONY RICHMAN  
IS-C

[redacted] advised on 6/8/62 that SHELLY WEITMAN told DANNY BENSLEY that he was interested in setting up a demonstration against the appearance of JULIA BROWN on the following Monday at the anti-communist meeting. SHELLY stated he had been working on it himself and has it all fixed up except for the people who would participate. SHELLY asked DANNY if he would help out and also mentioned JOHNNY LEVINE and SUE HONEYGUTT as being interested. SHELLY said they should organize and be better set up for activity in the future. DANNY said that this is the kind of thing that should get the support of people whether they are socialists or not.

DANNY commented that his mother thinks it is a good idea to picket the above meeting but DAVE HATZ did not think it was a good idea. SHELLY stated that he was surprised that ANTHONY RICHMAN's comments regarding the CP were set out in the paper and DANNY stated that BILL TANNER of the "Press" is a nice guy.

SHELLY stated that he called his group the Adhoc Committee for the Abolishment of the HUAC. They agreed to meet the following evening at 1002 E. 119th St., Apt. 2., to see if they could get an organization together. SHELLY said he had been working hard but could not get anyone else to help him.

65-721 ANTHONY RICHMAN  
100-25635 SHELLY WEITMAN  
100-21630 DANNY BENSLEY  
[redacted] JULIA BROWN  
100-16924 JEAN RICHMAN  
100-17889 HOVA  
100-25139 JOHNNY LEVINE  
100-25632 SUE HONEYGUTT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-4-96 BY SP4-BJA/IMG  
348768

RED/eb  
(8)

[redacted]

for for

PM

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
(61-7582)

July 6, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]  
(100-17805)

b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15/90 BY SP8-JAP/AL  
4-1-96 SP3-BJA/R

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THIS IS ABOUT THE PRIVATE  
TESTIMONY IN AUGUST.

[REDACTED]

Reference is also made to Bureau letter, 6/21/62,  
entitled, "JULIA BROWN, [REDACTED] SM-C," enclosing  
photostat of report of hearings before the HCUA at  
Washington, D. C., June 4 - 7, 1962, based on the testimony  
of JULIA BROWN.

The report of the testimony given in June, 1962,  
which follows, tends to clarify the matter of the criteria  
used in identifying a Communist Party member:

Testimony of Mrs. JULIA BROWN before the  
Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives,  
June 4, 1962, Pages 96 - 98.

Mr. TUCK: What do you mean by a closed meeting  
of the Communist Party? Do you have  
a pass word?

Mrs. BROWN: No, but no one is admitted except the  
dedicated Communists.

Mr. TUCK: What is the test?

Mrs. BROWN: What is it?

Mr. TUCK: What test do you apply to determine  
whether or not they are Communists?

4 - Bureau (RM) (AM)  
1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM) (AM)  
2 - Cleveland [REDACTED]  
EEB/jib  
(7) jib

[REDACTED]

100-17895

Mr. BROWN: Well, each Communist knows.

Mr. TUCKER: Someone vouches for them?

Mrs. BROWN: No, you just know who is a Communist. When you go into the Communist Party, you know the Communists from the non-Communists.

Mr. TUCKER: I do not know how you would do that unless you had some pass word.

Mrs. BROWN: Well, they are introduced. Communists are introduced to a person as a member of the Communist Party or as a comrade. And if you work closely with them, you will understand.

Mr. TUCKER: These are usually small meetings, are they not?

Mrs. BROWN: Yes; the closed Communist Party meetings since the middle 1950's were naturally three or four people. But from 1949 until the early 1950's, just as many as could attend, would attend; all attend, rather.

Mr. TUCKER: So, then, someone who is not known personally by you to be a Communist would be vouched for by someone whom you know to be a Communist.

Mrs. BROWN: I didn't know that.

Mr. TUCKER: I say: So if you did not know of your own personal knowledge that someone was a Communist, then someone in the group known to be a Communist would vouch for that person as a Communist, and identify him in his presence?

Mrs. BROWN: That is right.

100-17895

b7D

"Mr. JONANSEN: In other words, it is a matter of personal identification in the case of a stranger. It is a matter of personal identification by someone in the group known to the other members of the group as a Communist?"

Mrs. BROWN: That is right, yes. That is correct."

\* \* \*

Testimony - June 5, 1962, Pages 244, 245

"Mr. DOYLE: How many hundred Communists do you suppose you knew more or less personally? Have you ever counted them?"

Mrs. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I have never counted them. I guess I just couldn't count them.

Mr. DOYLE: Counsel, is it a fair question for me to ask you at this point, as long as I am digressing: How many individuals is Mrs. BROWN identifying as Communists, according to her own personal knowledge, in this hearing?

Mr. NUTTLE: In the open hearing today?

Mr. DOYLE: Yes. Well, today and yesterday and tomorrow.

Mr. NUTTLE: I asked Mr. WETTERMAN to keep count, and perhaps he may at this point have a summary. One of the representatives of the press advises me that she has already, in the course of the hearings, identified over 100 persons as members of the Communist Party.

100-17305

b7D

Mr. ROYER:

In Cleveland.

Mr. HUGHES:

In the Cleveland area. And we must bear in mind, Mr. Chairman, that we have confined ourselves very carefully and scrupulously in this hearing to confining Mrs. Brown to identifying those as Communist Party members whom she knew were in attendance at Communist Party meetings.

Mr. ROYER:

Closed Communist Party meetings.

Mr. HUGHES:

Closed Communist Party meetings. We have not allowed her to exhaust all of her sources of information or knowledge.

Mr. ROYER:

Counsel, I think at this point it might be well to remember also that we are dealing here with Communist Party, and indeed the front operations of the Communist Party, and in proper perspective, it might be well for us to inject the thought here that has been expressed by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that for every member identified with the Communist Party, there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the bidding of the Communist Party.

So membership numbers in the Party make a nice game, which is played constantly. But if there are 10,000 members identified, according to the statement of Mr. ROYER, you had to multiply that by 10 to really understand the impact of an arm of a foreign-directed conspiracy on the wall of the United States..."

[REDACTED]  
100-17305

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is noted that Mrs. BROWN was a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, 1947 - 1948, prior to becoming an informant in 1951, and would therefore be in a position to verify regarding individuals known to her as Communists before she became an informant.

As indicated in Bureau Letter, June 21, 1962, the testimony of Mrs. BROWN in June, 1962, is in the process of being reviewed, and all pertinent portions will be included in the next report submitted regarding the various individuals named in the testimony.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Readers Opinions

## A Challenge

Editor Plain Dealer — Sir:  
A self-confessed paid informer, Julia Brown, has made her appearance in Washington before the House Un-American Activities committee. This person spewed out as many names as she could, as indiscriminately as she could, under the cloak of congressional immunity. The impact of this attack, and the consequences thereof, were all the committee sought. Not one illegal act did she charge, not one statement was made to justify the investigation. Only names, names, names.

This is the heritage left by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy. When the master died, the cause of vilification of individuals was taken up by such as Julia Brown.

The great hurt to our country caused by McCarthy is

still with us. He opened wide the cancerous sore from which too many of our fellow citizens suffer. This cancer is fear. Because of this fear, the great liberal tradition of our forefathers has been set aside by many.

Terrible wrongs have taken place as a result of the McCarthy era. False accusations, repressive laws, anti-foreign born legislation, wire tapping, loss of jobs are the end result of this, and too few people have had the courage to protest.

The House Un-American Activities committee sees to it that this atmosphere is perpetuated by preparing witnesses like Julia Brown. I challenge Mrs. Brown to repeat her unsubstantiated and untrue allegations against me and my husband outside of the immunity of the committee room.

It will be a great disservice to our entire country if the few voices who still speak out in behalf of liberty and justice are stifled by people like the paid informer, Julia Brown.

BERTHA TENENBAUM  
3085 Lincoln Blvd,  
Cleveland 18.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PLAIN DEALER  
Cleveland, Ohio  
page 22

Date: 6/27/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

b7D

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DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

JUL 10 1962

CLEVELAND



MEMO: SAC

Cleveland, Ohio  
7/10/62

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

TO: IRVING HARRIS  
100-21702

Copies to:

100-22443 KELA ARSEN  
100-21726 HARVEY POSE  
[REDACTED] JULIA BROOK  
100-17341 SECURITY MEMORANDUM  
100-231 IRVING HARRIS  
65-721 A. IRVING HARRIS  
100-14036 GUSTAVE HANCOCK  
100-5304 IRVING HARRIS  
100-24127 IRVING HARRIS

REGISTRATION

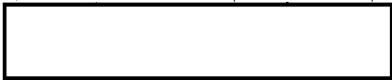
SEARCH	DESCRIPTION OF DATE ACTIVITY	DATE REG'D	AGENT RECEIVED	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	6/11/62	6/15/62	[REDACTED]	

[REDACTED]

100-22443  
(11)

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JUL 10 1962  
FBI - CLEVELAND



b7D

Case should be used in circumstances where the above information is necessary to be used to reveal the identity of the informant.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12226)

7/17/62

SAC, WFO (100-2223) (P)

MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
IS-C  
(100-382107)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-SJ/R

Re WFO airtel 5/24/62, to the Bureau, re Cleveland.

On 6/5/62, [redacted] learned that CHANNY, in  
conversations with HENRY and CLARENCE, aka (Garry), CHANNY,  
mentioned that his language business was not what it was and  
that his testimony before HENRY might finish it. CHANNY  
said that he expected that SALLY (DAN) would lose her job  
over this (HENRY testimony).

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On 2/25/53, and again on 1/31/55, former [redacted]  
(deceased) identified CLARENCE CHANNY as a CP member.

On 3/11/53, 10/10/53, and 10/25/53, [redacted]  
identified HENRY and CLARENCE CHANNY as CP members.

On February 22, 1962, [redacted] identified CLARENCE  
and HENRY CHANNY as CP members as of February 22, 1962.

On 7/6/62, [redacted] advised SA JOSEPH A.  
CANNON, JR. that the printed transcripts of testimony before  
HENRY regarding CP activities in the Cleveland area should be  
returned from the Government Printing Office sometime in  
September, 1962. WFO will follow this matter with the  
committee in September, 1962.

4-Bureau  
(1-100-382107) (Encl. JULIA C. HENRY [redacted])  
(1-51-7382) (HWA)  
4-Cleveland

[redacted]  
(1-100-37509)  
2-WFO  
(1-100-22162) (HWA)

JAG:ljn  
(10)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 18 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

8/9/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

Rebulet 5/28/62.

On 8/9/62, BROWN advised the Los Angeles office that she expects her book to be complete and proof copies available by 9/1/62, and will promptly furnish a proof copy to the Los Angeles office. She stated that no definite arrangements have been made as to the actual publishing of the book, but expects to have that information also available by 9/1/62.

Los Angeles will promptly forward the copy of the book to the Bureau as instructed in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau  
① - Cleveland [REDACTED]  
1 - Los Angeles

LJM:ELB  
(4)

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DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BJJ/R

[REDACTED]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 13 1962	
AND	
[REDACTED]	12

8/17/62

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (138-0)

RE: MRS. JULIA BROWN *new info*  
REPORTED FORMER  
COMMUNIST PARTY INFORMANT

Enclosed for the Bureau are pages 10-13 from the September 1962 issue of "Sepia", Negro magazine published at Fort Worth, Texas, and distributed nationally. As the Bureau is aware, one Negro fugitive is published each month in "Bronze Thrills", a Negro publication of the same concern.

The article in question is captioned "Communist For The FBI" and concerns JULIA BROWN and her undercover activities, presumably in Cleveland.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)  
1 - Cleveland (Info.)  
2 - Dallas (138-0) (94-160)  
MCC/ds  
(6)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

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100-2-44

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ND



## COMMUNIST FOR THE **FBI**

In Cleveland for nine years, Mrs. Julia Brown lived the double life of a Communist and an undercover agent for the FBI. Here is her unusual story

PREVENT DRY, CRACKING HAIR CAUSED BY ABUSE  
AND NEGLECT DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE



# LOVELIER HAIR IN 7 DAYS

OR YOUR  
MONEY BACK



## PREVENT DRY, CRACKING HAIR ABUSED HAIR

DULL - BRITTLE - DRY - CRACKING  
BREAKING ABUSED HAIR. Through  
lubrication and fine personal care.

The abuse and neglect that leads to dry, burnt, cracking hair that splits and breaks off. Lubricate dry scalp, remove loose dandruff scales and scabs, need a woman your hair is always in need of either pressing, waving, pin curling or marcelling. With this deal you get a special LANOLIN COMPOUND which is especially formulated with lanolin, waxes and grease which melt and waterproofs while it sets your hair, it keeps it from going back too fast, prevents excessive pressing or heat which dries out the natural oils and irritates your scalp, keeps it looking softer and glossier longer. Helps prevent many dry cracking dull hair conditions.



## Give Yourself This Treatment Just Once

That's All We Ask—Just One Trial—You Will Marvel At The Results. You Will Be Absolutely Amazed Or It Doesn't Cost You One Penny. Your Fine Care With Latest SYSTEM Formulas May Be The Answer To Your Hair And Scalp Problem.

## DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE

While there is something new under the sun almost every day, Beauticians, Expert Hairdressers and Dermatologists are all familiar with the use of LANOLIN. In recent years, it has been believed that CHOLESTEROL is the active ingredient of LANOLIN. CHOLESTEROL is an ingredient found in all vegetables, in all animals, and in our own bodies. It is now possible for chemists to produce a synthetic CHOLESTEROL, which makes it possible to use CHOLESTEROL in this Special Hair and Scalp System. Your hair grows from the follicles located in the tissues of your scalp. The condition of your hair depends upon the normal health of your scalp.

You get a bottle of our latest LANOLIN and CHOLESTEROL oil to lubricate and style your hair along with this system of LANOLIN and CHOLESTEROL formulas. You can do everything from cleaning your scalp and hair to the finished waves and curls with these fine formulas. This complete combination \$8. value costs you only \$3.98 plus postage. You save over \$4. and get enough to do your hair for over 3 months.

Besides the LANOLIN and CHOLESTEROL formulas you get a jar of the new LAN-O-TRESS which contains in addition to lubricating Lanolin oils QUININE and PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE all mixed and ready to use on your hair and scalp.

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COMBINATION # 822-A

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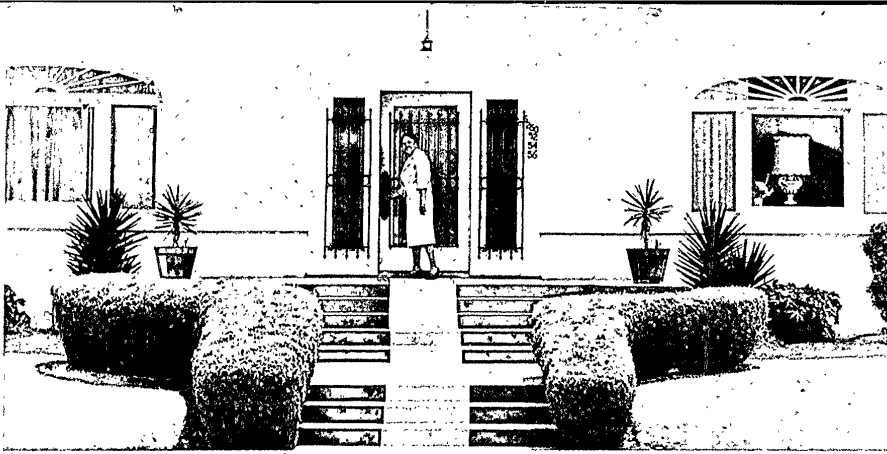
YOUR HAIR

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OR YOUR  
MONEY BACK**



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Mrs. Julia Brown is shown outside the four-flat building she owns in Los Angeles.

## COMMUNIST FOR FBI *Continued*

AS A RESULT of her secret "spy" activities, Mrs. Brown concludes: "The Communist Party is definitely exploiting the Negro—the ones they can get into the party. Anywhere they can find a dupe, they will find him. I was one. They use civil rights as the sugar to catch the flies for the poison. When they get an audience, they feed them the poison. And poison is their propaganda." But Mrs. Brown adds: "I don't think the Communists have appeal to Negroes. I feel that American Negroes are awakened to the menace of Communism." Now that the Communist Party has been run underground in the United States, Mrs. Brown declares that "a very small percentage of the party has diminished. I feel that most of those who have gotten out of the party are people of my race. Most of my people (Negroes) are religious people—very religious. Religion and Communism are just like gasoline and fire. They don't mix."

But Mrs. Brown makes this startling disclosure: "The aims of the Communist Party and those of the Black Muslim movement are apparently similar in many respects. The Communists have ordered party members to encourage and aid Negroes to establish separate states within the United States. I was surprised to learn that the Black Muslims, purportedly a religious organization, would be following the line of an atheistic ideology."

During her nine years of "double-living" as a communist for the FBI, Mrs. Brown endured many anxious moments. But since leaving the party and moving to Los Angeles, she hasn't had any problems. "Truly," she says, "I have never been afraid. I have faith in God. Anyone who has faith in God, I don't believe, should have any fear." The U. S. Government will watch and protect Mrs. Brown for an indefinite time.



Much in demand as a speaker, Mrs. Brown tapes as husband James Curlee Brown listens.



Mrs. Brown's serious visage explains nature of work.

Hollywood actor-writer Carlton Young helps Mrs. Brown with her work on her book, "Partial Payment."





**I**N CLEVELAND for nine years, Mrs. Julia Brown lived the double life of a communist and an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A pleasant woman, Southern born, with a high school education, Mrs. Brown inadvertently came into contact with the Communists shortly after she moved into a new Cleveland neighborhood in 1947 and was invited to attend "civil rights" meetings. During the Christmas season, she accepted membership in the group sponsoring these meetings, not knowing that it was a Communist-front. "They gave me a card and I put it into my purse," Mrs. Brown recalls. "I later found that I was not only a member of the 'civil rights' group but a member of the Communist Party, too. This frightened me. I was still so uninformed. My conscience told me I was doing something wrong. I talked it over with my husband. Somebody on his job tried to get him to join."

After seven months, Mrs. Brown broke away from the Communist Party and went directly to the FBI. In 1951, the FBI asked her to re-enter the party in Cleveland as an undercover agent. She agreed, serving for nine years with honor, quickly discovering that: "A communist is a communist, no matter what his race might happen to be. He's just as dangerous, too." In 1960, Mrs. Brown's health was affected by the terrible strain of her double role in life. The FBI agreed to release her from the assignment. She moved to Los Angeles, where she now lives with her husband, trucking-contractor James Curlee Brown and her "protector," a six-year-old German Shepherd dog named "King." In Los Angeles, Mrs. Brown awaited a call to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During these hearings, Mrs. Brown identified more than 100 Communists — but less than a fourth of them were Negroes.

Included among them, however, were the brother and sister-in-law of one of America's leading Negro public servants. "I did not accuse this top public servant as a Communist. I have no intentions of trying to injure his reputation. His sister-in-law told me, when we were in the Communist Party together, that this top public servant had broken off his relationship with his brother because of his Communist affiliation." U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has given this Negro official a clean bill of health. Mrs. Brown has suffered considerable persecution from Negroes because of her role as a Communist spy for the FBI, which was disclosed in national news stories not long ago. "So many of my people seem to be angry with me because I have exposed my people along with others," Mrs. Brown says. "Some seem to think that just because I'm colored, I shouldn't have exposed our people, too."



Mrs. Julia Brown confers in Washington with Ohio Rep. Donald Bruce after testifying before House Un-American Activities Committee.



Now busy writing a book about her life, Mrs. Brown works in the den of her tidy home in southwest Los Angeles.





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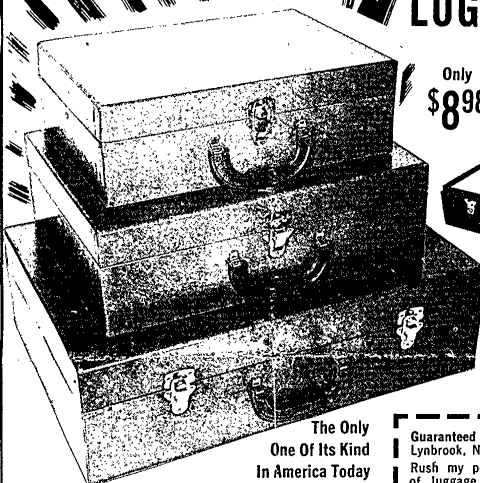
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☐ Send C.O.D. I enclose \$1 deposit because the luggage is personalized. Balance on delivery plus C.O.D. shipping charges.

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 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 My initials are \_\_\_\_\_

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# jazz world

**By STANLEY ROBERTSON**

**T**HE WORD among jazz "in" groups from coast to coast these days is:

"Teddy's back and ready."

Of course, the Teddy of whom the word is being passed is Teddy Edwards, the lean, 38-year-old tenor saxophonist of the big sound and small, popular reputation. The "ins" are correct in one respect, but incorrect in another: true, Teddy is back, but he's been ready for 15 years.

The story of Theodore Marcus Edwards and his quest for fame, fortune, and personal satisfaction in the world of jazz reads like



*Effortlessly, Teddy Edwards blows and blows through the scuffling years to better times.*

the plot of an all-too-true Hollywood movie. All of the ingredients for a slick film are there: great ability from childhood, much promise as a young man, an economic setback, recognition among only a selected group, illness and virtual retirement, capped by a comeback aided by a man with faith.

Sign Paul Newman for the starring role, get Stanley Kramer to add his deft directing hand, throw in one of the dozens of beautiful filmland lassies for a love interest, and let Teddy Edwards compose and play the soundtrack and you've got a money-making movie.

For Teddy Edwards, minus the added celluloid love interest, the above represents more than a projected two hours in a darkened theatre. It's his life.

"I've had a lot of scuffling years," Teddy says, "years when I had to take anything that could keep me living. I saw a lot of guys in those years become big stars and make a lot of money doing the things I had done earlier, but I'm not bitter. All I want to do now is make up for lost time and let the people hear me."

August 22, 1962.

Memo, SAC [REDACTED]

From: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

JULIA BROWN  
[REDACTED]

Attached article, "Communist for the FBI" by Julia Brown,  
was published in the September 1962 issue of "Sepia" magazine,  
published monthly by the Sepia Publishing Company, 1220 Harding Street,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

[REDACTED]	
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348768

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA  
PART 2

---

HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

---

JUNE 5, 6, AND 7, 1962  
INCLUDING INDEX

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Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Un-American Activities



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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1962

## COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

### UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

CLYDE DOYLE, California

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AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

DONALD C. BRUCE, Indiana

HENRY C. SCHADEBERG, Wisconsin

FRANCIS J. McNAMARA, *Director*

FRANK S. TAVENNER, Jr., *General Counsel*

ALFRED M. NITTLE, *Counsel*

JOHN C. WALSH, *Co-counsel*

II

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OFFICE OF THE JURY  
JULY 1954

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*  
17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*  
(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.  
(A) Un-American activities.  
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

\* \* \* \* \*  
RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.



RULES ADOPTED BY THE 87TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 8, January 3, 1961

\* \* \* \* \*

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

\* \* \* \* \*

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

\* \* \* \* \*

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

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\* \* \* \* \*

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

## COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

### Part 2

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 5, 1962

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

#### PUBLIC HEARINGS

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities reconvened at 2 p.m., Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Walter, Doyle, Scherer, Johansen, Bruce; also present Representative Schadeberg.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. Mr. Nittle, call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Will Jean Krchmarek please come forward?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF JEAN KRCHMAREK, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name, please?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. My name is Jean Krchmarek, K-r-c-h-m-a-r-e-k.

Mr. NITTLE. I see that you are represented by counsel.

Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer, Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born, Mrs. Krchmarek?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I was born in the District of Columbia.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you currently employed by the Communist Party in any capacity?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. Sir, I must decline to answer that question. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment; and furthermore, I feel that it violates my rights under the first amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you currently employed as a columnist for *The Worker*?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I must decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

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The CHAIRMAN. You said you must decline. You are not under any compulsion.

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I do decline. I am sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. That is better.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you at the present time a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I also decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you at this instant a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. Again I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Julia Brown?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. Again I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you, at the time Julia Brown was a resident of Cleveland, a section leader of the Northeast Section of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I decline to answer that question on the grounds that I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. As said leader, did you have the responsibility of directing the activities of the Communist clubs established in the Northeast Section?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I did not state that—

You made the presumption—that I had not said. I think that is an unfair and a loaded question, and I decline to answer it on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you participate in the organization of a farewell party given on June 11, 1960, for Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, now general secretary of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KRCHMAREK. I decline to answer that question, on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I think it is quite obvious this witness will not answer any of the questions put to her. The staff has no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness is discharged.

Mr. NITTLE. Pauline Taylor, will you come forward?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I do.

TESTIMONY OF PAULINE TAYLOR, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you please state your name for the record?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Pauline Taylor.

Mr. NITTLE. I note that you are represented by counsel.

Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born, Mrs. Taylor?

Mrs. TAYLOR. In the United States.

Mr. SCHERER. Where in the United States?

Mrs. TAYLOR. In the State of Alabama.

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Mr. SCHERER. In what city?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Well, it is a village; Lockhart.

Mr. SCHERER. Lockhart, Alabama?

Mrs. TAYLOR. It is not Lockhart any more.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Taylor, you appeared before this committee on a previous occasion, November 27, 1956; is that correct?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. What was the question?

Mr. NITTLE. Will you read it, Mr. Reporter?

(The question referred to was read by the reporter.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. I can't be sure of the date. I believe the year was 1956.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we find out what your present address is? What is your present address?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mine? 313 Chicago Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. In Chicago?

Mrs. TAYLOR. No, Chicago Avenue.

Mr. NITTLE. In Youngstown, Ohio?

Mrs. TAYLOR. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently active in the Communist Party in the Youngstown area?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer that question, because it is not pertinent; and also on the rights of my protection under the first amendment and my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Taylor, I was talking about your prior appearance before this committee in November 1956. At that time, you were questioned by Mr. Arens, who asked you this question: "Mrs. Taylor, are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Your reply was: "I am not, Mr. Chairman."

When you stated at that time that you were not a member of the Communist Party in response to that question, were you telling the truth?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer the question, under the protection that I have already asked for under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact, Mrs. Taylor, that at the time you responded to that inquiry you were a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. FORER. No question has been asked.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you affirm or deny that fact?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer on the same grounds, on my protection under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Arens also asked you: "Have you ever taken orders from the Communist Party?"; to which you replied, "I have not."

Were you telling the truth at that time?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer the question under the protection of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. You were a sworn witness when you testified that you had not taken orders from the Communist Party, were you not?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer your question under the same protection.

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Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Arens also asked, while you were a witness under oath: "Did you ever hear of a Communist who was not actually a member of the party, but was under party discipline so he could be used by the party and not be easily exposed? Did you ever hear of that technique?"; to which you replied: "Mr. Chairman, I decline to answer that question under the protection of the fifth amendment."

In view of your refusal to answer that question at that time, would you be willing to answer that question now, if I put it to you?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. NITTLE. You would not be willing to answer the question?

Mr. FORER. She answered that question.

The CHAIRMAN. She answered.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you, Mrs. Taylor, received instructions from the Communist Party, or persons known to you to be members of the Communist Party, to infiltrate any church in the Cleveland or Youngstown area?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer that question on the previous grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, in the course of the latter part of last year, have occasion to speak at a women's meeting before a church group, at which time you stated you had received a communication from a woman in South Vietnam asking for your help to work for the removal of our troops from that place; and you further told this group that although you did not have the communication, you were told that dogs were being set upon tied civilians and that women were having reptiles injected into their reproductive organs, and that this was what our troops were doing, that is, United States troops, in South Vietnam?

Did you or did you not make that or a similar statement before a women's group in a church meeting?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you further state that this conduct was sanctioned by U.S. Army officials, and that the actions of the American Armed Forces overseas were disgraceful? And did you add that your son had been in the Army and had knowledge of this?

I ask you to affirm or deny that account.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer on the same grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Taylor, at the time the United States was associated with Soviet Russia in World War II, were you at that time very active in promoting the defense effort of the United States?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer that question on the previous stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not at that time work, as you have said in one of your pamphlets, with the United States Employment Service, to cut down absenteeism, and were you not, to use your words, "visiting homes to find out what caused workers to take time off vital war work in steel and putting up a fight to change bad conditions"?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Are you asking the question?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a pamphlet, identified as Taylor Exhibit No. 1, titled "Peace Is Possible," which is described on page 12 thereof

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as a report from Pauline Taylor, issued "as a public service" by the Progressive Party of Ohio, 5103 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will you examine that pamphlet, please?

Now I want to ask you, Mrs. Taylor: Do you recognize it?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I object to the question as not being pertinent.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us who wrote that pamphlet for you?

Mr. FORER. What was that question?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, that is a loaded question. I didn't say that I wrote it or that anybody wrote it for me.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write it?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I object, because the question is not pertinent.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I direct you to answer the question whether or not you wrote that pamphlet.

Mr. FORER. There is no explanation of the pertinency, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. No. We know why we want the question answered.

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse, on the grounds previously stated under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. You refused to answer that question?

Mr. FORER. Yes, she did.

Mr. NITTLE. On what basis did you refuse?

Mrs. TAYLOR. On the grounds of my rights under the first amendment and my privilege under the fifth.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that pamphlet written for you or delivered to you by persons known to be Communists?

Mrs. TAYLOR. What are you talking about?

Mr. NITTLE. The pamphlet entitled "Peace Is Possible," to which we were referring.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer, on the grounds of the first and fifth amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. NITTLE. The address which that exhibit bears is 5103 Euclid Avenue. Was that the office of the One World Book Shop, operated by Frida and Morris Kreitner?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer the question on the previous stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that pamphlet in fact circulated from that bookshop?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previous stated grounds.

(Document marked "Taylor Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Frida Kreitner as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previous stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Morris Kreitner as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previous stated grounds.

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Mr. NITTLE. I show you Taylor Exhibit No. 2, a booklet titled "We Pledge Peace," A Friendship Book, published by the American Russian Institute, Inc., 101 Post Street, San Francisco 8, California.

Did you make a contribution to this booklet?

Mrs. TAYLOR. What is the question?

Mr. NITTLE. I point out to you page 62 of this booklet on which appears an article titled "If Our People Knew The Truth"—"Pauline Taylor, *peace leader, church worker*, Youngstown, Ohio."

Did you write that article for that booklet?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. I object to the question, because it isn't pertinent, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer the question, on the grounds that it is not pertinent, and under the privilege of the first and fifth amendments, as previously stated.

(Document marked "Taylor Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a portion of that article from page 62 of Exhibit 2, which appears under the byline of Mrs. Taylor:

In November 1950, as chairman of the Ohio Women for Peace, I went as a delegate from Ohio to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw. After the Congress, 19 of us from the United States were invited by the Soviet Peace Committee to visit their country for two weeks.

In Russia I found great concentration of the people on peaceful work. Though there was concern over the war danger, the flames and bloodshed of actual war seemed remote in these countries. Everyone was building, working, farming and they seemed very much like us. They showed us great housing projects, schools and irrigation canals, subways, and forests being planted, and they said: "If we planned to start a war, do you think we would be spending billions of rubles and millions of tons of scarce steel and concrete on these projects, which will take years to finish, and have little or no military value?"

I ask, Mrs. Taylor: Who wrote that article for you?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, that is a loaded and an insulting question.

Mr. NITTLE. Let me put it this way: Did you write that article?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, my objection is because the question is not pertinent.

The CHAIRMAN. Answer the question.

Mrs. TAYLOR. And the grounds of the right under the first amendment and my privilege under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to Europe as a delegate to some sort of a meeting?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you really feel that if you were held to answer the question as to whether or not you had taken a trip abroad, you might be prosecuted criminally?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. TAYLOR. It is possible.

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The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been national committeewoman, and Ohio State secretary, of the Progressive Party?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. On the grounds that you might be prosecuted; is that it?

Mrs. TAYLOR. The first amendment, which are my rights, and the fifth amendment, which is my privilege. And the question is not pertinent.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you tell us of your own knowledge whether that item was written by a person known to you to be a representative of a foreign power?

Mrs. TAYLOR. What item are you speaking of, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. NITTLE. The article which appears in the booklet I mentioned, "We Pledge Peace."

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question, because it is not pertinent, and under my rights in the first amendment and the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. I did not ask that question without point, Mrs. Taylor.

Did you arrange for the attendance of certain Communists of the Cleveland area at the Polish Embassy in Washington?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question, on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not in fact appear at a banquet at the Polish Embassy?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. And was not Julia Brown in attendance at that banquet with you?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did the Communist Party of the Cleveland area pay your expenses to attend that banquet?

Mrs. TAYLOR. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to insert in the record the citation of the American Russian Institute of San Francisco, the publisher of Taylor Exhibit No. 2 to which we have been referring. It was cited by Attorney General Tom Clark as a Communist organization.<sup>1</sup>

I have no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions?

The witness is excused.

Mr. NITTLE. Would Frieda Katz come forward, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mrs. KATZ. I do.

<sup>1</sup> Cited as a Communist organization. (Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.) (See Committee on Un-American Activities, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, House Doc. 398, p. 29 (87th Cong.), Dec. 1, 1961.)



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TESTIMONY OF FRIEDA KATZ, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name, please?

Mrs. KATZ. My name is Frieda Katz.

Mr. NITTLE. You are represented by counsel?

Mrs. KATZ. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer.

Mrs. KATZ. Will the committee give me permission to read a statement?

The CHAIRMAN. No. You can leave the statement, and if we think that it is relevant, we will make it a part of the record.

Mrs. KATZ. Thank you.

Mr. NITTLE. Does the statement contain any references as to whether or not you are a member of the Communist Party as of this moment?

Mr. FORER. Well, all you have to do is look at the statement.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of the Communist Party, Mrs. Katz, as of this moment?

Mrs. KATZ. I should like to use my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and my privileges and rights under the first amendment to the Constitution, of freedom of speech, redress to the Congress, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. You said, "I should like to." Do you?

Mrs. KATZ. I do. I refuse to answer the question on those grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Julia Brown?

Mrs. KATZ. I refuse to answer the question on the previously mentioned grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, were you in the hearing room during the time that Julia Brown testified?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KATZ. Yes; I was present.

Mr. SCHERER. You heard her testimony?

Mr. FORER. During part of the time, I think.

Mrs. KATZ. Part of the time. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you hear testimony with reference to you?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mrs. KATZ. I did not hear all of the testimony.

Mr. SCHERER. You heard part of it?

Mrs. KATZ. I heard part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Whose testimony are you talking about?

Mr. FORER. He is talking about Julia Brown's testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the witness answer the question.

Mrs. KATZ. I must refuse to answer the question, on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, is there anything that Julia Brown said about you that is untrue?

Mrs. KATZ. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds, under the first amendment and the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. SCHERER. Was Julia Brown telling the truth when she identified you as one of the leading Communists in the State of Ohio?

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Mrs. KATZ. I must refuse to answer this question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no further questions at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you also refuse to answer the question on the ground that the statements made by Julia Brown are true?

Mrs. KATZ. I have already stated the grounds on which I have refused to answer the questions. These are my constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, and the right not to incriminate myself, and these are the grounds on which I have refused and will decline to answer questions.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact, Mrs. Katz, that you were also a member of the Communist Party prior to your marriage to Dave Katz, and that you were a member of the Communist Party under the name of Frieda Zucker.

Will you affirm or deny that assertion?

Mrs. KATZ. I shall refuse to answer, under the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Is it not a fact that under the name Frieda Zucker you were the secretary of the Tom Paine branch of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, and you were so listed in the Ohio 1939 yearbook of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KATZ. I again refuse to answer the question under the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Abe Strauss?

Mrs. KATZ. I refuse to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you the executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in Cleveland, Ohio?

Mrs. KATZ. I decline to answer the question, again on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read into the record a reference to the Civil Rights Congress as it appears in the committee's *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications*.

There is a footnote on page 44, as follows:

In response to a petition from the Attorney General for an SACB order requiring the Civil Rights Congress to register as a Communist-front organization, the SACB held hearings between November 1954 and June 1955 \* \* \*. Thereafter, the Civil Rights Congress moved to dismiss the Attorney General's petition on the ground that the organization had dissolved on January 6, 1956. The SACB denied the request to dismiss the petition, stating that the Civil Rights Congress had "failed factually to establish its dissolution, and in any event, that under the proper application of the [Internal Security] Act dissolution of the respondent would not divest the Board of jurisdiction."

Now, I ask you, Mrs. Katz, as its executive secretary, was the Civil Rights Congress in Cleveland dissolved by the Communist Party?

Mrs. KATZ. I must decline to answer this question on the previous grounds stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you not presently the secretary of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

Mrs. KATZ. I must decline to answer that question, on previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. And was not that local organization a counterpart of the national organization titled "Civil Rights Congress"?

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Mrs. KATZ. I again decline on previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. I state to you as a fact that your name appears in the City Directory of Cleveland as secretary of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, 2014 East 105th Street, Room 202.

Mrs. KATZ. I must again decline to answer the question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, Mrs. Brown testified that about the mid-1950's, the Communist Party headquarters, which was then operating under the disguise of its front names, had moved its quarters from Euclid Avenue to 2014 East 105th Street, Room 202.

Do you affirm or deny that testimony?

Mrs. KATZ. I shall again decline to answer the question on the previous grounds stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Are not the Civil Rights Congress and the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference one and the same organization?

Mrs. KATZ. I must again decline to answer the question on the grounds stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Was not this a case of the same Communist group in Cleveland operating under different disguises and names to confuse the public?

Mrs. KATZ. I repeat my declination on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. And did not the Communist Party succeed in duping many Negro people in that area?

Mrs. KATZ. I have already indicated my reasons for declining to answer. I do not see the point in the continued making of such statements. I am declining to answer under my rights under the first amendment to the Constitution, and the fifth amendment, not to incriminate myself.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

The witness is excused.

Mr. NITTLE. Would James Wells please come forward?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mr. WELLS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES WELLS, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOHN HARMON

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name, please.

Mr. WELLS. James Wells.

Mr. NITTLE. I see you are represented by counsel, Mr. Wells.

Will counsel please identify himself?

Mr. HARMON. My name is John Harmon. I am a volunteer attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Located where?

Mr. HARMON. Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you presently reside, Mr. Wells?

Mr. WELLS. Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your occupation?

Mr. WELLS. Well, it has been for the last 5 years making a living any kind of way I could, because there was no job.

Mr. NITTLE. You are presently unemployed?

Mr. WELLS. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. And how old are you?

Mr. WELLS. I am 54 years old.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a copy of a letter identified as Wells Exhibit No. 1. It is dated December 21st, 1955, and the letterhead bears the legend, "Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, *Affiliated with Civil Rights Congress, Cleveland 6, Ohio,*" on which appears the signatures "James Wells, Chairman," and "Frieda Katz, Executive Secretary."

I ask you first to examine that.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. NITTLE. Have you had an opportunity to look at that, Mr. Wells?

Mr. WELLS. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. I see that your attorney and you together examined it; is that correct?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. What is the extent of your education, Mr. Wells?

Mr. WELLS. Well, 4th grade.

Mr. NITTLE. And you went no further than the 4th grade.

Did you see the previous witness who identified herself as Frieda Katz, well-dressed and evidently highly educated, appearing just before you?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I don't understand that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you see the witness who preceded you?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I want you to relate to me the pertinency of the question.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say?

Mr. WELLS. I want to know the pertinency of the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. WELLS. Well, under the fifth amendment, I refuse to answer the question because I cannot be forced to testify against myself. I mean under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to make sure that you know what you are doing. The question was: Did you see the preceding witness?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I am not acquainted with how that question was explained, and how it related to me.

The CHAIRMAN. I could not hear you. What was your answer? Mr. Harmon, let the witness answer the question.

Mr. WELLS. I want to know: How did that question relate to me?

The CHAIRMAN. I direct you to answer the question: Did you see the witness who preceded you?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer the question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Your name appears on Exhibit No. 1 as James Wells, chairman of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, does it not?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

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Mr. WELLS. Well, what I want you to explain—how that relates to my appearance here.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer on—I mean under the first amendment and the fifth.

(Document marked "Wells Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in fact the chairman of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, Mr. Wells, I am going to ask you to read that letter.

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to read it.

Mr. SCHERER. Where is the letter now?

The point counsel was trying to make was the fact that a man without educational attainments could not possibly write this letter. Is that the point you are trying to make?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Scherer. That is exactly the point.

Mr. SCHERER. It is signed by James Wells, chairman, and Frieda Katz, executive secretary.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know that Frieda Katz was a member of the Communist Party at the time you were acting with her as an official of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the record indicate that counsel has talked to the witness. Will you answer that question?

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer it, under the first and fifth amendments, because under the first it violates my rights of freedom, speech and associates, and under the fifth, it is the privilege, under which I don't have to incriminate myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wells, will you tell us whether you felt in your own mind that you were able to act as chairman of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. Well, I want to know how that relates to my appearance here.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you feel you had sufficient knowledge and ability and education to act as chairman of this propaganda operation?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I refuse under the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it your desire to serve the Communist Party in some capacity at that time?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I object to that question under the first amendment, and I refuse to answer it under the fifth.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ask the witness, Counsel, with reference to his own Communist Party membership?

Mr. NITTLE. I have not, Mr. Scherer. I will proceed to do so.

Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer the question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Counsel, I do not recall whether the witness Julia Brown identified this man as a member of the Communist Party.

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Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir, she did. She positively identified him and related the extent of his activities.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Wells, you were in the room when Julia Brown identified you as a member of the Communist Party and told about your activities in the Communist Party, were you not?

Mr. WELLS. I refuse to answer, under the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. I did not ask you anything except whether you were in the room when she testified.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WELLS. I still refuse under the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Was anything that Julia Brown said about you untrue? Now, this is your chance.

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. SCHERER. Tell us whether anything she said about you and your membership in the Communist Party and your activities in the Communist Party was untrue.

Mr. WELLS. For the reasons previously stated under the fifth amendment, I still refuse.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you participate in any of the activities of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, known as the POC, on or about 1958, or thereafter?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WELLS. That question violates my first amendment right, and I refuse to answer it under the fifth.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, the staff has no further questions.

(The witness was excused.)

The CHAIRMAN. Call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Would Julia Brown please resume the stand?

TESTIMONY OF JULIA C. BROWN—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, the committee would like to turn briefly to the organization of the Communist Party structure in Cleveland, Ohio.

This committee last November received a great deal of testimony with respect to the Communist Party organization nationally and with respect to its international ties. Your long experience in the Communist Party would indicate that you might well add some details, at least, to our store of knowledge, or might confirm certain conclusions that can be reached based upon such testimony.

The evidence indicates that the party today persists as it was originally conceived by Lenin, and slavishly operates upon the principles laid down by him. Lenin pointed out that the party was not a party of reform. He confirmed that it was not a democratic party, but a revolutionary organization, organized for rebellion and agitation and must therefore be, and I now quote Lenin:

\* \* \* A small, compact core, consisting of reliable, experienced and hardened workers, with responsible agents in the principal districts and connected by all the rules of strict secrecy \* \* \*.<sup>1</sup>

He further stated that it must consist of people who "will devote to the revolution not only their spare evenings but the whole of their

<sup>1</sup> HCUA, "Facts on Communism," Vol. 1, p. 79, H. Doc. No. 336 (86th Cong.), December 1959.

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lives," and must consist chiefly of persons engaged in revolutionary activities as a profession.

This kind of party, he declared, must be organized "from the top," a "strictly centralized," chain-of-command type of organization, and disciplined like an army.

We should like to record your experience, and in order to establish your further competency to testify, at least with respect to certain echelons of the Communist Party hierarchy, I ask you the question: Did you obtain an official position of leadership of any kind in the Cleveland area organization of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I was treasurer of five clubs in the Northeast Section, and also treasurer of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Mr. NITTLE. As treasurer of five clubs, you may well be described as section treasurer; is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was the chairman of the section during the time you were section treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. Jean Krchmarek.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you become section treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. In the middle 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. And remained as section treasurer until when?

Mrs. BROWN. Until 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. And did Jean Krchmarek, who is the wife of Anthony Krchmarek, the Ohio party chairman, remain also as section leader during the period you were acting as section treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, she did.

Mr. NITTLE. Was she acting in that capacity at the time you left Cleveland and went to the West Coast?

Mrs. BROWN. She was.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that the witness who just testified here a few moments ago?

Mrs. BROWN. This afternoon she testified.

Mr. NITTLE. What was the location of this section? What area did it cover in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the central area was included in the Northeast Section, and it was in the Glenville area of Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. May we refer to the section of which you were treasurer then, hereafter, as the Northeast Section of the Communist Party organization in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have what was known as a Section Committee?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. What did that consist of?

Mrs. BROWN. It consisted of the heads of the five clubs and officers of the section.

Mr. NITTLE. The Section Committee, did I understand you to say, consisted of the heads or leaders of each of the five clubs and the section officers?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. When the leaders of the five clubs would meet together with you and Jean Krchmarek, that was known as a Section Committee meeting?

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Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. These meetings you are talking about—can you distinguish them from the social gatherings that you talked about?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, sir. Yes, indeed.

Mr. SCHERER. Were they entirely different?

Mrs. BROWN. Entirely different. The section and club meetings are secret meetings that no one else can attend.

Mr. SCHERER. But the social gatherings, you said this morning, are attended by Communists and non-Communists?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, mostly Communists; a few non-Communists.

Mr. SCHERER. That is where you said they raised money?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. I was wondering how they raised money at these social gatherings.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they sold liquor and food.

Mr. SCHERER. Sold liquor?

Mrs. BROWN. And food; drinks and food. They sold them by the drinks.

Mr. SCHERER. Did they raise their money any other way?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they did have a donation at the door, too.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that all?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, that is all I can think of at this time.

Mr. NITTLE. The club leaders who met with you and Jean Krchmarek at a meeting, which would be called a Section Committee meeting—would that group have any privileges with respect to laying down club policy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. What matters would you discuss in section meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, just how to operate the clubs, and the distributing of leaflets, and the different social affairs that were to be given to raise money for the clubs and the Communist Party, and what places to infiltrate, and directions for infiltration.

Mr. NITTLE. Who told the club leaders in the section meetings what was to be done?

Mrs. BROWN. Jean Krchmarek was the head of the section, and the orders came from Jean Krchmarek.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you mean to say that the final decision rested with Jean Krchmarek, when you say that orders came from her?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, for the section; yes, indeed; and then they were handed down to the leaders of the clubs.

Mr. NITTLE. So that the section meeting was simply a means of bringing the club leaders into conference with Jean Krchmarek, so that she could direct them as to the activities they would undertake?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, where did Jean Krchmarek get her orders?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I didn't see anyone give Jean Krchmarek her orders, but I am sure she got them from the next top, which was the state, or the district.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that her husband, Anthony Krchmarek, chairman of the Communist Party of the State of Ohio, that you are referring to?

Mrs. BROWN. Anthony Krchmarek is the husband of Jean Krchmarek, yes.



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Mr. NITTLE. Where would her husband, Anthony Krchmarek, get his orders?

Mrs. BROWN. Anthony Krchmarek would get his orders from the national office, in New York.

Mr. NITTLE. So that the orders originated at the national headquarters of the Communist Party, were then transmitted down to the Ohio District of the Communist Party, the chairman of which was Anthony Krchmarek. He would pass that order down to the section leader, who was Jean Krchmarek, and she would pass this order down, then, to the club leaders, who would inform finally the people who constituted the clubs, the rank and file.

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. I might note for the record, Mr. Chairman, that the committee hearings last November showed where the National Committee of the Communist Party got its orders. I think the hearings conclusively established that the orders to the headquarters of the National Committee of the Communist Party in the United States came directly from Moscow.

Mr. DOYLE. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, in its recent decision in the case of the *Communist Party of the United States, Petitioner v. Subversive Activities Control Board* (367 U.S. 1), decided June 5, 1961.

At page 111 f., the Supreme Court pointed out that the Congress in 1954 enacted the Communist Control Act (68 Stat. 775), which declares in its second section:

The Congress hereby finds and declares that the Communist Party of the United States, although purportedly a political party, is in fact an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. . . . [T]he policies and programs of the Communist Party are secretly prescribed for it by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement. . . . [I]ts role as the agency of a hostile foreign power renders its existence a clear present and continuing danger to the security of the United States. . . .

At page 112, the Supreme Court declared:

*First:* We have held, *supra*, that the congressional findings that there exists a world Communist movement, that it is directed by the Communist dictatorship of a foreign country, and that it has certain designated objectives, *inter alia*, the establishment of a Communist totalitarian dictatorship throughout the world through the medium of a world-wide Communist organization, § 2(1), (4), are not open to re-examination by the Board. We find that nothing in this violates due process.

Mr. NITTLE. As section treasurer, did you actually have anything to do with party policy?

Mrs. BROWN. No, indeed, I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you get your orders also from Jean Krchmarek?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. What were your duties as treasurer of the section?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, when we would have the section meetings, the heads of the clubs would pay dues, give me the dues from the club members, with 10 percent taken out; and then I would take out 20 percent and give it to the state treasurer.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was the state treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. Betty Chaka.

Mr. NITTLE. C-h-a-k-a?

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Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. Who got the 10 percent?

Mrs. BROWN. The clubs kept the 10 percent and the section kept 20 percent; and we used that for parties and——

Mr. DOYLE. Did you handle that money, or was it someone else?

Mrs. BROWN. I handled the money that I received. I always kept the 20 percent, and the other was given, whenever I felt like taking it to her, Betty Chaka, the state treasurer.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was the husband of Betty Chaka?

Mrs. BROWN. Ed Chaka.

Mr. NITTLE. Also known as Edward Chaka?

Mrs. BROWN. Edward Chaka.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I think the record should show that Edward Chaka was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and that he was in attendance at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party in December 1959, which was held in New York City. He attended that convention as a delegate from the Ohio District of the Communist Party.

Did you know Edward Chaka?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known Edward Chaka?

Mrs. BROWN. I have known Edward Chaka since 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you deliver this money personally to Betty Chaka?

Mrs. BROWN. I certainly did.

Mr. NITTLE. And she was the state treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. She was.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us the names of the leaders of the five clubs in that section? I just want the names of the leaders.

Mrs. BROWN. Ruth Lencl was one.

Mr. NITTLE. You have already identified her, yes.

Mrs. BROWN. Harry Spencer.

Mr. NITTLE. Of course, you have stated he was a Communist club leader.

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Sally Clark was a chairman.

Mr. NITTLE. Sally Clark, C-l-a-r-k?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

And of course Bert Washington, who is deceased.

Mr. NITTLE. Bert Washington was at one time a club leader? When did he die?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, sometime in 1960.

And there were Laura and Fred O'Neal.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Jean Krchmarek a club leader, as well as acting in her capacity as section chairman?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, you hardly knew what leadership Jean Krchmarek was in, because she led everything and everyone, as far as the clubs were concerned.

Mr. NITTLE. Was a gentlemen named Hugh Statten in your area?

Mrs. BROWN. At one time Hugh Statten was in the club, in a club office. But he moved back to Chicago.

Mr. NITTLE. Who succeeded him, if anyone?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, it was the central area that Hugh Statten had charge of. He was sent from Chicago by the Communist Party to

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Cleveland, to reorganize the Negroes in the central area and in Cleveland proper.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe you have also spoken of a Harry A. Spencer, did you?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. What position did he occupy?

(At this point Mr. Walter left the hearing room.)

Mrs. BROWN. He was one of the leaders of his club. I think it was the 124 Club.

Mr. NITTLE. In what section was that located?

Mrs. BROWN. In the Northeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. That was in your section as well?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, it was.

Mr. NITTLE. You mentioned an Edith and Lloyd Gaines as being active in the party.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Were they in your section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you regard them as club leaders in that area?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, did you have occasion to attend any state conventions of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. The state convention was the next highest level above the section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. This is where leaders obtained their information as to party policy to carry down to the section level?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. So that as treasurer and a section leader, you were selected as a delegate to the state convention?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it at the state convention that the delegates had an opportunity to learn what orders the state party chairman was instructed to give you?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Then at the state convention, the only matter you would debate was how to carry out the orders received from higher headquarters, which was the national grouping?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE (presiding). And you were elected to attend the state party convention in Ohio while you were an FBI informant?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, sure. That was the only time I did my work, when I was with the FBI.

Mr. DOYLE. Did not any of your brother or sister Communists suspect you were an informant for the FBI?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I am very sure they didn't know it. One or two had accused me of writing names down at one of the state conventions, and claimed that I was under suspicion, but they never let up on me. They still kept using me.

Mr. NITTLE. You have indicated that the Communists in party meetings usually met secretly. How did they maintain their secrecy when they would have to meet in larger numbers at a state convention?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, you had to be known as a Communist. You had to be a Communist, and somewhat of a dedicated Communist, to be elected to the state convention; state meetings, if you want to say. And there would always be someone at the door to let you in, and they would know always whether you were a Communist or not.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you delegates, who attended the state convention, ever explicitly informed or clearly informed of the place where the meeting was to convene?

Mrs. BROWN. Not often. Maybe once I was informed. But I have stood on the sidewalk in the cold and snow for hours, waiting for someone to pick me up to take me to the meeting. They don't tell you where the meetings are. They have them at secret places, and the members are picked up and carried to this place.

Mr. NITTLE. I noted you indicated that the club meetings usually took place in private homes.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe some of the evidence here has indicated that these meetings lasted into the late hours of the evening and the early morning of the next day.

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Which ones went on that long? The social, or the business meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they had social affairs and business meetings, mixed. They would have a business meeting early in the evening in the party, and then after the party was over, they would have another meeting, sometimes in the early mornings, 6 and 7 o'clock, where some would go from the meeting to their jobs to prepare for meetings the next evening.

Mr. SCHERER. What would you do all that time?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they are just like termites. They are working all the time.

Mr. NITTLE. What kind of place would be selected for the state conventions?

Mrs. BROWN. Some hall, secret hall, where they thought no one would know they were there, very often some hall—that is what I learned—on Kinsman Avenue. And then they began to stop them from having it there, and they began to have it at some other secret place where I have been at least three or four times. But as a rule, I never went directly there on my own.

Mr. DOYLE. What do you mean by that answer?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I mean that most of the times I was picked up by a Communist and driven there in their car.

Mr. SCHERER. You mean you didn't know in advance where the meeting was to be held?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I did not.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Well, how many persons out of a group that were meeting—how many of those individuals would know where the meeting was? Just one person?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, maybe a few of the heads, the state heads, would naturally know; and maybe Jean Krchmarek would know.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It would be one of your superiors in the hierarchy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct, yes. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. But there would not be a large attendance at these meetings? Perhaps 25 or 50 people?

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Mrs. BROWN. Well, 50 would be a large attendance. Maybe 20; and never over 30. I don't think they can trust 50 of them.

Mr. NITTLE. This is the assemblage of what Lenin has described as the hard-core workers, the hardened workers, who were bound to rules of secrecy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Persons you have described as dedicated Communists; termite was another expression you used to describe them.

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Were there more women than men, usually, at these meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Just about 50-50.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you recollect some of the persons who were in attendance from the Ohio area at the state convention meetings with you?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Frieda Katz, Dave Katz, Jean Krchmarek and Anthony Krchmarek, and Martin and Sally Chancey, the Winters girl, Sally Winters, Pearl Levin, Regina Sokol, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Ethel Goodman attend any of the state convention meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, Ethel had attended.

Mr. DOYLE. Counsel, the reporter is asking for a 3-minute recess, so the committee will stand in recess. That will also give the witness a short rest.

(Short recess.)

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(Members present after recess: Representatives Doyle (presiding), Johansen, Bruce, and Schadeberg.)

Mr. DOYLE. The committee will please come to order. Let the record show that a quorum of the subcommittee is present.

Mr. NITTLE. We would like to touch upon the Ohio Smith Act trials that opened on October 31, 1955. Certain leading Communists in the Ohio area were prosecuted for alleged violations of that Act, which in brief prohibits the advocacy of the violent destruction of the Government of the United States.

We would like to explore for a moment the manner in which Communists may turn court proceedings into propaganda vehicles.

Some years ago there was set up in Moscow an organization then titled the International Red Aid, which established an American section named the International Labor Defense, for the purpose of assisting in the legal defense of Communists in the United States. This organization issued a pamphlet entitled *Under Arrest*, which stated among other things, and I shall now read from the pamphlet—

Mr. DOYLE. What is the date of it?

Mr. NITTLE. About 1933.

A Communist must utilize a political trial to help on the revolutionary struggle. Our tactics in the public proceedings of the law courts are not tactics of defense but of attack. Without clinging to legal formalities, the Communists must use the trial as a means of bringing his indictments against the dominant capitalist regime and of courageously voicing the views of his party.

The Subversive Activities Control Board has found that the Civil Rights Congress succeeded to the role of the International Labor

Defense as the Communist Party's legal arm. The Civil Rights Congress organized in Ohio an affiliate or branch titled the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, an organization investigated by the Ohio State Commission and denominated a Communist front.

The evidence indicates that such organizations are established to conduct propaganda activities and to obtain financial assistance from non-Communists, under the disguise of civil rights organizations, for the support of Communist defense efforts.

I show you a letter identified as Brown Exhibit 14, distributed in March 1955 by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, which, in the letterhead is in fact designated as affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress. This letter advises that an "Annual Freedom Banquet" will be held on March 19, 1955, at Chin's Restaurant in Cleveland, and that the donation will be \$1.50 per plate; that a purpose of this banquet was to "honor" the 11 men and women being brought to trial under the Smith Act. The letter is issued under the signatures of James Wells, as chairman, who testified a moment ago, and Frieda Katz, as executive secretary.

Now, you have already told us about Frieda Katz, a Communist leader in the State of Ohio. You have already told us about James Wells, who was active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area.

Will you tell us in a word or two what knowledge you have of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

Mrs. BROWN. The Ohio Bill of Rights Conference and the Civil Rights Congress is one and the same.

Mr. NITTLE. I now hand you a copy of a circular letter, dated March 19, 1956, marked for identification as Brown Exhibit 15, and issued by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, with leaflets attached. One of those leaflets is titled "Guilt By Dissociation," and the other is titled "The People Score A Victory."

I would like to ask whether you participated in the Communist effort to give distribution to such letters and leaflets during the course of the Smith Act litigation.

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Were many of such leaflets distributed?

Mrs. BROWN. They were.

(Documents marked "Brown Exhibit Nos. 14 and 15," respectively, and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in fact in attendance at the Ohio Smith Act trials in which the 11 Communist leaders were prosecuted?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you present at any of the conferences of the defendants during the course of the trial?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us how the defendants reacted to their prosecutions?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they certainly were not worried. They seemed to have felt that they would soon get out of it after the trial. And in fact they felt very sure that after it reached the Supreme Court, they would be freed.

Mr. NITTLE. They did not regard the Smith Act as a serious obstacle to the progress of their organization?

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Mrs. BROWN. Will you repeat that question, please?

Mr. NITTLE. Did they regard the Smith Act as a serious obstacle to the organization?

Mrs. BROWN. At first they did, because there hadn't been a Cleveland arrest there recently. At first they were pretty frightened. But later, when the trials began, they seemed to feel more sure of their exoneration.

Mr. NITTLE. As you have heard, the resolution authorizing this hearing indicates that one of the legislative purposes of this hearing by the committee is to determine the need for an amendment to the Internal Security Act, and whether or not it should be amended in a manner so as to make unlawful membership in the Communist Party of the United States.

The committee presently has before it a bill which was introduced in the House on January 30, 1962, by Congressman Doyle of California, which is now pending and has been referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities; and Mr. Doyle has explained that the purpose of this bill is to do just that, that is, to make unlawful membership per se in the Communist Party.

Did you observe whether or not the prosecutions under the Smith Act were effective toward impeding Communist Party activities in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. What prosecution?

Mr. NITTLE. Of the 11 leading Communists.

Mrs. BROWN. In the beginning?

Mr. NITTLE. Did this affect in any way the strength of the Communist organization in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, it did cause some of them to go underground, and it seemed that they were determined that they would work harder.

I may not be able to answer that question which was asked. But the 11, I am sure, were not worried, because they had not been prosecuted. They were only arrested and tolerated. And they felt that they could go on with their work successfully.

I am sure that they do that. They work with all the confidence in the world, because they feel that whenever they are arrested, there will be nothing done when it goes to the Supreme Court.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you or other Communist Party members instructed to demonstrate in any way within the court room during the course of the Smith Act trials?

Mrs. BROWN. Not during the course of the Smith Act trials. Naturally, everyone was afraid there. You couldn't breathe at those trials. They had proper police protection and all other kinds of protection, and the Communists wouldn't dare issue any orders for the Smith Act trials. It is only for the Committee on Un-American Activities that we are advised to demonstrate.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Does your answer apply to activities outside of the courthouse, as well as the statement you have made? In other words, you did not have orders to demonstrate outside of the courthouse during the Smith Act trials; is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they did have picket lines. They picket quite a bit. But I don't remember—there were no picket lines during the Smith Act trials that I can remember.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And there was no attempt at disturbance in the courtroom?

Mrs. BROWN. I should say not. No, indeed. They would throw them all in jail if they did anything there.

Mr. JOHANSEN. That recalls to me, Mr. Chairman, that a Federal judge made a remark to me on seeing a certain film, regarding what happened in San Francisco, that if that were attempted in his court, they would be jailed immediately. And I recall that there is legislation on that matter before the Congress.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you mean you were instructed to raise a disturbance while this particular committee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was holding hearings?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. Who gave you that instruction?

Mrs. BROWN. We got instructions—I remember I got some from a Communist Party meeting. Frieda Katz issued one order, I remember very well, that we were to demonstrate, to jeer, and boo, and laugh.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, did you ever boo and laugh?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I didn't demonstrate so much. I was still in the service of the FBI, and I tried to probably applaud in the wrong places.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you not even demonstrate a little bit, as an FBI agent?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, yes, I did a little bit, but not too much.

Mr. DOYLE. Did any of the others?

Mrs. BROWN. They tried it. They tried it for a while. But the subversive squad began to close in on them, and they stopped that. Where order is demanded, they are pretty quiet. They only demonstrate when you allow them to.

Mr. DOYLE. When were these hearings of the committee that you refer to held? Do you recall?

Mrs. BROWN. Not the exact dates, but it seemed to me there was a hearing in the early 1950's.

Mr. DOYLE. This was in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. One was in Cleveland, conducted by the Ohio Commission on Un-American Activities; and in the morning when the Smith Act defendants were arrested, we were going to Akron to jeer and boo there, in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. DOYLE. At committee hearings?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you attend committee hearings held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, as well as the Committee on Un-American Activities in the Ohio area?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Over the years?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. I now return for a moment to the activities of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference.

I call your attention to a meeting which, according to information in the possession of the committee, occurred on October 12, 1952, titled "Rally for Freedom," sponsored by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, and held at the Jewish People's Fraternal Order Home, on Kinsman Road, Cleveland.



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Simon Gerson, legislative director of the New York Communist Party, and then a candidate for Congress from Brooklyn, spoke at that meeting, together with Isadore Begun, a former schoolteacher, and leader of the Bronx Communist Party. Other speakers were E. C. Greenfield, also known as Elvador C. Greenfield, whom you previously identified as a member of the Communist Party, who was running for the office of Governor of Ohio. The chairman of the meeting was Frieda Katz.

We wonder whether you could enlighten us with respect to the candidacy for public office of such Communist candidates.

William Z. Foster said in 1928:

We are not going into the national election campaign solely for the purpose of getting votes. \* \* \* But we also have other, bigger objectives in the national election campaign. Our aim must be to arouse the class-consciousness of the masses in a political sense and to mobilize them for struggle on all fronts. Vote-getting is only one aspect of this general mobilization of the workers.<sup>1</sup>

What conclusion did you reach with respect to the activities of the Communist Party candidates for public office?

Mrs. BROWN. They don't have any idea at all that they are going to win. They run in order to find out how many members the Communist Party has, and how many people are sympathetic to the Communist cause. That gives them a reason, when they are running, really to find out more about the people that are sympathetic to the Communist cause. They have no intention of winning.

Mr. NITTLE. Do they also use the political platform as a vehicle for agitation and the dissemination of Communist propaganda?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, yes, they do.

Mr. NITTLE. Foster said, "Our aim must be to arouse class consciousness." I will ask for your opinion, whether he meant by that, that the objective of political campaigns conducted by Communists, was "to stimulate," as Lenin previously urged, in the minds of the people, the thought that the entire government of the country was ineffective and objectionable. Did you find that to be so?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you reach the conclusion, which I think we are bound to reach upon the evidence you have presented here, that the Communist effort, propaganda-wise, is to lay the basis among our people for a state of mind receptive to the suggestion of rebellion, which will pave the way either for the revolution which the Communists hope to lead, or will disaffect our people to such degree that they would not defend the United States if it were challenged by the Soviet Union?

Mrs. BROWN. I am sure of that.

Mr. DOYLE. May I interrupt there, at that point, Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Why do you give that answer, Mrs. Brown? It worries me. Is it your opinion, that it is a fact, that at least the Communists that you knew would not respond to a call to defend the United States of America in the event of a war, if Russia was our enemy? Is that your opinion?

<sup>1</sup> Acceptance Speech of William Z. Foster, delivered at the National Nominating Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, May 25-27, 1928, New York City.

Mrs. BROWN. My opinion is if they were called, they would be our enemies right here on our own shores. And they would not stop for anything.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Does that mean sabotage and espionage?

Mrs. BROWN. Anything.

Mr. DOYLE. When you say "anything," do you mean they would do anything against the United States of America?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. If our enemy was Soviet Russia; is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct. And regardless of who our enemy was.

The Communist Party here in the United States, within our own country, is our great enemy. Whether Soviet Russia or any other country, the Communists would still be our enemies.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I assume that that statement carries the further suggestion that certainly in case of a war involving Soviet Russia, their loyalty would be to Soviet Russia. Is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. It certainly would.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Well, that pretty well reduces to an absurdity any claims that some of these witnesses make that they are merely exercising the right of political association and political freedom.

Mrs. BROWN. They don't know what they are talking about when they say it.

I don't know too much about the theory of communism. I was too busy with practical experience. And I know what the Commies will do.

Mr. DOYLE. My question was directed to just those that you had personal knowledge of; in other words, the Communists that you dealt with.

Do you have any opinion as to the general run of Communists, over and above those that you personally knew? And apparently you knew hundreds of them personally.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. How many Communists do you suppose you knew more or less personally? Have you ever counted them?

Mrs. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I have never counted them. I guess I just couldn't count them.

Mr. DOYLE. Counsel, is it a fair question for me to ask you at this point, as long as I am digressing: About how many individuals will Mrs. Brown identify as Communist, according to her own personal knowledge, in these hearings?

Mr. NITTLE. In the open hearing today?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, today and yesterday and tomorrow.

Mr. NITTLE. I asked Mr. Wettermann to keep a record, and perhaps he may at this point have a summary.

One of the representatives of the press advises me that Mrs. Brown has already, in the course of the hearings, identified over 100 persons as members of the Communist Party.

Mr. DOYLE. In Cleveland?

Mr. NITTLE. In the Cleveland area. And we must bear in mind, Mr. Chairman, that we have confined ourselves very carefully and scrupulously in this hearing toward identifying as Communist Party

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members only those with whom Mrs. Brown was in attendance at closed Communist Party meetings.

Mr. DOYLE. Closed Communist Party meetings.

Mr. NITTLE. Closed Communist Party meetings. Nor have we allowed her to exhaust all of her sources of information or knowledge.

Mr. BRUCE. Counsel, I think at this point it might be well to remember also that we are dealing here with the Communist Party, and indeed the front apparatus of the Communist Party, and in proper perspective, it might be well for us to inject the thought here that has been expressed by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that for every member identified with the Communist Party, there are 10 others ready, willing, and able to do the bidding of the Communist Party.

So membership numbers in the party make a nice game, which is played constantly. But if there are 10,000 members identified, according to the statement of Mr. Hoover, you had to multiply that by 10 to really understand the impact of an arm of a foreign-directed conspiracy on the soil of the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir, I think that is a very important observation.

Mrs. BROWN. I would like to make a correction, Mr. Bruce.

There are more than 10,000 Communists in the United States.

Mr. BRUCE. I simply pulled that figure out. I said if you used the figure of 10,000.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, so many have said that. Now the number is much less than it used to be, but where are the other Communists? They are still Communists and working under orders from Moscow, and they have infiltrated every stratum of American society. They have gone into organizations pretending to fight on our side.

Mr. DOYLE. Counsel, proceed.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, held in December 1959, a resolution was adopted on party organization, subsequently published in the official Communist theoretical organ, *Political Affairs*, of March 1960. The resolutions of the convention, of course, establish official party policy.

The 1959 resolution of the 17th National Convention, the last convention that they have held, enjoined upon the party leadership the conduct of a "united front" policy in the following language of the resolution, from which I now quote:

Mastery of the theory and practice of the united front policy is the key task before the whole Party—before *every organization, every member.*

*The united front is the basic style and method of our mass work.*

\* \* \* \* \*

Practical leadership must be directed first of all to helping members, clubs and sections solve problems of developing the united front. The absence of attention and guidance to work in the mass organizations must be overcome.

Of course, this resolution was upon the very point about which you were expressing an opinion in response to a committee member inquiry.

This resolution, at the last National Convention, did not plainly define the policy of "united front," which is well understood by Communists from long usage, but J. Edgar Hoover, in his volume, *Masters of Deceit*, makes the matter clear when he explains it as follows:

A revolutionary tactic designed to secure the support of noncommunists for Party objectives. This generally involves Party manipulation of noncommunist groups, usually on some current issue such as "peace" or "civil rights," whereby

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the Party, while maintaining its independent role, cooperates with others to work for certain goals. To noncommunists, the goal is advancement of the good of society; To communists, the revolution.

One aspect of the united front is the policy known as infiltration, sometimes described as "united front from below." It is derived from the doctrines and practices of Lenin. It is an old tactic which is utilized during periods or in countries where the Communist Party is either illegal or unpopular, because under such circumstances the party would not very likely receive much support if it were openly to bid for cooperation from non-Communist groups or individuals.

Now, did you receive any particular orders with respect to executing a program of infiltration subsequent to the 1959 action at the National Convention of the Communist Party? Do you remember receiving any order, direction or instruction at your section level?

Mrs. BROWN. In the early part of 1960, we were ordered to infiltrate every organization, fraternal organization, neighborhood clubs, churches, and every organization that we could go in. We were not restricted on any one organization. If you had a neighborhood club that the Commies didn't know anything about, you were to infiltrate that on your own accord. But any organization, the Communist Party members were to infiltrate.

At one time the Communists were not too successful in their infiltration, because it seems when they first went in, they tried to take over too fast. So in 1960, they were asked to go in and take it easy. Just go in and work with the organization, and then come back and report the policies and activities of that organization.

Mr. DOYLE. Who gave that order to infiltrate to you?

Mrs. BROWN. That order was given to me by Jean Krchmarek and Bert Washington.

Mr. DOYLE. And who were they at that time, in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Jean Krchmarek was head of the Northeast Section, and Bert Washington, who is now deceased, was one of the officials.

At a section meeting, the order was given to people there.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Were you instructed as to specific types of activities that you were to carry on within these groups?

Mrs. BROWN. We were to just go in at first, in this 1960 order, and be with the group, work with the group.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words, establish a base.

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, what did you do about it? Did you infiltrate?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't take part in their infiltration.

Mr. DOYLE. Did any of the others, to your knowledge?

Mrs. BROWN. Not to my knowledge, because I had at that time come under suspicion, and I was trying to get out of there as fast as I could. I was losing my health because of the tension.

Mr. JOHANSEN. This was just before you terminated your services as an undercover informant in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I mean as an undercover informant for the FBI.

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you find your mission for the FBI a very trying one?

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Mrs. BROWN. It was trying, but it was a privilege and an honor.

Mr. NITTLE. You are a good soldier.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Well, I would like to say at this point, Mrs. Brown, that I think you brought honor to the FBI.

Mr. DOYLE. I think, Counsel, this might be a good place to terminate our hearings for the day, until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The committee therefore will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., Tuesday, June 5, 1962, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, 1962.)

## COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

### Part 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1962

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

#### PUBLIC HEARINGS

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in the Caucus Room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, of California; Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio; August E. Johansen, of Michigan; and Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana.

Committee members also present: Representatives William M. Tuck, of Virginia, and Henry C. Schadeberg, of Wisconsin. (Appearances as noted.)

Staff members present: Francis J. McNamara, director; Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., general counsel; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Neil E. Wetterman, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Nittle, will you call your first witness?

Mr. NITTLE. I would like to recall Mrs. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Julia Brown, will you please resume the stand?

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Brown has been sworn.

#### TESTIMONY OF JULIA C. BROWN—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, when the committee adjourned last evening you were discussing Communist Party tactics of infiltration pursuant, particularly, to a resolution adopted at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party held at New York in December 1959.

By that resolution there was enjoined upon the party leadership the conduct of a united-front policy. We had mentioned that the tactics of infiltration were not new, that the origin of this policy goes as far back as Lenin's day. However, that resolution was placing a renewed emphasis upon the policy of "united front."

Now, I would like to take you back to one of the incidents that occurred during the early 1950's. Do you recollect a party which took place at the home of Margaret Wherry?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do.

Mr. NITTLE. I discussed this matter with Mrs. Wherry when she was on the stand yesterday. Can you tell us about that particular party?

Mrs. BROWN. In the early fifties—I don't remember the exact year—a barbecue party was given by Margaret Wherry for her church. It was a public party where everyone was invited. There were drinks sold and food sold. In the recreation room were people and in the back yard there was a lawn party.

There were at least 150 or 200 people attending from around 6 o'clock until around 4 o'clock in the morning. Most of the members of the Communist Party were present. There were Communists and non-Communists.

Mr. NITTLE. What was the purpose of this party? I do not recollect whether you stated that.

Mrs. BROWN. It was to raise money for the church that Margaret Wherry had infiltrated.

Mr. NITTLE. That was the stated purpose?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. Invitations went out to that effect.

Mr. NITTLE. Proceed.

Mrs. BROWN. There was around \$800 raised. There were several members of the party attending.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you name some of those that immediately occur to you?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Myrtle Dennis and Sam Handelman, James Smid, Bertha and Milton Tenenbaum, Sally and Martin Chancey, Eugene Brudno and his wife, Shirley Saferstein and her husband, Sanford, Regina Sokol, Jean and Anthony Krchmarek, and numbers of others and non-Communists.

Mr. NITTLE. When you refer to non-Communists, do you mean members of this church?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, members of the church and people that I did not know as members of the Communist Party. It was around 4 or 4:30 o'clock in the morning Frieda called me upstairs to a meeting in Margaret's bedroom.

Mr. NITTLE. When you say Frieda, whom do you mean?

Mrs. BROWN. Frieda Katz, and we had a meeting there as to what to do with the proceeds of this party.

Mr. NITTLE. Who were in attendance at this meeting in the bedroom of Margaret Wherry?

Mrs. BROWN. Frieda and David Katz, Margaret Wherry, Ethel Goodman, Myrtle Dennis.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, tell the committee what occurred in the course of that meeting.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Margaret had this barbecue for the church and she wanted to give the proceeds to the church, and Frieda suggested that she give a third to the church, and a third went to the Myrtle Dennis defense fund, and a third went to Marie Reed Haug's campaign for the school board. Margaret was very dissatisfied with that, but that was what she had to stand for.

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Mr. DOYLE. Hadn't there been a public announcement of some sort that the proceeds would go to the church?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, yes, that was what the invitations announced, that the party was given for this church.

Mr. BRUCE. May I ask a question?

Was there any indication that this was a party that was officially sanctioned by the church, or was it rather a move on the part of Margaret Wherry on her own?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, it was understood by the church that this barbecue party would be given for the church because the church members were all there participating.

Mr. BRUCE. What church was that?

Mrs. BROWN. It was the Methodist Church at Abell and 126th.

Mr. BRUCE. The reason I ask that question is you mentioned that there were drinks sold. You mean alcoholic beverages?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, sure.

Mr. BRUCE. The reason I asked that question was it would be extremely difficult for the Methodist Church, which has as one of its basic tenets a total opposition to the use of alcoholic beverages, to publicly sanction a party wherein alcoholic beverages were sold.

Mrs. BROWN. That is if they know it.

Mr. BRUCE. That is the point I am getting at.

Mrs. BROWN. Drinks were in the basement, and they had a lawn party outside where people that didn't participate could go out on the lawn or in the house.

Mr. BRUCE. But it was not an official church function, as such? It was rather a party sponsored by Margaret Wherry to raise funds for the church?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. BRUCE. Thank you.

(At this point Mr. Schadeberg entered the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have any personal knowledge as to whether or not Margaret Wherry was instructed by Frieda Katz or any other known Communists to hold this party?

Mrs. BROWN. I am sorry, I couldn't tell you. I don't know.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Marie Haug successful in her candidacy for the school board?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, she did not win.

Mr. NITTLE. Was the Communist Party making an effort to have her elected to that important office?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. I happened to be one in the campaign, and we all worked pretty hard to have her elected, get her elected.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you very successful in interesting voters in your immediate neighborhood, or district, to vote for and support Marie Haug?

Mrs. BROWN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Did the Communist Party hold any meeting thereafter to discuss the failure of Marie Haug's candidacy?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. They did.

Mr. NITTLE. Where did that meeting take place?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the first meeting took place at Don Rothenberg's home. I was called by Don Rothenberg to attend a meeting



to reevaluate the campaign and just what was the cause of Marie having failed to win the election to the school board.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect who were in attendance at the meeting Don Rothenberg had called?

Mrs. BROWN. I think I do.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you name the persons present?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Hugh DeLacy, Margaret Wherry, Myrtle Dennis, Elsie Tarcai, and Sam Handelsman.

Mr. NITTLE. So that at the meeting the only persons in attendance were persons known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you give us the substance of the discussions at that meeting?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Hugh DeLacy was chairman of that meeting and he was explaining to us that the reason he thought that Marie Haug did not win was because the people that campaigned for Marie were too timid in identifying themselves as members of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, I would like to turn to another subject for a moment.

Yesterday I was questioning Margaret Wherry with respect to her attendance at a banquet in the Polish Embassy. Can you tell us about that?

Did I say Margaret Wherry?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, you did.

Mr. NITTLE. I meant to say Pauline Taylor.

Mrs. BROWN. I was called by Elsie Zazrivy in the middle fifties, early fifties, I would say, and asked if I would come to Washington here to a banquet at the Polish Embassy, and she told me that Pauline Taylor would be going, and I was delighted to accept the invitation. Pauline met me in Cleveland, Ohio, and we went to Washington to the Polish Embassy for the banquet.

Mr. NITTLE. Who paid your expenses for attendance at this banquet in the Polish Embassy?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the Communist Party paid part of it and I paid the other part.

Mr. NITTLE. How many were in attendance at this banquet?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, several hundred people. Maybe what I saw was probably two or three hundred in the room where I was.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that this banquet was arranged by the Polish Government?

Mrs. BROWN. It certainly was.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenses of the Americans who attended this banquet were borne by the Communist Party of the United States?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, this is what I do know: Pauline Taylor was sent by the Communist Party and I was sent by the Communist Party to the Polish Embassy.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect any other persons from the Cleveland area who were in attendance there?

Mrs. BROWN. Paul Robeson was there.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he sing on that occasion?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't hear him.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he at that time a resident of Cleveland?

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Mrs. BROWN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. You are referring to him merely as being present?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. In addition to your presence and that of Pauline Taylor, do you recollect others, if any, from the Cleveland area who were in attendance?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, no. It was such a crowd, I really don't remember anyone else at this time. I think we were the only two sent from Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know whether this was a meeting of American Communists at the Polish Embassy?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I was introduced to quite a number of them. Pauline introduced me to one of the heads there, and he did take us around and introduced me to a number of people, but really I don't know whether they were Communists or non-Communists and I don't remember the names.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you introduced to any officials of the Polish Embassy staff?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us who made those introductions, if you remember?

Mrs. BROWN. Pauline Taylor introduced me to some and she asked some man to introduce me to some, and he introduced her to some of them. It was a big crowd.

Mr. NITTLE. That concludes the staff interrogation of Mrs. Brown, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not the Polish Government is still engaged in entertaining American Communists at its embassy here and elsewhere?

Mrs. BROWN. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Nittle.

Are you finished with this witness?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank you on behalf of the committee and the Congress and the American people for making the contribution that you have made in this struggle. It is indeed fortunate that there are people like you who are willing to come forward and assist. I know it wasn't easy and you are entitled to the thanks of all of the American people.

Mrs. BROWN. Thank you all.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Nittle?

Mr. NITTLE. Samuel Handelman.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand? Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL HANDELMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name for the record, please?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Samuel Handelman.

Mr. NITTLE. I see that you are represented by counsel. Will counsel please identify himself?

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Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer, Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born, Mr. Handelman?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Born in Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you presently reside?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long have you lived in Cleveland, Ohio?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Oh, approximately since 1915.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Counsel wouldn't have to ask that question if he knew I was a practicing lawyer. The answer is "yes."

Mr. NITTLE. You are a practicing lawyer by profession?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what bars are you a member?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Member of the Ohio Bar.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you practiced law in Ohio?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Since 1930.

Mr. NITTLE. The witness whom you have heard on the stand and who has immediately preceded you, namely, Mrs. Julia Brown, has identified you as a member of the Communist Party. Are you at this instant a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer this question under the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Handelman, I believe you did not refuse to answer that question when it was asked of you by the Governor of the State of Ohio, Thomas J. Herbert, on April 2, 1948. At that time, in order to refresh your memory, you were appearing at the Governor's mansion, together with a Paul Shepard, who was then a member of the CIO United Electrical Workers union, and another lawyer named Jerome Land, the son of Yetta Land, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by Mrs. Brown.

The Governor of Ohio asked, according to this United Press report of April 2, "Are you men Communists?" Handelman and Shepard replied that they were not. Land, according to the Governor, hesitated, then said, "I would rather be excused from answering that question."

Were you then a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the same ground as previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. When the Governor of Ohio asked you that question you were not under oath, is that right?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Mr. Scherer, I can't even recall this incident.

Mr. SCHERER. You can't what?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I can't even recall this incident and I can't be responsible for what the newspapers say in their press comments.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't recall the incident at all in the Governor's—

Mr. HANDELMAN. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you know Governor Herbert?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I wouldn't say I knew him, no. I knew who he was when he was Governor.

Mr. SCHERER. You never were in the Governor's mansion in Ohio?

Mr. HANDELMAN. If I was I have no recollection of it.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't recollect? Well, I would.

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The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you, Mr. Handelsman, a member of the National Lawyers Guild?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. And have you been active in the affairs of the National Lawyers Guild, serving in various official capacities for that lawyers' association?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Not for many years.

Mr. NITTLE. Beg pardon?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Not for many years.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to have noted in the record the extract relating to the National Lawyers Guild which appears in the *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications*, a publication of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Let it be made a part of the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.*)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in attendance at the National Lawyers Guild convention of July 28 to 31, 1960, at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco, California?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Mr. Chairman, I don't see the materiality of this question for any purpose this committee can have, but I was not in attendance.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you Handelsman Exhibit No. 1, the 1962 Lawyers Referral Directory of the National Lawyers Guild, in which your name appears, and your office is listed as 1110 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. I ask if that is a correct listing?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I don't have to see it. I know it. I don't have to see the exhibit. I know where my office is located.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mr. NITTLE. That is correct. That is on there.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The witness' answer was that that is the correct address?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Oh, yes, of course, yes, certainly.

Mr. NITTLE. You also appear upon the directory with Elsie R. Tarcai, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Do you know Elsie R. Tarcai?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Yes, I know Elsie Tarcai.

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Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Elsie R. Tarcai to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to answer on the same grounds as stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. There also appears upon the Referral Directory of the National Lawyers Guild the name of Violet J. Tarcai. Do you know Violet J. Tarcai?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Yes, I know Violet J. Tarcai.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know her as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to answer on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. There also appears upon the directory the name of Thelma C. Furry, attorney from Akron, Ohio. Do you know Thelma C. Furry as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to answer on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact, Mr. Handelman, that you do know those persons as members of the Communist Party. Will you affirm or deny or explain that statement?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to again on the same grounds as previously stated. I refuse to answer rather.

Mr. NITTLE. On what grounds do you base your answer?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Same grounds as originally stated.

The CHAIRMAN. It is understood that when you say "the same grounds" you mean by that, that you invoke the privileges of the fifth amendment and the first amendment.

Mr. HANDELMAN. That is for you to state, Mr. Chairman.

(Document marked "Handelman Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in attendance at a party in the early fifties at the home of Margaret Wherry which was described a moment ago by Mrs. Brown?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection of being there.

Mr. NITTLE. You do not deny being there?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have grave doubts about it, but I go many places. I have no recollection.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Don Rothenberg?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Yes, I know Don Rothenberg.

Mr. NITTLE. And do you know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I refuse to answer on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has testified, immediately before you appeared upon the stand, that you were in attendance at a meeting in the home of Don Rothenberg after the failure of Marie Haug to be elected to the board of education in Cleveland.

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection of this incident either, and it is just characteristic of the broadside accusations and charges made by this witness.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you deny the statement of Julia Brown?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection and I so stated that.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you deny her testimony?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection of being there.

Mr. SCHERER. That isn't my question.

The CHAIRMAN. He has answered.

Mr. HANDELMAN. I cannot recall.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. NITTLE. I will show you an item, identified as Handelmann Exhibit No. 2, which appeared in the *Daily Worker* for August 13, 1952, at page 8, in which you are identified as one of 45 "prominent American attorneys" who have signed a statement on behalf of an organization titled "Council of Greek Americans," addressed to the Premier of Greece, demanding a civilian trial for Tony Ambatielos and nine other leaders of the Greek maritime unions sentenced to death in 1948 "for their trade union activities."

Will you examine that please?

(Witness handed document.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you, in fact, one of the 45 "prominent American attorneys" who had executed a statement or petition of that sort?

Mr. HANDELMAN. Well, of course, it is flattering to be referred to as prominent. This I deny. I am not prominent.

Mr. NITTLE. I was merely quoting the *Daily Worker*.

Mr. HANDELMAN. I object to the question. It is completely immaterial to any purpose that this committee can have.

Mr. NITTLE. It is not if you were engaged—

Mr. HANDELMAN. Well, that is your statement.

Mr. NITTLE. — engaged in signing that petition as a member of the Communist Party of the United States, seeking to influence a foreign government friendly to the United States which was then resisting Communist aggression and was involved in civil war instigated by comrades in Russia.

Did you, as a member of the Communist Party pursuant to instructions by Communists known to you, execute this petition in order to influence the Greek Government, a friendly power?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. HANDELMAN. The answer is no.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you execute that petition?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of the case of these people who were on trial in Trieste?

Mr. HANDELMAN. All I can tell you is that many lawyers, myself included, are asked, from time to time, to sign petitions for different things and I may have signed it. I have no recollection of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I am sure that is correct.

Mr. HANDELMAN. Of course you know that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Lawyers are very careful about what they sign usually, unless they are doing it deliberately. Tell me, do you know the names of these people who were arrested by the Greeks?

Mr. HANDELMAN. As I say, Mr. Chairman, I have no recollection of even signing this thing, let alone knowing the names of the persons involved; but it would appear to have been, as stated for the record and as appears from the article, an attempt to save someone's life. That's what it says. I don't recall it though, but apparently someone was facing execution and an appeal was made for their lives. That is what it says.

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Mr. NITTLE. Was not that council to which I have referred a Communist front?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no knowledge.

Mr. NITTLE. Apparently the Attorney General thought so. It was designated under Executive Order No. 10450 on July 15, 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. What paper did this appear in?

Mr. NITTLE. The *Daily Worker*, Mr. Chairman, August 13, 1952.

Mr. SCHERER. If the witness says that he can't remember the Governor of Ohio at the Governor's mansion asking him whether he is a Communist, you don't expect him to say that he can remember this.

Mr. NITTLE. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the exhibit to which I refer be admitted in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be admitted and made a part of the record. Go ahead with your questions.

(Document marked "Handelman Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. During the 1949 convention of the CIO in Cleveland, Ohio, was there not a caucus meeting of the Communist Party group held in your law office while the convention was in session, the purpose being to assign specific resolutions to members of the Communist Party who were convention delegates?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HANDELMAN. I have no recollection or knowledge of such an incident.

(At this point Mr. Johansen left the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Do you deny that it took place?

Mr. HANDELMAN. I said I have no recollection or knowledge of it.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness. It is quite apparent that he is not going to remember anything.

Mr. FORER. I object to that statement, Mr. Chairman.

I don't think it is proper for counsel to make such a derogatory remark. I ask it be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not derogatory. It is simply a statement of fact. It is obvious that he doesn't remember.

Mr. FORER. He didn't say that, Mr. Chairman. He said it is obvious he is not going to remember, which carries a very different implication.

Mr. SCHERER. That is obvious to me also.

Mr. FORER. It may be obvious to you, but a lot of things that are obvious to you aren't so, Mr. Scherer.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Call another witness.

Mr. NITTLE. James Smid.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you stand up please?

Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SMID. I do.

(At this point Mr. Johansen returned to the hearing room.)

TESTIMONY OF JAMES SMID, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name please?

Mr. SMID. James Smid.

Mr. NITTLE. I note you are represented by counsel. Will counsel identify himself?

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Mr. FORER. I am still Joseph Forer, of Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Smid, Julia Brown, who appeared on the stand earlier this morning and who is present here in the Caucus Room, has identified you as a member of the Communist Party and a very active one during the period she resided in Cleveland and after her reception into the Communist Party in 1947 or thereabouts. Are you at this instant a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have to get legal advice to answer that question. You know whether or not you are a member of the Communist Party. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer on the grounds that this question is not pertinent. I also refuse—

The CHAIRMAN. Not pertinent to what?

Mr. SMID. It is not pertinent to anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is pertinent to the security of the United States. That may not be anything to you, but it is a great deal to most of us. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask that he be given a direction to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, you are directed to answer the question.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds that the question is not pertinent; also on the basis of my rights under the first amendment and the privilege under the fifth amendment. This inquiry has no legitimate legislative program.

The CHAIRMAN. Purpose you mean, not program. You didn't understand your lawyer.

Mr. FORER. Are you agreeing with him, Mr. Walter?

The CHAIRMAN. No, but you were talking a while ago about obvious things. It was obvious to me when he came here with you that he wasn't going to testify, because you don't come to a hearing with a Communist lawyer and expect to get—

Mr. FORER. Mr. Walter, that is an improper remark to make and I ask you to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. I will admit that is improper. A lot of things that happen around here are improper. Go ahead and answer the question.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that on October 11 and 12, 1941, you attended the State Conference of the Communist Party at Finnish Hall on Franklin Avenue. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the reasons I stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that you attended the State Convention of the Communist Party on April 30, 1944, which was held in Public Hall in Cleveland, Ohio. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the reasons given before.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that you attended the June 17 and 18, 1944, sessions of the Ohio State Communist Party Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you passport application No. 162666, identified as Smid Exhibit No. 1, in which you made application for a passport



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on January 17, 1935, and stated that your purpose was to go abroad—and to return to the United States within 2 years—to visit Russia and setting forth that you might reside there. Did you, in fact, make application for such a passport, stating your purpose to be a visit to Russia with a possible intent to reside there?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you Exhibit No. 1 and ask you to identify that.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as stated before.

(Document marked "Smid Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that "Rush" is written on there. Did you write that on there?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as given before.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you born in Czechoslovakia, sir?

Mr. SMID. I was born in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a naturalized citizen?

Mr. SMID. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. When were you naturalized?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. It is approximately in the year of 1922 or 1924.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you were naturalized?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as I stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, Mr. Smid, were you not naturalized at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 19, 1930, by petition No. 42073, and issued Certificate No. 3391446?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. FORER. Do you expect him to remember all that?

Mr. NITTLE. I ask him to remember the date of his naturalization.

Mr. FORER. Ask him the date then.

Mr. NITTLE. I have asked him whether that was the date.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. Your date that you quote could be possible. My first mention of 1922 or 1924—I said it was approximate.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you visit Russia, in fact, during the year 1935?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as stated before.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's get this straight.

You refuse to answer the question as to whether or not you visited Russia in 1935 on the grounds that the answer might subject you to a criminal prosecution?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I stated my reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, in fact, visit Russia and while there attend any schools for indoctrination in communism?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. No.

Mr. NITTLE. You did not?

Mr. SCHERER. You asked him two questions. Did you go to Russia?

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Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons I stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you attend any schools of indoctrination in communism in Russia during the period 1935?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, in fact, visit Russia in 1935?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons I stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in attendance at a party given by Margaret Wherry for a Methodist Church in Cleveland in the early 1950's?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as stated before.

Mr. NITTLE. I have no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. You subsequently received another passport, did you not, in June of 1949 and went to Czechoslovakia for 3 months?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons I have given before.

Mr. SCHERER. Well, did you make an application for a passport in June of 1949 in which you said you intended to go to Czechoslovakia and stay for 3 months?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as I have given before.

Mr. SCHERER. Pursuant to the issuance of this passport, did you actually go to Czechoslovakia?

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer for the same reasons as given before.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. BRUCE. I believe in response to a question by counsel as to whether you had attended what he described as a school of indoctrination you replied "no." Am I correct?

Mr. SMID. I said "no."

Mr. BRUCE. Did you attend any educational institution in the Soviet Union?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. No.

Mr. BRUCE. Have you ever attended or received instruction in any Communist school or center of instruction?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SMID. I refuse to answer the question for the same reasons as stated before.

Mr. BRUCE. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Frida Kreitner, come forward please.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. KREITNER. I affirm that I do.

TESTIMONY OF FRIDA KREITNER, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state your name, please, for the record?

Mrs. KREITNER. My name is Frida Kreitner.

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Mr. NITTLE. I see you are represented by counsel. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your last name?

Mrs. KREITNER. Kreitner, K-r-e-i-t as in Tom, n as in no, e-r.

Mr. FORER. R as in refusal to answer.

Mrs. KREITNER. Amen.

Mr. NITTLE. You are married?

Mrs. KREITNER. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. And Frida Kreitner is your married name?

Mrs. KREITNER. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Since you have been married, Mrs. Kreitner, and have been using the name Kreitner, have you used any other names?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it is, firstly, not pertinent and, secondly, on the right given to me under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown—

Mr. FORER. You got the wrong name.

Mr. NITTLE. —has testified before this committee that in the fifties you operated a bookstore titled "One World Bookshop" at 5103 Euclid Avenue. Did you in fact operate a bookshop titled "One World Bookshop" at that address?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. While you were operating that bookshop, I put it to you as a fact that the name which appeared upon the door was that of Frida Smith. Is that correct?

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer on previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Why were you disguising your identity?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I consider that a loaded question. I have never admitted or said or impugned that I have ever disguised my name.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your maiden name?

Mrs. KREITNER. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on.

Mr. NITTLE. At the time the name Frida Smith appeared upon that door, were you then married or single?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer that question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has identified you as a member of the Communist Party, known to her to be such, in the Cleveland area. Are you as of this instant a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has testified further that you were instructed by persons known to you to be Communists to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Will you affirm or deny that allegation?

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Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer on the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, in fact, engage in activity within the NAACP with the objective of influencing its policies or conduct on behalf of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer that question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it the policy of the Communist Party to capture or to destroy the NAACP?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I have absolutely no knowledge of any such thing.

Mr. NITTLE. After the office at 5103 Euclid Avenue was closed in the middle fifties, did you have other employment?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. Are you ready?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mrs. KREITNER. I consider that a loaded question. I never testified to having that office.

Mr. NITTLE. Well, did you have that office?

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse to answer on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever visited at that office?

Mrs. KREITNER. I refuse as before on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently a salaried functionary of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. KREITNER. I consider that impertinent, in fact, and I refuse to answer on the ground of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions?

Mr. DOYLE. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Call the next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Martin Chancey.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. CHANCEY. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN CHANCEY, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name for the record, please?

Mr. CHANCEY. My name is Martin Chancey, C-h-a-n-c-e-y.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call your attention to a communication I sent to Congressman Doyle and Congressman Johansen, in which I informed them—and I think I should inform the committee as a whole—that I have strongly protested my being called again to

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this committee. I was called here less than a year ago. My business was ruined. I was called to an executive session and, a month before I ever appeared, information was leaked to the newspapers and my business was destroyed and now, less than a year after that, I am called here again.

Again the information has leaked to the newspapers, and you can be sure that my efforts to rebuild my little business are again destroyed.

Congressman Doyle, as you will remember at that last hearing less than a year ago, you expressed your deep concern at the ruin to my business. Now, why the committee should go ahead and drag me here again with the same consequences, again leaking information to the newspapers, I don't think it is humane, I don't think it is decent, and I don't see why it is being done to me.

The CHAIRMAN. You will be given an opportunity now to clarify the atmosphere so that your business will be flourishing.

Mr. CHANCEY. Your Honor, this information was given to the papers contrary to your own rule not to reveal this information. I think the rule is XVI of your Rules of Procedure.

I also want to call this to your attention. Last year before I was informed as to the purpose of the hearing, the *Cleveland Press* already announced the purpose. Then the hearing was postponed. I wasn't informed of the postponement, my counsel wasn't, and the *Cleveland Press* had this information; and before I appeared here, the *Cleveland Press* said it was an executive session.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to tell you that the committee is disturbed by this sort of thing and that we have conducted investigations, and are still investigating, in order to find out how this information has been leaked, if it has been, and we are going to leave no stone unturned in order to prevent it in the future, if it means firing everybody on the committee and starting out with a new staff or having Western Union do the same thing.

Mr. CHANCEY. Mr. Doyle remembers last year, when I raised the question of the information being leaked to the *Press*, Mr. Doyle very carefully questioned the staff and each one very strongly denied knowing anything about it, and yet the same thing exactly is being repeated now. Now, it couldn't be all these accidents happening time and again.

The CHAIRMAN. The fact of the matter is you went to the *Press* yourself, didn't you? I have in my hand a letter from the *Cleveland Press* stating that you had gone to the city editor regarding the subpoena and that you provided the newspaper with the details of how you received the subpoena.

Let's go on, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. CHANCEY. I might say, Your Honor, that—

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. CHANCEY. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to be fair, but we expect you to be fair, and honest, incidentally.

Mr. CHANCEY. Since I communicated with members of your committee, I thought you should know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chancey, are you at this moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHANCEY. I am sorry that I will have to refuse to answer this question.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have to refuse to answer. You are not under any compulsion at all.

Mr. CHANCEY. I think I should refuse to answer it, because I think my own political beliefs are my own business under the first amendment and I don't think any congressional committee has any business to inquire into it; and the Supreme Court ruled a couple of weeks ago, when they threw out the six contempt citations, that Congress cannot legislate in the field of opinion and belief and association and, therefore, has no right to investigate in that field.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will find out.

Mr. CHANCEY. That is one reason. Secondly, I think under the fifth amendment, not to testify against myself, I don't think I have to answer this question. I think this question is not pertinent to any legislative inquiry I can think of, and I think this whole investigation is illegitimate to any legislative purpose. I think it just does to other people as it does to me. I think it destroys their business.

The CHAIRMAN. You have answered the question. You refuse to answer because of your privileges under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CHANCEY. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. I suggest, Mr. Chancey, that you are a hard-core Communist and that the tears in your voice are quite unbecoming. Would you comment on that?

Mr. CHANCEY. I don't think as a counsel you have any business to speak about my tears or any such insinuations.

The CHAIRMAN. Ask him questions.

Mr. CHANCEY. I think we are here for serious business and not to cast aspersions on my tears or anything like that.

Mr. NITTLE. When were you born, Mr. Chancey?

Mr. CHANCEY. I was born on July 26, 1908.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born?

Mr. CHANCEY. I was born in New York City.

Mr. NITTLE. During the year 1934 were you a candidate of the Communist Party for Assemblyman for the 12th District of New York.

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you the Communist Party secretary of the Yorkville Section in New York during 1936?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons given.

(At this point Mr. Tuck left the hearing room.)

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Mr. NITTLE. Is it not a fact that you were the organizational secretary of Section 28 of the New York Communist Party from 1932 to 1936?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. In the year 1937, did you become the Communist Party organizer for Washington, D.C.?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons already given.

Mr. NITTLE. During the period 1937 to 1943, did you not also hold the positions of city secretary, executive secretary, section organizer, and district organizer of the Communist Party for the District of Columbia?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. During the year 1937 did you recruit Henry Thomas into the Communist Party and give him his instructions?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not select and send Henry Thomas to a Communist Party school in New York City?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer for the reasons given.

Mr. NITTLE. As city secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., did you not send \$500 to the national headquarters of the Communist Party in New York in the year 1940?

Mr. CHANCEY. I have no such recollection.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you deny that you did?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer this question on the reasons given.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not testify before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington on October 6, 1939?

Mr. CHANCEY. I remember having been at such a committee. I haven't the faintest idea what took place there. It was a long, long time ago.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you asked this question at that hearing by the chairman:

Suppose we were at war with Russia, what would be your position as between the United States and Russia? Would you favor the United States or Russia?

And did you reply to that inquiry:

I would wait for such a thing to happen.

Mr. CHANCEY. I have no recollection of that. That was 23 years ago and it is a long time ago. Incidentally, I think the committee should know that the previous witness was fired from his job, Mr. James Smid lost his job, when he was served a subpoena at his place of employment. I think the committee should also know that half of those subpoenaed were served either on the job or in their place of business, and why such a thing should happen is very hard to understand, unless the committee is interested in economic strangulation of its witnesses. As one whose little business was destroyed—

The CHAIRMAN. No. These witnesses had an opportunity to testify and they invoked the fifth amendment. Now, go ahead, Mr. Nittle. (Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. On November 8, 1942, were you not the chairman of the 25th Soviet Anniversary Celebration in Washington, D.C.?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds stated; and it also just occurred to me, in reference to your previous question, that a short time after the war started I was drafted into the Army. I was overseas for about 2½ years. I received five battle stars and a Certificate of Merit, and if there is any question about my patriotism, I think I can square myself with anybody in this room.

Mr. SCHERER. Was that the Second World War?

Mr. CHANCEY. That was the Second World War.

Mr. SCHERER. We were a co-belligerent of Russia at that time.

Mr. CHANCEY. I fought in defense of my country and I will do so any time my country is attacked.

Mr. SCHERER. I understand that. At that time Russia was an ally. I say a co-belligerent.

Mr. CHANCEY. I fought because I was drafted.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you a Communist at that time?

Mr. CHANCEY. Sir, I am sorry, I can't answer the question for the reasons given, but I was an American. I am an American. I will always fight when my country is attacked and I will fight for what our country stands for, and I hate to see those principles dragged out into the mud.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Following your separation from the armed services in May of 1945, I assert as a fact that you were then directed by the Communist Party to lead certain organizational activities for them in the State of Ohio. Will you affirm or deny that fact?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. During the year 1946 did you not select LaVerne Slagle to reorganize the North End Club of the Communist Party in Franklin County, Ohio?

Mr. CHANCEY. I haven't the faintest recollection of any such thing.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, I assert that in 1946 you were the Ohio State organizational secretary of the Communist Party. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you also hold by virtue of that office various positions as member of the State Board of the Communist Party, member of the State Committee of the Communist Party, and labor organizer for the State of Ohio?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to reply on the grounds given.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not hold the position of secretary of the Communist Party in Ohio until the latter part of 1949 or the early part of 1950?

Mr. CHANCEY. What is the purpose of going into all other stuff? I thought in this country people have a right to belong to any organization they please, that it is not the concern of Congress to investigate into their political activities. Do I ask whether you are a Democrat or a Republican? I belong to whatever organization I feel I want to belong as an American. That is my right under the Constitution. Why do you have to inquire into that?



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Mr. SCHERER. I ask that you direct the witness to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer.

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer on the grounds already given.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that one Robert Gunkel in 1947, who was then the Hamilton County chairman of the Communist Party, called a special meeting to hear you discuss, and make a report of, a Communist meeting which you had attended in New York City. Will you affirm or deny that?

Mr. CHANCEY. I have no recollection of any such event.

Mr. NITTLE. On October 11, 1947, did you not address the State Convention of the Communist Party at the Ukrainian Labor Temple on Auburn Avenue in Cleveland?

Mr. CHANCEY. I have no recollection of it. I might say that you get witnesses here, your friendly witnesses, who have phenomenal memories, who can recite a hundred names of people and what they did in the last 20 years. I don't have any such memory. I am just a normal human being.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't it strike you as significant that when the people named were called and asked about the recollection of this witness they invoked the fifth amendment?

Mr. CHANCEY. I think they were perfectly right in doing so because it is not the business—furthermore, I think, Your Honor—

The CHAIRMAN. We don't care what you think. If I would inquire into what you think, you would accuse me of violating your constitutional right.

Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. CHANCEY. I don't care what you think. I think it is your private business what you think. Why should any congressional committee probe my mind. That is my affair.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not probing your mind at all. We are asking you about a course of conduct over the years which indicated to us that you were in a position to supply this committee with information which would be helpful in the drafting of legislation designed to make us more secure in this cold war that we are engaged in.

Mr. CHANCEY. I am very much concerned with the security of our country and any information which I can give which would help I would be glad to do so.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1125

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now you are going to be given the opportunity.

Proceed.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a publication, marked for identification as Chancey Exhibit No. 1, which is a publication titled *Contact*, issued by the National Organization and Education Commissions of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and I ask if you authored the article on page 11 thereof, as shown by your byline, in the August 1947 issue of that publication.

Mr. CHANCEY. I have seen it.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make that contribution to this leading Communist Party theoretical organ?

Mr. CHANCEY. I have to decline for the reasons given.

Mr. NITTLE. The question to which you addressed yourself in that article, as set forth on page 11 thereof, is as follows:

To what extent can the group system help solve the tough problem of how to overcome the gap between the active and inactive sections of our membership? Then you go on to say:

With some 700 new members as a result of the present recruiting drive, we are faced with the problem of making guarantees that these comrades will be drawn into the life and activities of our clubs.

Were you referring to 700 members in the Cleveland area, or for the entire State of Ohio?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. CHANCEY. As you well know, I did not say that I wrote the article and, therefore, I think it is a loaded question. I also think that much of the proceedings going on here about parties being held and people running for political office—

The CHAIRMAN. You haven't been asked about this at all. Mr. Nittle, proceed.

Just a minute. You answer the question you are asked. Don't comment on the questions that have been asked of other witnesses.

Go ahead.

Mr. CHANCEY. I shall answer. I did not admit to having written this article and, therefore, I think your question—whether I made such-and-such a statement—I think is irrelevant and I decline to answer it.

Mr. NITTLE. For the reasons previously stated?

Mr. CHANCEY. For the reasons previously stated.

(Document marked "Chancey Exhibit No. 1" follows:)

CHANCEY EXHIBIT No. 1

# contact

VOL. 1, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1947

TEN CENTS

ISSUED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION COMMISSIONS, C.P.U.S.A. 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

1126 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

11

## GOOD THINGS . . . SMALL PACKAGES!

by *Martin Chancey*  
Cleveland

To what extent can the group system help solve the tough problem of how to overcome the gap between the active and inactive sections of our membership?

I should like to discuss some of our experiences. We have found here in Ohio that the solution to the problem of activating our membership is to be found in the extent to which our clubs are alive to the urgent problems of the workers and in organizing activities around them. But the group system can be of tremendous assistance in increasing the mobility of our clubs and in drawing an ever larger number of

comrades into activity. It alters the present tendency on the part of our club leadership, when it comes to planning activity, to think only in terms of the faithful few who attend club meetings regularly. It provides an apparatus for the wider distribution of the work of the club, and for better control and check-up on the activities of all members.

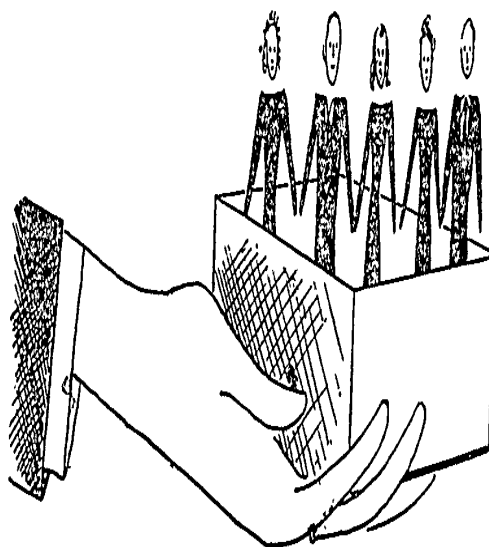
The great value of such a system for year-round contact with our membership was sharply brought to our attention during the annual registration period. Our loss of membership was lowest in clubs with functioning group systems.

With some 700 new members as a result of the present recruiting drive, we

are faced with the problem of making guarantees that these comrades will be drawn into the life and activities of our clubs. An important first step in this direction is to have each new member assigned to a group and to have the group captain visit him, discuss how the new member can best contribute to the work of the Party, and then to maintain this live personal link between the new member and the club.

### The Set-Up

On what basis shall the groups be set up? How large shall they be? Our experience is that the most effective divi-



sion is one based on territory or shop—where they live or work. The least effective have been the groups based on common function or activity. Our shop clubs generally find that the most workable setup is that based on the shop or plant division—such as building or department.

However, some other forms work out well. Thus, one of our Youngstown steel clubs has been best able to mobilize its membership by setting up a group of Italian and one of Slav comrades. In Akron, where the rubber workers live in all sections of the city, one rubber club formed groups based on where the comrades live, with many of the rubber workers participating in the activities of their community clubs.

Groups of between five and eight members seem to work out best.

As to activity, the most common shortcoming is that of too restrictive use of

the group. The tendency is to limit the function of the group captain to a collector of dues and mobilizer for club meetings. While these tasks are important, the group captain can play a much greater role. He should be regarded as the political representative of the club executive, with the responsibility of maintaining live political contact with his members. He should keep his group supplied with literature and endeavor to get every member to subscribe to our press.

### Praise Where Due

It is high time our entire party recognized the important role of the group captain. To effectively carry out his responsibilities he should be a member of the club executive. As such he could bring back to the executive the thinking and criticism of the members of his

group and assist the club leadership in planning the work and checking on the activity of all its members. It would also help to train and equip the group captain in carrying out his job and would generally broaden the club leadership.

There is sometimes seen the tendency to make the group substitute for the club. I could cite many examples where the group was called together, drew up an agenda and embarked upon a program of activities which had nothing in common with the work of the club.

It would be a violation of Party democracy to have a subdivision of the club made decisions at variance with those of the majority of its membership.

On the basis of our experience we are convinced that the group system can make an important contribution toward strengthening the fighting capacity of our clubs.

Mr. NITTLE. Certainly none but those highest in the Communist Party ranks in the country would have available to them the membership lists of the Communist Party in the State of Ohio. Would you comment upon that statement?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. CHANCEY. I have no comment to make.

Mr. NITTLE. During the year 1948 were you not reelected to the State Committee of the Communist Party at its State Convention?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Is it not a fact that at the same convention you were one of the principal speakers and reported to the delegates on "Party Organization" and "The Fight for the Communist Party"?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer for the reasons already given.

Mr. NITTLE. Didn't this report deal with the call to membership and leadership of the party for the important task of building the party as the "vanguard of the working class"?

Mr. CHANCEY. I didn't say I made that report and, therefore, I think your question is a loaded one and I don't see any reason to answer it.

Mr. NITTLE. Did not the convention report which you made direct every party member to pay "unswerving personal attention to the moulding and the processing of the party clubs in every shop and factory"?

Mr. CHANCEY. I think you are just making speeches. I don't think you are asking any question.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you or did you not make that report, and did I not quote your language?

Mr. CHANCEY. I already said I refuse to answer this question, so why do you ask me whether I said these things? I said I refuse to answer that I made that report, so why are you making speeches here like that?

Mr. NITTLE. Were you not also at that convention elected a delegate to represent the Ohio Communist Party at the succeeding National Convention of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHANCEY. Let me ask you, do you have anything of any crimes that I committed there that you are so serious about?

Mr. SCHERER. I ask you to direct the witness to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer it for the reasons given.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chancey, I show you an unassigned Communist Party membership card for the year 1948, No. 103218, on which appears the signature of Gus Hall as state chairman and your own name, Martin Chancey, underneath. Is that your signature or a facsimile of it?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer on the reasons already given.

(Document marked "Chancey Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

The CHAIRMAN. Chancey. Is that the name under which you were born?

Was your name changed when you were naturalized?

Mr. CHANCEY. I anglicized my name. I was not born under that name.

Mr. NITTLE. May I ask you at this point what was the extent of your formal education?

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Mr. CHANCEY. I graduated elementary school, high school, and I went to NYU.

Mr. NITTLE. Where did you graduate from high school?

Mr. CHANCEY. New York City.

Mr. NITTLE. And following high school you went to New York University?

Mr. CHANCEY. I went to New York University and I went to the law school there and I received a —

Mr. NITTLE. Wait a moment. Did you go to college at New York University, or directly to law school?

Mr. CHANCEY. It is a college, a prelaw, and then I went to law school.

Mr. NITTLE. You went to college. Did you get a degree at college?

Mr. CHANCEY. I got a B.S. degree at college.

Mr. NITTLE. You had how many years in college?

Mr. CHANCEY. About six. I received a doctor of jurisprudence degree after graduating law school from NYU.

Mr. NITTLE. You got a B.S. degree in college. Then you went to law school?

Mr. CHANCEY. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. How many years did you spend at law school?

Mr. CHANCEY. They had some sort of a package deal. I think it was 6 years altogether.

Mr. NITTLE. Six years at law school?

Mr. CHANCEY. No, prelaw and law.

I don't remember exactly how it divided up.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you get a doctor of jurisprudence degree?

Mr. CHANCEY. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you admitted to the practice of law anywhere?

Mr. CHANCEY. I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you now a member of the bar?

Mr. CHANCEY. No. I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. To what bar were you admitted to practice law?

Mr. CHANCEY. New York Bar.

Mr. NITTLE. How long did you practice law at the New York Bar?

Mr. CHANCEY. I didn't practice law.

Mr. NITTLE. What year were you admitted to the New York Bar? (The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. CHANCEY. I don't quite know what purpose, legislative purpose, all this questioning will lead to, how it will help this country draft good laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Ask another question, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Would it be correct to say, Mr. Chancey, that the major part of your activities within the Communist Party in the past has been directed to organizational activities and with respect to the colonization of industry by Communists?

Mr. CHANCEY. This is obviously a loaded question. I did not answer to being a member of the party or being active and now you are asking me what my activities consisted of.

Mr. NITTLE. You are given the opportunity to respond.

Mr. CHANCEY. I have already stated my reasons why I would refuse to respond.

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Mr. NITTLE. Did you during April 1950 as state secretary of the Communist Party attend a Communist Party meeting at the headquarters of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, 1064 Flint Street in Cincinnati, Ohio?

Mr. CHANCEY. I haven't the faintest recollection.

Mr. NITTLE. You do not deny your attendance there?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer this question on the grounds given.

Mr. NITTLE. On March 17, 1952, John Janowitz testified before the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission that you were the person in the party for issuing directives to all echelons of the Communist Party in the State of Ohio. I will give you an opportunity to affirm or deny that testimony.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer this question on the grounds given.

Mr. NITTLE. On April 21, 1952, John C. Mitchell testified before the Ohio Commission that all reports made by him as a member of the Communist Party were sent to Martin Chancey as state secretary of the Communist Party. Was that testimony correct?

Mr. CHANCEY. I will not answer this question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. On September 13, 1954, Arthur Strunk testified before this House Committee on Un-American Activities that during his last years in the Communist Party, and as late as the year 1952, he collected membership dues which were then sent on to you in Cleveland, Ohio, from Dayton.

Mr. CHANCEY. I think it will save a lot of time——

Mr. NITTLE. Did you receive dues collected by Arthur Strunk in Dayton?

Mr. CHANCEY. Your Honor, it will save a lot of time if I will just say that I refuse to answer statements made by paid informers, people who work for money and have to lie for that purpose, and I don't see any reason why you have to spend hours of time. These paid informers who are given——

The CHAIRMAN. They are not paid informers at all. They are statements of reputable witnesses under oath, and you have seen fit not to deny the sworn testimony of these witnesses.

Now, there are other questions that we would like to ask you about your activities.

Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. CHANCEY. As you know, Mr. Walter, if these people would produce their FBI reports and be subject to cross-examination this would be statutory, but this is a very one-sided proceeding here that you subject the witness to.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. NITTLE. How much are you being paid by the Communist Party at this time?

Mr. CHANCEY. Well, do you expect me to answer such a question?

Mr. NITTLE. Are you on a salaried basis with the Communist Party?

Mr. CHANCEY. I refuse to answer the question. As the committee knows, I am trying to run a little business, if I am given the chance to do so, to make a living for myself and my family.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. SCHERER. He hasn't answered that question.

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer for the reasons already stated.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. NITTLE. Testimony was given during the Dayton hearings of this committee that you came to Ohio to help plan the strategy for the Communist-instigated Univis Lens strike which was in progress from May to August of 1948. Will you affirm or deny that testimony?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer for the reasons given.

Mr. SCHERER. That Univis strike was the one, was it not, Counsel, where it got so bad they had to call out the National Guard?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you go to Ohio from New York?

Mr. CHANCEY. After I was discharged from the Army, my family and I moved to Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. When?

Mr. CHANCEY. 1946.

Mr. SCHERER. You were in Dayton, weren't you, during the Univis strike?

Mr. CHANCEY. I am sorry, I have to decline to answer this question for the reasons given.

Mr. SCHERER. Where were you living? What was your residence address at the time of the strike?

Mr. CHANCEY. I have to decline to answer this question.

Mr. SCHERER. It wasn't Dayton, Ohio, was it?

Mr. CHANCEY. Sorry, sir, I decline to answer this question.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Julia Brown testified that she knew you as a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland, Ohio, area and that you were active on behalf of the Communist Party there. Do you affirm or deny her testimony?

Mr. CHANCEY. I decline to answer this for the reasons already stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

All right, the witness is excused.

Mr. CHANCEY. I hope I will be given a chance to rebuild my business here and not be directed here time after time with all the publicity that is accompanying this. It makes it very hard on a person trying to support his family.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I hope that you do rebuild your business. I am sure that the people in your community will take into consideration all of the help you have been in trying to protect the opportunity for private business such as you are engaged in.

Mr. CHANCEY. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will stand recessed, to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, 1962, the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m. Thursday, June 7, 1962.)



COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
AREA  
Part 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1962

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m. in the Caucus Room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Clyde Doyle presiding.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, of California; Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio; August E. Johansen, of Michigan; and Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana.

Committee members also present: Henry C. Schadeberg, of Wisconsin. (Appearance as noted.)

Staff members present: Francis J. McNamara, director; Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., general counsel; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Neil E. Wettermann, investigator.

Mr. DOYLE. The subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as a matter of cooperation with another House committee which wants to use this room because they will have a large attendance, will adjourn now to 1304 of the New House Building across the street.

That is the Public Works Committee Room. That is 1304 across the street. The witnesses had been subpoenaed to be in this room.

Elsie Tarcai. Is Miss Tarcai here? Did you hear my announcement?

Miss ELSIE TARCAI. Yes, I did.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. And Violet Tarcai?

Miss VIOLET TARCAI. Yes, I heard it.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

Regina Sokol?

Mrs. SOKOL. I heard it.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

And Milton Tenenbaum?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

And Ruth Emmer?

Mrs. EMMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

Eugene Bayer?

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Mr. FORER. He is scheduled for this afternoon. I will get the word to him.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. Mr. Forer is counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. I do not remember agreeing to have him scheduled this afternoon.

Mr. FORER. Remember I spoke to you and asked if it would be okay for him to be in the afternoon because he wanted to fly in, so he is on his way.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Joseph Forer, attorney for Eugene Bayer, is present and they will be in attendance in the afternoon.

Mr. DOYLE. Abraham Strauss?

Mr. STRAUSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Sylvia Strauss?

Mrs. STRAUSS. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. Then will you witnesses please adjourn to Room 1304. That is across the street in the new building. The subcommittee will convene there.

(A brief recess was taken.)

(The subcommittee reconvened in Room 1304, New House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding, with the following members present: Representatives Walter, Doyle, and Johansen.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Call your first witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Sylvia Strauss, please come forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand please? Stand up. Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. STRAUSS. Yes.

TESTIMONY OF SYLVIA STRAUSS, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
NORMAN HELLER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name for the record, please?

Mrs. STRAUSS. Sylvia Strauss.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel, Mrs. Strauss?

Mrs. STRAUSS. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. HELLER. Norman Heller, member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, volunteer attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Heller, did this witness request you to appear?

Mr. HELLER. She requested an attorney from the American Civil Liberties Union, not me specifically, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NITTLE. What was the date and place of your birth, Mrs. Strauss?

Mrs. STRAUSS. July 10, 1910, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present residence?

Mrs. STRAUSS. 2801 Avondale Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you lived in Cleveland, Ohio?

Mrs. STRAUSS. 16 years.

Mr. NITTLE. I beg your pardon?

Mrs. STRAUSS. 16 years.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown testified in this hearing that she knew you to be a member of the Communist Party while she herself resided in the Cleveland area. I would like to ask, Mrs. Strauss, whether you are at this moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity being now offered you to affirm or deny the testimony of Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown testified that shortly after her induction into the Communist Party in Cleveland during the Christmas holidays of 1947 she was assigned to a group or cell of the Communist Party for the purposes of instruction and indoctrination and that you were the teacher of that group. She further testified that she met frequently in your home, together with other persons who were receiving similar instructions from you.

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever conduct any classes anywhere, any instructions on communism?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. I understand further that you have been very active in support of Communist activities. Would you care to affirm or deny that statement?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you on June 11, 1960, attend a farewell party at the American-Russian Hall at No. 13700 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio, which was given "in honor" of Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, who was leaving to join her husband in New York?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Gus Hall personally?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that you have for many years past worked together in association with Gus Hall to advance the objectives and purposes of the Communist Party. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of an organization in the Cleveland area known as the Council on Human Relations?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, you were named to the board of trustees of that Council, were you not, at or about the mid-fifties?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. The Council on Human Relations was a successor to an organization known as the National Conference of Christians and Jews in your area, was it not?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. The Council on Human Relations and the National Conference of Christians and Jews are not known as Communist organizations, nor do I imply that. Do you feel that it would in-

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criminate you to admit your membership at that time in that non-Communist organization?

Mrs. STRAUSS. It is possible it may tend to incriminate me. I do not know.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you instructed by any person known to you to be a Communist to infiltrate the Council on Human Relations or the National Conference of Christians and Jews?

Mrs. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions, Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions?

Mr. DOYLE. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness is excused.

Mr. NITTLE. Abraham Strauss, please come forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Strauss, will you raise your right hand? Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. STRAUSS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAHAM STRAUSS, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
NORMAN HELLER

Mr. NITTLE. For the purposes of the record, Mr. Strauss, would you state your full name?

Mr. STRAUSS. Abraham Strauss.

Mr. NITTLE. I note that you are represented by counsel.

Mr. STRAUSS. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. HELLER. Norman Heller, member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, a volunteer for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Heller, may I ask you: Are you aware of the type of people that you are representing here?

Mr. HELLER. I understand what they have been accused of by other people and I also understand that they have certain rights which I have advised them of.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that entirely, but this last witness quite obviously was connected with the international Communist movement. I am interested in knowing whether or not your organization has adopted a policy of representing people who are identified with this movement. We are not complaining about your appearance here. What I am interested in knowing is whether or not your organization has adopted a policy of identifying itself with people who have been identified under oath as members of the international conspiracy.

Mr. HELLER. My understanding is that the American Civil Liberties Union will represent anyone who claims that their civil liberties are threatened by the courts or any congressional committee, and that is my purpose in representing Mr. and Mrs. Strauss. They have made that claim, and I am here to advise them as to their rights under the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state the date and place of your birth, Mr. Strauss?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

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Mr. STRAUSS. I was born in Rumania 60 years ago, that is in November of 1902.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you state specifically whether your birth date was November 20, 1902?

Mr. STRAUSS. I can't make a recollection of the exact year, but it was 1902. I know that I will be 60 on November 20, 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. STRAUSS. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present residence?

Mr. STRAUSS. 2801 Avondale Street, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you lived in Cleveland?

Mr. STRAUSS. 16 years.

Mr. NITTLE. You are the husband of the prior witness, Sylvia Strauss?

Mr. STRAUSS. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to coming to Cleveland, Ohio, 16 years ago, where did you live?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendment of the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer that question.

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. STRAUSS. I resided in Pittsburgh.

The CHAIRMAN. Where in Pittsburgh?

Mr. STRAUSS. Nicholson Street. Frankly, I cannot recollect the number, the address. It was Nicholson Street on Squirrel Hill.

Mr. NITTLE. I noted that you hesitated to tell us of your residence in Pittsburgh. Is the reason for your hesitancy the fact that you were during your residence in Pittsburgh a member of the Nationality Commission of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Perhaps you could tell us something about the purposes of the Nationality Commission, which performs a particular function within the Communist Party organization?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. If I were to state that the function of the Nationality Commission of the Communist Party hierarchy is to interest immigrants in the objectives of the Communist Party and to cause their disaffection from the country of their adoption, would you affirm or deny that?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you been active both in Pennsylvania and in the Cleveland area on behalf of the Communist Party toward endeavoring to attract immigrant persons and groups to the cause of the Communist Party?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, you were assigned by the Communist Party to leave the Pittsburgh area, after Steve Nelson's conviction in the courts of Pennsylvania for sedition, to take up Communist Party activities in Cleveland. Would you affirm or deny that assertion?

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Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. Pursuant to your activities as an immigrant leader on behalf of the Communist Party, you have assumed the role of reporter for a newspaper directed toward immigrants known as the *Morning Freiheit*, have you not?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. You are presently a reporter for the *Morning Freiheit*?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you employed?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee is interested in obtaining information which will confirm or explain its findings or testimony previously received. In our *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications*, the Committee on Un-American Activities has listed the *Morning Freiheit* as a subversive publication, based in part upon a finding of the Subversive Activities Control Board, which is a quasi-judicial body set up under the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Subversive Activities Control Board found that the Communist International "subsidized \* \* \* the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, *Freiheit*."

As one familiar with the operations of the *Morning Freiheit*, would you care to comment upon this finding of the Subversive Activities Control Board?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. The Communist International was organized in 1919 by the Soviet Union as the international organization of Communist parties in all countries so as to make possible Soviet leadership of the world Communist movement. Do you affirm or deny that the *Morning Freiheit* is an instrumentality of Moscow leadership?

Mr. STRAUSS. Are you through with your question?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. According to affidavits filed by the business management of the *Morning Freiheit* under the act of Congress requiring a statement of average paid circulation, the officials of the *Morning Freiheit* as of September 26, 1961, indicated that the paid circulation of the *Morning Freiheit* totals 7,896.

Now, while that may be the national paid circulation of the newspaper, I would like to ask you whether you could enlighten the committee and the American people as to the extent of the circulation of the *Morning Freiheit* within Cleveland itself?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. While 7,896 is the total paid circulation, am I correct in saying that many more copies of this newspaper are disseminated free of charge?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you yourself engaged in the free distribution of the *Morning Freiheit* within the Cleveland area on behalf of the Communist Party leadership of the State of Ohio?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown in the course of her testimony told the committee that offices were maintained by the Communist Party on

behalf of its activities, first, at 5103 Euclid Avenue in Cleveland and that subsequently the headquarters were moved to 2014 East 105th Street in Cleveland in the mid-fifties. We understand that the Communist Party maintained a bookshop at that address called the One World Bookshop, the objective of which was to disseminate Communist literature and propaganda with the view of influencing Communists and non-Communists.

Did you have anything to do with the management or operation of the One World Bookshop at the address, namely, 2014 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that you have operated out of that address as a propagandist amongst immigrant persons in the Cleveland area. Will you affirm or deny that assertion of fact?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHANSEN. One question, Mr. Chairman. Counsel, does your investigation disclose whether this newspaper, the *Morning Freiheit*, is circulated through the mails?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Johansen, we understand that the *Morning Freiheit* is circulated through the mails. The main publishing house is located in New York City.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And therefore they enjoy special rates to which second-class mail newspapers are entitled?

Mr. NITTLE. I would agree with that statement.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Strauss, would you care to advise us whether the newspaper enjoys second-class rates which are extended generally to newspapers, which amounts, in effect, to a subsidy by the taxpayers?

Mr. STRAUSS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. JOHANSEN. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness is excused.

Mr. NITTLE. Ruth Emmer.

The CHAIRMAN. Stand up please and raise your right hand. Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. EMMER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF RUTH EMMER, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JACK REDDEN

Mr. NITTLE. Would you please identify yourself for the record?

Mrs. EMMER. My name is Ruth Emmer.

Mr. NITTLE. I see you are represented by counsel. Will counsel please identify himself?

Mr. REDDEN. My name is Jack Redden. I am in the Warner Building, Washington. I am representing Mrs. Emmer at her request and at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union.

(At this point Mr. Schadeberg entered the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state the place of your birth and the date of your birth?

Mrs. EMMER. Cleveland, Ohio, October 23, 1922.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you married or single?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

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Mrs. EMMER. I am married.

Mr. NITTLE. Is your husband named Jack Emmer?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. EMMER. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you also the sister of Eugene Bayer?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. EMMER. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Regina Sokol?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds that the question violates my rights guaranteed by the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you at this moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Is Regina Sokol, to your certain knowledge, as of this moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. In the early fifties you were very active on behalf of the candidacy of Hugh DeLacy for the office of State representative for the State of Ohio, were you not?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. And you were active on his behalf as a member of the Communist Party of the United States, were you not?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not in that campaign circulate five petitions on his behalf?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. These petitions were notarized by a notary, Elsie Tarcai, is that correct?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. I thought you had nodded previously. You were merely nodding to indicate that you had heard my question?

Mrs. EMMER. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Elsie Tarcai to be a member of the Communist Party at the time those documents were notarized?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, I put it to you that you know that as of this moment Elsie Tarcai is a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Is there a civic organization in the Cleveland area known as the Mount Pleasant Community Council?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I wish no inference to be taken that the Mount Pleasant Community Council is a Communist organization. So far as our knowledge is concerned, it is not that kind of organization. It is a civic organization. Are you presently a member of that organization?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct you to answer that question.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)



Mr. REDDEN. What was the last question?

Mr. NITTLE. Would the reporter kindly read it to the witness?

(The reporter read the question.)

The CHAIRMAN. I directed the witness to answer the question as to whether or not she was a member of whatever the organization is.

Mr. NITTLE. Mount Pleasant Community Council, Mr. Chairman.

(Counsel conferred with the witness.)

Mrs. EMMER. I prefer not to answer for the reasons already stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say you prefer not to answer. Do you decline or refuse to answer?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is my duty to warn you that you have been advised by counsel that this organization about which you are being interrogated is not a Communist organization. Nobody believes that it is. There has never been any charge that it is and to invoke the fifth amendment, might subject you to some difficulties with this committee. I think it is my duty to so warn you.

Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. While you were a member of the Mount Pleasant Community Council did you also know as members of that organization the following named individuals: Regina Sokol, Pearl Levin, and Eugene Brudno?

Perhaps you better read that question back to her.

(The reporter read the question.)

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has testified that she knew Regina Sokol to be a member of the Communist Party. I assert as a fact that you, too, know that Regina Sokol was a member of the Communist Party as Mrs. Brown testified. Do you wish to affirm or deny that fact or explain it in some way?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown testified that she knew Pearl Levin as a member of the Communist Party. I say that you, too, know Pearl Levin as a member of the Communist Party. Do you wish to affirm or deny that assertion?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has also identified Eugene Brudno as a member of the Communist Party. I put it to you as a fact that you, too, know Eugene Brudno to have been a member of the Communist Party, as Mrs. Brown testified. Would you affirm or deny that statement?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown also testified that members of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area had received instructions to infiltrate non-Communist organizations—churches, educational institutions, public offices, and other non-Communist groups. I ask, Did you receive instructions from the Communist Party to infiltrate the Mount Pleasant Community Council?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Emmer, if you did not receive those instructions how could that possibly incriminate you?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you be able to tell us what the objective was of the Communist directive to infiltrate civic organizations?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. In asking you that question, Mrs. Emmer, I assumed that you had knowledge of the purposes of the Communist Party. Was I correct in my assumption?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. NITTLE. How could it possibly incriminate you if you did not have knowledge of such purposes?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee, Mrs. Emmer, has had a great deal of testimony on certain aspects of Communist policy and how that policy is carried out. We would, however, like you to enlighten us, if you will, as to the methods utilized by Communists to stimulate "class struggle" within or by the use of civic organizations. By "class struggle" I refer to agitation or the atomization and disintegration of a social group, the setting of people against each other, or the creation of excessive burdens and demands upon the government of the area, or of the United States? Would you tell us how this is done?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it not your purpose to do just that in your activities in the Mount Pleasant Community Council?

Mr. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. I do not recollect if I asked you whether you are at this instant a member of the Communist Party. I believe I did.

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, while pursuing your Communist objectives, participate in a picket line demonstration on January 16, 1962, at the Federal Building in Cleveland on behalf of a Communist-front organization, the Cleveland Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer under my rights under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, you drove Helen Sobell, the wife of Morton Sobell, to the site of that demonstration in the car of Milton Tenenbaum, did you not?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Morton Sobell was a co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the notorious atom spies who jeopardized the security of this Nation for many years to come.

The CHAIRMAN. Ask the next question.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not as recently as January 16, 1962, participate, at the behest of the Communist Party of the Cleveland area, in setting up a picket line demonstration before the Federal Building at Cleveland, Ohio, on that date?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Milton Tenenbaum, whose car, I charge, you drove to the demonstration?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown has identified him as a member of the Communist Party during her activities in that party between 1951 and 1960. I state that you knew, and now know, Milton Tenenbaum as a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area. Will you affirm or deny that assertion of fact?

Mrs. EMMER. I refuse to answer for reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Any questions?

Mr. DOYLE. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Milton Tenenbaum, please come forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you stand up and raise your right hand? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(A brief recess was taken.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ready, Mr. Nittle?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

TESTIMONY OF MILTON TENENBAUM, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
CLEMENT THEODORE COOPER

Mr. NITTLE. For the purpose of the record, would you please state your name?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Milton Tenenbaum.

Mr. NITTLE. You are represented by counsel?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Will counsel please identify himself for the record.

Mr. COOPER. My name is Clement Theodore Cooper. I am a member of the State Bar of Michigan and the District of Columbia. I am representing Mr. Tenenbaum through the American Civil Liberties Union as a volunteer attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask you whether or not you know that the purpose of your organization is the abolition of this committee, its stated purpose in its literature?

Mr. COOPER. I am not at liberty, Mr. Chairman, to give any information on that point, inasmuch as I am not a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The CHAIRMAN. No, you are not a spokesman. I just wondered if you know that is the purpose of your organization and whether or not one of the things it is doing to bring this about is preventing witnesses from testifying.

Mr. COOPER. With all due respect to the chairman, I don't believe that that is a correct connotation or interpretation of the American Civil Liberties Union practice. Basically we are concerned with protecting the civil liberties of any persons where those liberties have been brought into question.

Mr. SCHERER. Chiefly Communists, though, is it not?

Mr. COOPER. I would respectfully object to that question because, basically, I am not here as a subpoenaed witness; number two, that it is repugnant to the very purpose why I am here. The American Civil Liberties Union does not support any particular movement. It is concerned with protecting the civil liberties of all persons. We do not inquire into the political or social beliefs of any person. We are concerned with his legal rights and his protection.

The CHAIRMAN. What about my civil liberties when I attempt to speak in New York and Los Angeles and have mobs there to try to prevent me? Does your organization ever raise its voice? I have the right to speak under the Constitution, just as well as your clients or other Communists. I never heard you raise your voice about that.

Mr. COOPER. That would be very true, Mr. Chairman. However, it is only in a case where you seek the help of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this case, Mr. Tenenbaum has sought the American Civil Liberties Union help and that is the reason why I am here and that is the reason why we are part of these proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. SCHERER. The American Civil Liberties Union has appeared amicus curiae on behalf of Communist causes and individuals time and time again in courts in this country without any request when the Communists (under indictment) were represented by their own lawyers. You have voluntarily gone into court in support of Communist causes when you were not asked.

Mr. COOPER. It is not because of blanket association with communism, socialism, or any other type of ideology inasmuch as we are concerned with the protection afforded under the Constitution of the United States, these civil liberties.

Mr. DOYLE. In other words, it is to protect the alleged liberties of a man or woman that is known to be part of the international Communist conspiracy to destroy this form of government.

Mr. COOPER. I would not go so far as to say that.

Mr. DOYLE. The Supreme Court has said that is the purpose of the Communist Party of the United States—you know that—on June 5.

Mr. COOPER. I am quite aware of the Supreme Court ruling but we are departing from the very purpose of the American Civil Liberties Union, which was the original question asked by the chairman and by other members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It just seemed significant to us that these people who are strangers to you—I am sure they never heard of you, and I am here all the time and I never heard of you or any of these other members of the bar that were here this morning—should single you out, know all about you, and have you come here at this hearing. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. When and where were you born?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. New York City, January 15, 1915.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you presently reside?

Mr. TENENBAUM. 3085 Lincoln Boulevard, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your occupation?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. The first amendment guarantees my rights of association, and I respectfully decline to answer that question on those grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I ask you to direct the witness to answer that question. For the purpose of identification we are entitled to know the occupation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated and, in addition, under the rights guaranteed me by the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you feel, Witness, to answer the question as to your occupation might lead to a criminal prosecution?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I am merely testing whether he is using the fifth amendment in good faith; and if he does feel that it might lead to a criminal prosecution, he must so state. He can't invoke the fifth amendment to that question. I ask you to direct the witness to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question as to your occupation.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it might be incriminating and I do this under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a paid functionary of the Communist Party?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you as of this moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question for the reasons already stated.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you lived in Cleveland?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Approximately 15 years.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to that where did you live?

Mr. TENENBAUM. In New York City.

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Mr. NITTLE. In 1945 did you sign a Communist Party nominating petition on behalf of Benjamin J. Davis for the office of councilman of the city of New York in the Borough of Manhattan?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the first amendment and fifth amendment.

(At this point Mr. Bruce returned to the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Benjamin J. Davis, the national secretary of the Communist Party?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question for the reasons just given.

Mr. NITTLE. At the time you executed that petition on behalf of Ben Davis were you then a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question for the reason this might be self-incriminating.

Mr. NITTLE. Why did you change your residence from the city of New York to the city of Cleveland?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I don't quite know what the pertinency of the question is. However, I moved because I took on a job in the city of Cleveland.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your occupation in New York before you went to Cleveland?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me by the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you directed on behalf of any person known to you to be a Communist to leave the New York area and to take up your abode in the Cleveland area?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement that I would like to read to this committee. It is a short statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave the statement. We will look at it and decide whether or not it is responsive to any of the queries that we have made.

Mr. TENENBAUM. I think it might obviate the necessity for many of these inquiries.

The CHAIRMAN. We will decide whether or not it is necessary. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. I might also suggest, Mr. Chairman, that our rules provide that that any statement be submitted at least 48 hours before the witness appears before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not going to follow that. You just leave your statement, and I will look at it. If it is in reply to the questions that you have just refused to answer, we will be very happy to make that a part of the hearing.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I believe there is an outstanding question, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TENENBAUM. May I hear the question, please?

Mr. NITTLE. Would you repeat the question to the witness, Mr. Reporter?

(Question read by reporter.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the ground of the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you sent to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose, among others, to organize the Progressive Party in that area?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SCHERER. You mean, Counsel, sent by the Communist Party to Cleveland?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir, I would, and the question is amended to include what you have said, Mr. Scherer.

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, Mr. Tenenbaum, you have been a fund raiser for the Progressive Party in the Cleveland area, have you not?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that under the rights granted to me by the first amendment and that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. NITTLE. Our investigation discloses that at a meeting in the Music Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 30, 1949, it was announced that you were among the largest contributors to the Progressive Party. Was that announcement correct?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I wouldn't remember it, but if I did I would refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you deny that you were in attendance at that meeting?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of both the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not circulate a petition on behalf of the candidacy of Hugh DeLacy, who was a candidate for that party, seeking the office of State assemblyman?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Might I ask counsel if this is pertinent to this investigation? Is the Progressive Party a legal party?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, it is pertinent because we have found——

The CHAIRMAN. Never mind arguing.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you deny that the Progressive Party was Communist dominated and controlled?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that under the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. You were also in attendance at a concert sponsored by the Progressive Party at Music Hall on March 20, 1950, which featured Paul Robeson, were you not?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that under the rights granted to me by the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. I note you did not state you did not remember being in attendance at that meeting.

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mr. Counsel, I have attended many, many concerts and many, many places and I would not be able to identify the dates or the times of any of them unless they happened within the last week, as I am certain you wouldn't either.

Mr. NITTLE. Certainly you would never forget hearing the voice of Paul Robeson.

Mr. TENENBAUM. That is very true. I have heard him many, many times.

Mr. NITTLE. Perhaps you will remember making a contribution openly at that concert of \$25 toward the Progressive Party. Did you make such a contribution?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question by the rights granted to me under the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. You were also in attendance at another fund-raising affair for the Progressive Party at Paradise Hall in Cleveland on May 6, 1952, which likewise featured Paul Robeson, and this concert was sponsored by the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council, of which Mrs. Brown has told us in detail.

Did you not attend that concert likewise?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. It seems to me the question should be put to the witness as to whether he attended these Progressive Party functions as a functionary of the Communist Party.

Is that not so, Witness?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you of your own knowledge know how the funds were distributed that were received at that concert?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you also engaged in other activities on behalf of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member in Cleveland, Ohio, of the Cleveland Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Are you finished?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hold any position of leadership in the Cleveland Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. That question abridges my rights to freedom of association, and I respectfully decline to answer on those grounds and that of my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that the Cleveland Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was an affiliate of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

Do you have knowledge of that fact?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. This committee has cited the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions as a Communist front. Do you disagree with that finding?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. You were also active on behalf of the Ohio Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, were you not?



Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me by the first and fifth amendments of the United States Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. You were also active in the Cleveland area on behalf of another Communist-front organization known as the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. One of the events sponsored by that organization was the showing of two Soviet Russian films on March 14, 1952, at No. 14101 Kinsman Road. Our information indicates that you were in attendance at that event. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mr. Counsel, I have gone to see many movies in my life. I don't remember seeing this particular one, but if I did I would still refuse to answer under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. We are not censoring movies, but we are interested in knowing what are the activities of the Communists in the Cleveland area on behalf of advancing the interests of a foreign power. Now, will you help us in this investigation?

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mr. Counsel, I would help you if I could, but I have nothing to help you with so I refuse to answer any of those questions under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. You could help us if you would testify truthfully about your activities on behalf of the Communist Party.

Mr. TENENBAUM. That is a loaded question. I refuse to answer that under the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. If you did not engage in these activities and told us truthfully that you did not, that would be an end of the inquiry.

Mr. TENENBAUM. I asked earlier that I be permitted to read a statement which would explain precisely this.

Mr. NITTLE. Let me ask, is it not a fact that the Cleveland Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the Ohio Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship are paper names covering the activities of the same Communists in the Cleveland area?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I will refuse to answer that question under the rights granted me by the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that you know the answer to that question. Will you affirm or deny that statement?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I will refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me by the fifth amendment.

(At this point Mr. Bruce left the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, did not a meeting of the steering committee of the Ohio Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case take place at your home on December 17, 1952?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. That question abridges my rights of freedom of association and speech, and I decline to answer on those grounds and also under the rights granted to me under the fifth amendment.

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Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you that on April 15, 1961, you participated in a "Walk For Peace" sponsored by the Cleveland Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Did you or did you not participate in the "Walk For Peace" on April 15, 1961?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. SCHERER. And did you not do that in connection with your duties as a functionary of the Communist Party?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I object to that question on the grounds that I can't see no pertinency here; further, that it abridges my rights of association; further, that it abridges my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you engage in that "Walk For Peace" with the express purpose of advancing Communist policy and in support of the aggressions of Soviet foreign policy?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

(At this point Mr. Johansen left the hearing room.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mr. Counsel, this question and many of the others designed to hold me up to public ridicule. I think this is not a legal question. I think that I have the right of free association under the first amendment and under the fifth amendment and I respectfully decline to answer on those grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. On January 16, 1962, did you entrust your automobile to Ruth Emmer for the purpose of conveying Helen Sobell to the picketing demonstration at the Federal Building and then to return her to your home?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights—

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Ruth Emmer to be a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I object to the pertinency of the question and I refuse to answer it under the rights granted me under the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown testified that she attended closed Communist Party meetings at your home. Will you affirm or deny her testimony?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. Mrs. Brown evidently testified to this committee that every social, civic, religious meeting she ever attended was a Communist Party meeting.

Mr. SCHERER. That wasn't the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are mistaken about that. Go ahead, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you please answer the question?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. SCHERER. The question is, Did you hold closed Communist Party meetings at your home, irrespective of whether Mrs. Brown testified so or not?

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. NITTLE. And at these closed Communist Party meetings were the following persons at one time or another meeting with you: Yetta Land, Jerome Land, Frieda Katz, and Sam Handelman?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. TENENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question under the rights granted to me by the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. The witness is excused.

Mr. TENENBAUM. May I leave this statement with the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, please.

Call the next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Regina Sokol.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, will it be all right if Mrs. Sokol sits to my right? She has a hearing difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. Raise your right hand, Mrs. Sokol.

Will you stand up and raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. SOKOL. I do.

TESTIMONY OF REGINA SOKOL, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JACK G. DAY

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name, please.

Mrs. SOKOL. Regina Sokol.

Mr. NITTLE. When were you born and where?

Mrs. SOKOL. May 26, 1917, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you presently reside?

Mrs. SOKOL. 3457 Westbury Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you resided in Cleveland?

Mrs. SOKOL. All my life.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have a residence elsewhere for any period of time?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. You just said you lived in Cleveland all your life. Now when I asked you whether you lived elsewhere you now invoke the fifth amendment. Do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Ask another question.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Sokol, are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendment to the United States Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that you are at this moment a member of the Communist Party. Will you deny, affirm or explain that assertion?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendment to the United States Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Mrs. Julia Brown?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

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The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Nittle, it is obvious that this woman isn't going to testify.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently teaching school?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. You are a teacher at Westwood School in Cleveland, Ohio. Is that correct?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct you to answer that question.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the United States Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you honestly feel that if you answer the question of whether or not you are teaching in a particular school you might be subjected to a criminal prosecution?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Sokol, I state as a fact that you were in your younger days the Ohio State administrative secretary of the Young Communist League and a member of the Communist Party.

Will you affirm or deny that fact?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. You have been known by various names, among others by the name of Rena Farrell. Have you not?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question under the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution.

(Mr. Johansen entered the hearing room.)

(Mr. Schadeberg left the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you been a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. SOKOL. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendment to the United States Constitution.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions.

It is quite obvious, Mr. Chairman, that this witness will not respond.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Did you identify her lawyer's name?

Mr. NITTLE. I don't think I did.

Mr. DAY. No, sir. I think you did not. My name is Jack G. Day. I am attorney in Cleveland, Ohio, with offices at 1748 Standard Building, Cleveland. Mr. Chairman, is the witness excused now?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, the witness is excused.

Call the next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Elsie Tarcai, would you please come forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss TARCAI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ELSIE R. TARCAI, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state your name for the record, please.

Miss TARCAI. Elsie R. Tarcai.

Mr. NITTLE. I see you are represented by counsel. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born, Mrs. Tarcai?

Miss TARCAI. I am Miss Tarcai.

Mr. NITTLE. You are Miss Tarcai?

Miss TARCAI. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born and when?

Miss TARCAI. I was born in Budapest, Hungary, May 9, 1909.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently a citizen of the United States?

Miss TARCAI. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your occupation?

Miss TARCAI. I am an attorney.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you as of this moment a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Miss TARCAI. I do not think that question is pertinent. This committee does not have any right to inquire into my political beliefs under the first amendment, and I claim the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. By that you mean that you decline to answer the question?

Miss TARCAI. Under the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Miss TARCAI. Of the Constitution of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

(At this point Mr. Bruce entered the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Mrs. Julia Brown?

Miss TARCAI. To the best of my recollection, I do not.

Mr. NITTLE. I will ask Mrs. Brown to come forward, please.

Mrs. Julia Brown, would you come forward?

The CHAIRMAN. Just stand up. That is all right.

Do you know that lady?

Miss TARCAI. I do not say with certainty that I do.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NITTLE. You do not deny knowing her?

Miss TARCAI. I think I answered that question to the best of my ability.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Communist Party in 1942?

Miss TARCAI. I think that is a loaded question. I have not admitted membership.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the witness be directed to answer the question, whether it is loaded or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. It is a very direct question.

Miss TARCAI. I refuse to answer under the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Nittle, it is obvious that this witness is not going to testify to anything. I suggest that you call another witness.

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Mr. NITTLE. Violet Tarcai.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss TARCAI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF VIOLET J. TARCAI, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
JOSEPH FORER

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name for the record, please?

Miss TARCAI. Violet J. Tarcai.

Mr. NITTLE. And you are represented by counsel?

Miss TARCAI. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. FORER. Joseph Forer.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state the date and place of your birth, Miss Tarcai?

Miss TARCAI. I was born November 1, 1916, in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you presently reside?

Miss TARCAI. 2929 East Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your occupation?

Miss TARCAI. I am an attorney.

Mr. NITTLE. To what bars are you admitted to practice?

Miss TARCAI. I am admitted to practice with the Cleveland Bar Association; the Cuyahoga Bar Association. I am sorry.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you maintain your offices?

Miss TARCAI. I operate through my home.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of the National Lawyers Guild?

Miss TARCAI. Yes, I am a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Mrs. Julia Brown?

Miss TARCAI. To the best of my recollection, I have never seen Mrs. Brown up until yesterday in the committee room. I believe that I did not ever meet her.

Mr. NITTLE. I will ask Mrs. Brown to stand.

Do you recognize the lady who has just stood, whom we identified as Mrs. Julia Brown?

Miss TARCAI. I do not know her.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Miss TARCAI. I refuse to answer that question.

I believe my political beliefs are my own business and this committee has no right to interrogate me on such matters.

The CHAIRMAN. For what reason do you decline to answer?

Miss TARCAI. I refuse to answer on the ground of the first amendment. My political beliefs are my own business and I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been a Communist?

Miss TARCAI. I would refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. This witness is excused.

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The CHAIRMAN. Call another witness, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Eugene Bayer.

Mr. FORER. He is the one for this afternoon.

Mr. NITTLE. What time will you have him here?

Mr. FORER. What time do you want him?

The CHAIRMAN. Is he the last witness?

Mr. NITTLE. He is the last witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Forer, you and I have an understanding about this. You have him at the committee room this afternoon. Is there only one more witness?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought there were two more.

Mr. NITTLE. No, sir; he is the last one for public session.

The CHAIRMAN. You have your witness at the committee room when he gets in.

Mr. FORER. I am pretty sure he is in already. He was due in. What time did you want him there?

The CHAIRMAN. I would say 2 o'clock.

Mr. FORER. 2 o'clock?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. FORER. Fine. At the committee room.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

This public session is recessed.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., Thursday, June 7, 1962, the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1962

The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p.m., in Room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. Clyde Doyle, of California, presiding.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Doyle, Johansen, and Bruce.

Committee members also present: Representative Schadeberg.

Staff members present: Francis J. McNamara, director; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Neil E. Wetterman, investigator.

Mr. DOYLE. Are you ready to be sworn?

Mr. BAYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Will you raise your right hand, please.

Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BAYER. I do.

Mr. DOYLE. Let the record show a quorum of the subcommittee is present and, while this is theoretically in executive session, it was really called in this manner, as you probably know, Counsel, as an accommodation to both the committee and the witness and his counsel.

Mr. REIN. Mr. Forer told me that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. This is, in fact, an extension of the public hearings.

Mr. DOYLE. It is an extension of the public hearings because Mr. Bayer wasn't here yet, so we were glad to accommodate him and his counsel in this manner.

Proceed, Counsel.

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TESTIMONY OF EUGENE BAYER, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
DAVID REIN

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name for the record?

Mr. BAYER. Yes, sir. Eugene Bayer.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. BAYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Will counsel kindly identify himself?

Mr. REIN. David Rein, R-e-i-n, 711 14th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Where and when were you born, Mr. Bayer?

Mr. BAYER. June 16, 1918, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you resided in Cleveland, Ohio, since your birth there to the present time?

Mr. BAYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. What is the extent of your formal education?

Mr. BAYER. I am just now completing my formal education at college.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state the schools you have attended in the course of your life to the present time?

Mr. BAYER. Well, I graduated from the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. What year?

Mr. BAYER. In 1934, graduated from high school. I attended Western Reserve University for a year in 1934 and I attended Ohio State University.

Mr. NITTLE. During what time?

Mr. BAYER. 1935.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you attend Ohio State University?

Mr. BAYER. 1935. Then I didn't go to college for a while and then I entered Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, probably in the late thirties, which was broken by my entering into the service, and I just resumed education about a year ago when I felt I wanted to get my degree and I now attend Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you enter the service?

Mr. BAYER. June of 1943.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long did you remain in the service?

Mr. BAYER. Approximately 30 months.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present employment or occupation?

Mr. BAYER. I am a tobacco distributor, sell tobacco wholesale.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you the proprietor and sole owner of the Bayer Candy & Tobacco Co., 13912 Union Street, Cleveland?

Mr. BAYER. My wife and I.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bayer, are you at the present time a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. Sir, on the basis of the privilege granted to all citizens by the Constitution and its Bill of Rights, which guarantees against any intrusion into a man's beliefs and guarantees to each person the privilege of not being forced to testify against himself, I must decline to answer that question.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Julia Brown, who was a witness before this committee, testified that she knew you as a member of the Communist



Party during the time she was active in that organization between the 1950's and 1960, and until the time she left the party.

Do you care to affirm or deny her testimony or to offer any explanation?

Mr. BAYER. No, sir; for the reasons I stated I must refuse to answer.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, just to clarify the record, the witness says he must refuse to. You are not under any compulsion to do it. Do I understand you mean that you do elect to decline to answer?

Mr. BAYER. Well, sir, you must understand I have given this much thought. When I say "I must," it is a form of the word "elect." I do this with what I consider my necessary interpretation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I elect.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You are deciding to do it, not under compulsion?

Mr. BAYER. No outside compulsion. This is my own decision.

Mr. DOYLE. That is the way I interpreted your answer.

Mr. BAYER. That is what I am telling myself I must do; not an outside force, no, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Communist Party during the year 1936?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer that question based on the privilege I enjoy given in the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution of not being forced to testify against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know David Katz, who has been identified by Mrs. Brown as a member of the Communist Party and a very active functionary during the period she was within that organization?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you met in any closed Communist Party meetings with David Katz at any time during your residence in Cleveland?

Mr. BAYER. I decline for the reason stated to answer the question.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Don Rothenberg to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer that question on the ground I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Martin Chancey as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I assert as a fact that you have been active with Martin Chancey and associated with him in Communist Party activities in the Cleveland, Ohio, area. Do you affirm or deny that assertion?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer based on my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. Do I understand, Counsel, that you asked the witness about 1936, something about the year 1936?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir. I inquired whether the witness was a member of the Communist Party during the year 1936 at a time when he would appear to be 18 years old.

Mr. DOYLE. I thought I heard those years and if you were in the Communist Party when you were 18 years old, it is terrible, a young American like you to get in at that age. I am not going to lecture you. Have you any other business?

Mr. NITTLE. Counsel has no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. Committee members?

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Mr. BRUCE. Yes, I would like to ask a question.

Mr. BAYER, is your business being utilized as a front for the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. No, sir.

Mr. BRUCE. Does the Communist Party have any direction over the affairs or operation of your business?

Mr. BAYER. No, sir.

Mr. BRUCE. There is no connection between your business enterprise and the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. No, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Schadeberg, do you have any questions?

Mr. SCHADEBERG. No questions.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No questions.

Mr. NITTLE. May I ask two more questions as a result of the inquiry of the committee member?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. BAYER. May I be excused for a moment?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Is there a pending question?

Mr. BRUCE. The counsel has a question.

Mr. NITTLE. I withdraw my request.

Mr. JOHANSEN. To refresh my memory, are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BAYER. I decline to answer that, sir, because of the constitutional provision which makes such an inquiry an intrusion and the constitutional protection which does not require me to give testimony on that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I have no further questions.

Mr. DOYLE. Any other questions, Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. No, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. You are excused, Witness, and Mr. Rein.

Mr. BAYER. Thank you.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wetterman will be the next witness.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you solemnly swear you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WETTERMAN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF NEIL E. WETTERMAN

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your name for the record, please?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Neil E. Wetterman.

Mr. NITTLE. And what is your occupation?

Mr. WETTERMAN. I am an investigator with the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. NITTLE. And you have been employed in that capacity for what period of time?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Since December 5, 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. You were in the Caucus Room on Monday, June 4, 1962, at which time a person named William Henry Cooper was called to testify?

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have occasion to identify him prior to his appearance in the Caucus Room on that day?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Yes. We had testimony from Mrs. Julia Brown, and also statements to me personally from Mr. Cooper during a trip to Cleveland, the week of April 2, 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to April 2, 1962, did you know William Henry Cooper?

Mr. WETTERMAN. No, I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us when you first met him and what were the circumstances?

Mr. WETTERMAN. It was during the week of April 2, 1962. I was in Cleveland, Ohio, on routine business for the committee and had decided to call on the William Cooper family, basing the call on information that Mr. Cooper might possibly be a cooperative witness for the committee. That afternoon I spoke with Mrs. Cooper and questioned her with regard to Communist activities in the Cleveland area.

Mr. NITTLE. Was her husband at home?

Mr. WETTERMAN. No, he was not at home. He was at work during the day. Mrs. Cooper stated that she had been a member of the Progressive Party. On further questioning with regard to Communist Party activities, she appeared rather hazy and sort of reluctant to make any comments. I returned later that evening when Mr. Cooper was home and asked him similar questions of his party activities, which he initially denied. On the presentation of various evidence and following with questions on pertinent points of activity he had been engaged in, he finally admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1944 until the mid-1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. When you say he "finally admitted" Communist Party membership, will you state for the record what the conversation was as accurately as you can state it?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Well, I had a number of confidential reports of Mr. Cooper's activities, and I informed him the committee had received testimony that he had been a member of the Communist Party. Upon presenting him with that information he finally admitted that he became a member in 1944, had a party membership card in the late forties, and that he had gotten out of the party around 1955 or 1956 at the time of the Smith Act trials in Cleveland. I also asked Mr. Cooper at that time if he had knowledge of Joe Hill and Albert Young, and if he had been active in Young's political campaign. He stated that he had never heard of them before.

Upon his admission of party membership, he did state that Frieda Katz had come to his home in the middle fifties when he was attempting to get out of the party and had told him that he should remain in the party because it was an organization fighting for the civil rights

of Negroes and it was important he remain a member. He stated to me that he began to realize he was being used by the Communist Party and that it was not for the civil rights of the Negro people and, hence, his gradual disassociation. I told Mr. Cooper that it might be necessary for him to come to Washington and so testify and he finally agreed to do so, though rather reluctantly.

My next contact with Mr. Cooper was on May 7, 1962, when I called at the Cooper residence, again in the afternoon, and Mr. Cooper was not there. I talked to some extent with Mrs. Cooper in a general way, and it so happened that her daughter, Winnie Cruise, was there. I asked Mrs. Cooper if I could talk with Winnie Cruise and would she leave us alone. I asked Winnie Cruise how long it had been since she left the Communist Party. She said that she had left the party in the latter forties or early fifties; she didn't recall.

Mr. JOHANSEN. That is she herself, the daughter?

Mr. WETTERMAN. She, Winnie Cruise, the daughter. I asked her if it was not a fact that she attended a Communist Party school in New York City and she said yes, she had, but it had been so long ago she didn't have too much recollection. She said that she had been quite ill of health and, as a result, was never a functionary of the party. Those are her exact words. She stated that the party only wanted people who were healthy and could work day and night for the cause and, therefore, she was not accepted as a functionary of the party and gradually withdrew from it.

I returned that evening, and Mr. Cooper was there. I told him that we would like to have him in Washington to testify and all that was necessary for him to do was to tell the complete truth the way he had told it to me. He agreed to do so and then he volunteered the information to me that he had campaigned for Joe Hill and Albert Young. I said to him, "Well, Mr. Cooper, the last time I was at your home you denied that you even knew them," and he said, "Oh, yes, I campaigned for them," and he also told me that he knew them to be members of the Communist Party. He stated he knew Dave Katz, Frieda Katz, the Krchmareks, and other lesser leaders of the Communist Party and that he would cooperate with our committee in giving such information. I told Mr. Cooper I would arrange for his transportation and would meet him at the airport on Sunday, June 3. Arrangements were made. I was at the airport on June 3. He did not arrive on the flight as scheduled.

Checking with the airlines I discovered he had canceled his reservation and arrived on a 9:30 flight the day prior. I did not see Mr. Cooper until he entered the hearing room on Monday, June 4.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make an effort to determine his presence or the reason why he had not appeared?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Yes. I called a number of hotels, taking a chance of locating him. I was unable to do so, so I phoned him on a person-to-person basis in Cleveland. I got the answer that he was in Washington, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. To whom did you speak?

Mr. WETTERMAN. The operator was speaking with Mrs. Cooper, and this is a conversation I heard. She said he was in Washington, D.C., and since we were not able to get a definite address from her I asked

to speak with Mrs. Cooper. I said to Mrs. Cooper, "What has happened? I did not meet Mr. Cooper at the plane."

She said, "Oh, he was very anxious not to be late and he decided to come up one day earlier and he was going to get in touch with you the minute he got in Washington." Of course, I never did hear from Mr. Cooper at any time on Saturday or any time Sunday.

Mr. NITTLE. When was the first time you saw or heard from him?

Mr. WETTERMAN. You mean after my meeting with him on May 7?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. WETTERMAN. Well, the first time following that date, I saw him when he entered the hearing room on Monday morning, June 4, in company with his attorney.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words, the third time you saw him thereafter was when he entered the hearing room in the company of counsel?

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. To the committee?

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is correct. I would just like to add this on the record. I came to know the Cooper family pretty well and, based on the conversations with Mr. Cooper and his attitude with regard to the subject at hand, I had every confidence in the world that Mr. Cooper was going to be a cooperative witness, and certainly nothing could have changed that other than fear or intimidation. I still feel that Mr. Cooper is going to reconsider and that he will come before this committee at some later date and be willing to cooperate. I have that confidence in him.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Is it your opinion that Mr. Cooper was contacted by some one up in Cleveland, or after he got to Washington?

Mr. WETTERMAN. It is my definite opinion that Mr. Cooper was contacted by some member of the Communist Party following the appearance of his name in the *Cleveland Press*. We know for a fact that another party whose name appeared in the newspaper article was contacted by Dave and Frieda Katz and urged to appear with counsel.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And would you feel that his arrival in Washington ahead of the time that he had scheduled with you was the result of that contact?

Mr. WETTERMAN. I would certainly think so because Mr. Cooper would never have arranged that day-early arrival on his own. I am quite sure of that.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. You feel that there was some matter of threat?

Mr. WETTERMAN. I think there was either fear or intimidation.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have any discussions with Mr. Cooper relating to his financial ability to appear here as a witness when you talked to him?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Yes, I did. I asked him if he had sufficient money until such time as he would be reimbursed. He said no, that he had very little money, and I asked him if he could raise about \$20, which would cover him for his hotel one night and meals, and I would see that he had his transportation in advance. Of course, when he came a night earlier that meant a couple of nights here, and I don't know how he financed it unless he was given money from another source.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speiser stated, did he not, that he was there for the American Civil Liberties Union?

Mr. WETTERMAN. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. And did not Mr. Scherer ask if he had any offices other than the office he related, the American Civil Liberties Union, and didn't Speiser answer no?

Mr. NITTLE. That is in the record, Mr. Doyle.

Mr. DOYLE. Is it not a fact that these other witnesses from Cleveland, with certain exceptions all had attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. So that they made the arrangement either at Cleveland or in some way so that the Civil Liberties Union office in Washington provided volunteer attorneys for all these other Cleveland witnesses excepting, I think, those represented by Mr. Forer, the attorney for the Communist Party. Is that not true?

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. Forer was counsel for a good many of them. I have forgotten the exact count now.

Mr. DOYLE. Have you any other questions, Counsel, or committee members?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Wetterman, am I correct in the impression that the problem which was encountered with respect to Mr. Cooper gives validity to the feeling that the work of this committee is impeded when, as was evidently the situation in this case, there is a leak and disclosure of the identity of witnesses who have been or are to be subpoenaed before the committee?

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is most definitely a true statement. Without a doubt the leaking of the names to the press by someone outside the committee prevented us from having a witness to corroborate the testimony of Mrs. Julia Brown. The loss of this witness, I would say, did irrevocable damage to this particular investigation.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And yet these disclosures have been twisted and distorted by witnesses before the committee and cast in the light of being an effort on the part of this committee to injure and violate the rights of the subpoenaed witnesses? Isn't it true that the exact opposite is true, that the work of the committee itself is hampered and that it would be self-defeating for this sort of thing to be engineered or planned by the committee?

Mr. DOYLE. It also was apparently a deliberate interference with the procedure of the committee.

Mr. WETTERMAN. Such a leak would benefit the Communist Party, because they can contact these witnesses in advance and use the fact of the names being released as a propaganda move against the committee.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Is there some prospect that if any of the Communist group had received a subpoena he would report back naturally and contact all of their membership or the contacts they have and ask them?

Mr. WETTERMAN. I would think that all of the members of the party who did not intend to come up and cooperate with the committee would, in one way or another, get in touch with one another following the release of names, but with respect to any cooperative witness, it would be the last move that person would make.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. The party may not know who is going to be cooperative or not.

Mr. BRUCE. They find out about it.

Mr. WETTERMAN. They find out in a hurry.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Did not Mr. Frank Wilkinson, in an interview that was recorded and included in the House document on the film "Operation Abolition," make a statement that one of his assigned duties was to contact persons who were being subpoenaed by the committee?

Mr. WETTERMAN. That is correct, and Frank Wilkinson was also in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 18 for that very purpose and held a meeting with individuals who were subpoenaed.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And also I might say, according to the information that came to me, he appeared for an interview on a television station in Cleveland because the newsman for that station called me and asked me to comment on Mr. Wilkinson's statement.

Mr. BRUCE. I was also called for a comment.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Which I might say I declined to do.

(At this point Mr. Bruce left the hearing room.)

Mr. DOYLE. I think the evidence here today clearly shows the pertinence and propriety of Mr. Walter, as chairman of our committee, having promptly sent to the Attorney General of the United States a letter asking their immediate and full investigation and prosecution, if the person or persons who made the leak were ascertained, on the grounds that it clearly is an interference and tampering with the witness under subpoena from this committee and a definite hindrance to our committee functioning, as stated by the witness today. Any other questions?

Mr. NITTLE. No, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. If not, the committee will stand in adjournment.

(Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., Thursday, June 7, 1962, the committee was recessed subject to call of the Chair.)

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# COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA PART 1

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## HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

JUNE 4 AND 5, 1962  
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Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Un-American Activities



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WASHINGTON : 1962



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UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.  
(A) Un-American activities.  
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

\* \* \* \* \*

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 87TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 8, January 3, 1961

\* \* \* \* \*

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

\* \* \* \* \*

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

\* \* \* \* \*

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

\* \* \* \* \*

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

## SYNOPSIS

Public hearings relating to Communist activities within the Cleveland, Ohio, area, were held by the Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C., on June 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1962. The principal witness before the committee was Julia Clarice Brown, who testified that her initial contact with the Communist Party had been in the year 1947, when she assisted in the political campaign of Albert Young, then a candidate for the Cleveland City Council. She related the circumstances under which she had been deceived into joining the Communist Party, having been led to believe that she was joining a "civil rights" organization which was working for the betterment of Negroes.

Mrs. Brown further explained that she quit the Communist Party approximately 9 months later when she had come to realize the Communist Party was "a conspiracy and trying to destroy my country." Having reached that conclusion, she thereupon voluntarily contacted the FBI, informing that agency of her suspicion. Later, in the summer of 1951, Mrs. Brown was asked by the FBI to again associate herself with the Communist Party as an undercover operative. This she agreed to do. She remained a "member" of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, until May of 1960, at which time she left the party to take up residence in California.

Mrs. Brown's testimony was productive of much new and useful information concerning Communist tactics in fund raising; racial discrimination within the Communist Party structure, described by Mrs. Brown as "Jim Crow" practices; the implementation of "united front" tactics which was prescribed as the "chief task" of the party at the December 1959 National Communist Party Convention in New York City; and the organization in 1958 of a new Communist splinter group, the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

Additional information was obtained relating particularly to the creation and manipulations of two organizations, namely, the Sojourners for Truth and Justice and the National Negro Labor Council, which were designed to involve Negroes in the activities and objectives of the Communist Party. Mrs. Brown testified about the activities of numerous organizations operating within the Cleveland, Ohio, area, including the Progressive Party, the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, and the Myrtle Dennis Defense Committee. She detailed the action of local Communist Party members in the employment of these groups for the exploitation of Communists and non-Communists alike.

Of special interest was her testimony revealing Communist Party tactics in bringing about the dissolution of front organizations over which it had lost control or which no longer served party purposes. Mrs. Brown also contributed information relating to the infiltration of church organizations and the use of such organizations for fund-

raising, propaganda, and recruiting purposes; tactics employed by the party for the defense of its members involved in violations of the Smith Act and other Federal and State laws; the Communist organizational structure in the Cleveland, Ohio, area; and the party's activities in the political arena.

The activities of more than 100 current and former residents of the Cleveland area, identified by Mrs. Brown as persons she had known to be members of the Communist Party (many of whom were still active in Communist Party affairs as late as May 1960 when she left the area), were described by Mrs. Brown.

Eighteen persons from the Cleveland area and one from Youngstown, Ohio—all identified by Mrs. Brown as Communist Party members—were subpoenaed as witnesses before the committee. Among them were persons in the legal and teaching professions, church and civic organizations, and other important fields of endeavor. All invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions with respect to present or past membership in the Communist Party, with the exception of William Henry Cooper and Margaret Wherry. Mrs. Wherry denied present membership in the Communist Party but invoked the fifth amendment and refused to testify concerning past party membership. Mr. Cooper stated that he was not presently a member of the Communist Party and had not been one for the past 10 years. Mr. Cooper invoked the fifth amendment privilege in response to all questions concerning prior membership and activities in the Communist Party.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
AREA  
Part 1

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1962

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in the Caucus Room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, of California; Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio; August E. Johansen, of Michigan; and Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., general counsel; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Neil E. Wettermann, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

It is noted for the record that there is a quorum of the committee.

This hearing was authorized by committee action taken on the 26th day of April 1961. The resolution is part of the committee minutes.

The primary function of the Committee on Un-American Activities is to recommend to Congress legislation which will assist in protecting this country from Communist subversion. Communist efforts to undermine the United States are carried out by both foreign and domestic agents—in educational and religious activity, in the fields of science and culture, in political campaigns and elections, in labor-management relations, in diplomacy, trade, race relations—in every conceivable field.

The World Communist Movement and its United States arm have developed certain fundamental principles of subversion which are almost unalterable. For the most part, the strategies based on these principles and devised by these conspirators in the past are still being used today, just as they were 5, 10, 20, and 30 years ago.

From time to time, however, even the party's, more or less, basic strategy is somewhat altered. Moreover, within the conspiracy there is a constant, unending assessment and reassessment of long-and-short-range goals and of the effectiveness of the tactics being utilized to achieve them.

There is also continuing development of new tactics designed to speed and improve Communist undermining activity and to offset the legislative, administrative, and other steps taken by the Congress, the executive branch, and the American people to preserve their liberty.

Last November, the committee held hearings which revealed the structure, organization, and leadership of the Communist Party, its subservience to the Soviet Communist Party, and the basic principles on which it operates. The hearings proved, by the words of Communists themselves, that the Communist Party is the tool and agent of a foreign power, the Soviet Union, and that it is fundamentally totalitarian, undemocratic, and un-American in nature.

Since shortly after the death of Stalin in 1953, renewed emphasis has been placed on united-front tactics by the Soviet leaders of world communism. Numerous communications stressing the importance of this tactic, which proved so successful during the thirties in winning non-Communist support for Communist objectives, have been directed to all Communist parties from the Kremlin.

A unanimous statement by 81 of the world's Communist parties, which met in Moscow November-December 1960, declared that "the broadest possible united front" was "essential" to the victory of world communism. United States Communist Party leader Gus Hall immediately echoed this line in a major address to the National Committee of the Communist Party on January 20, 1961.

In these hearings the committee will seek to ascertain the conspiratorial techniques and propaganda devices used in implementing "united-front" and other Communist Party directives within the United States. It will also endeavor to obtain knowledge of the structure, objectives, and activities of the Communist Party in the Cleveland, Ohio, area. The legislative purposes are adequately set forth in the committee resolution:

APRIL 26, 1961.

BE IT RESOLVED, that a hearing by the Committee on Un-American Activities, or a subcommittee thereof, be held in Washington, D.C., or at such other place or places as the Chairman may determine, and on such date or dates as the Chairman may designate, relating to:

1. Communist conspiratorial techniques and propaganda used in implementing Communist Party directives within the United States, with special reference to the so-called United Popular Front tactics of the Communist Party, the legislative purpose being to determine the need for amendment of the Internal Security Act of 1950, so as to make its provisions applicable to persons engaged in such activities; and

2. The structure, objectives and activities of the Communist Party in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, for the legislative purpose of obtaining necessary information designed to aid the Committee and Congress in determining whether the Internal Security Act of 1950 should be amended in a manner to make unlawful membership in the Communist Party of the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any subcommittee appointed pursuant to this resolution be authorized to hear any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Before starting I would like to state that this committee was originally supposed to convene some time ago and there was a change in date. A telegram was sent to the witnesses. This committee did not release the names of any of the witnesses under subpoena and is now investigating the manner in which the names became public. There has been a great deal of agitation in Ohio because this information has been obtained and published, but for the benefit of those people who are hitting upon this unfortunate leak as a means of attacking the committee, I would like to say that this is certainly adding a lot of comfort to those people who are not interested in preserving our form of government.



In that connection I would like to read a letter of June 1, 1962, to the Attorney General of the United States in which I stated:

The Committee on Un-American Activities is vitally concerned with an occurrence which took place on May 12, 1962. On May 11, this Committee advised by telegram, witnesses in the Cleveland area, who had been subpoenaed to appear in Washington on May 21, 22, 23, and 24, of the postponement of their appearances to June 4, 5, 6, and 7. On the following day, the names of the witnesses appeared in an issue of the *Cleveland Press* in Cleveland, Ohio. The staff of this Committee has conducted an extensive investigation and has concluded that this information was not made public or caused to be made public by any member of the Committee or its staff.

It appears that a very serious violation of law has occurred which thwarts and adversely affects the operation of a congressional committee.

Please let me urge that an immediate investigation be conducted with a view to prosecutive action, if the facts warrant it. It will be appreciated if you will advise me to whom this matter will be assigned, so that one of our investigators may give him all the pertinent facts.

Call your first witness, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Would Julia Brown please come forward?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your hand? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. BROWN. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF JULIA C. BROWN

Mr. NITTLE. For the purposes of the record, Mrs. Brown, would you please state your name, residence, and how long you have resided at your present address?

Mrs. BROWN. My name is Julia Brown. I reside at 6252 South Van Ness Street, Los Angeles, California. I have resided there since June of 1960, moving from Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state the place of your birth and the extent of your formal education?

Mrs. BROWN. I was born in Atlanta, Ga., one of five children. My father, Oscar Fortson, was a messenger at the Atlanta National Bank in Atlanta, for 22 years. My mother was a housewife. I have been to the 10th grade in high school.

(At this point Chairman Walter left the hearing room.)

(Mr. Doyle presiding.)

Mr. NITTLE. You have told us that prior to taking up your residence in California, in June of 1960, you resided in Cleveland. How long did you reside in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Since the summer of 1943.

Mr. NITTLE. Until June 1960?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. I understand that it was during your period of residence in Cleveland that you first came in contact with persons or activities which you later found to be Communist. What date did that occur?

Mrs. BROWN. In the summer of 1947.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you recruited into the Communist Party, and if so, would you state the date?

Mrs. BROWN. In the Christmas holidays of 1947.

Mr. NITTLE. How long did you remain in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Until about August of 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state in a word or two your reasons for leaving the Communist Party in August 1948?

Mrs. BROWN. I found that the Communist Party was a conspiracy and trying to destroy my country.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, you had only 10th grade schooling. Yet, after less than a year in the Communist Party, you saw that it was of a conspiratorial nature and that without doubt it was dedicated to accomplish the destruction of the Government of the United States. On a number of occasions in the past this committee had heard the testimony of highly educated witnesses, persons who are writers, playwrights, and so forth, who admitted that they had been members of the Communist Party for years, yet denied that there was anything subversive or un-American about it and on this basis refused to identify others they knew to be members of the conspiracy, thereby denying to the Congress and the American people important information from which basis a judgment is formed of the extent and nature of the evil and the remedy. Would you care to comment with respect to the refusal of these witnesses to give their testimony?

Mrs. BROWN. You do not have to be educated to find that the Communist Party is a conspiracy. There are three things you do have to have, and that is being loyal, having mother wit, and commonsense.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you rejoin the Communist Party after the initial period when, as you state, you discovered the party was a conspiracy, and if so, when?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did, by request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the summer of 1951.

Mr. NITTLE. And having rejoined the Communist Party at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, how long did you then remain in the party?

Mrs. BROWN. Until May of 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, we would like to have you detail your experiences in the party during those two periods. What was your first contact with persons whom you later found to be Communist and which led to your involvement with the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. My husband and I moved into a new neighborhood in Cleveland, 3196 East 123d Street. We had neighbors next door, Elizabeth and William Cooper. They visited me and I had expressed that I was interested in politics and wanted to do something for the neighborhood. Later, a couple of months after that, Mr. Cooper called me to the door and introduced me to a man who was standing in my driveway by the name of Joe Hill. I talked with Joe Hill and he asked if I would help in the election of a councilman by the name of Albert Young. I told him that I would. He told me that this man stood for better housing, civil rights, and I thought he would be a good councilman, so I asked him to put a placard on my house, and he did and I worked for Albert Young.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you later ascertain whether Joe Hill was a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I certainly did.

Mr. NITTLE. And under what name did you know him?

Mrs. BROWN. As Joe Hill. Yes, I knew him as Joe Hill.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a small photograph which appears on page 28 of the September 1948 issue of the *National Republic*, identified as Julia Brown Exhibit No. 1. I call your attention to the photograph of the man at the upper left-hand corner of that page, and ask whether you can identify the photograph of the person appearing thereon?

Mrs. BROWN. This is the man that I knew as Joe Hill.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. NITTLE. Would you please read to the committee the identifying legend which appears under that photograph?

Mrs. BROWN. "Lou Kaplan, International Organizer of C.I.O. United Electrical Workers Union."

Mr. NITTLE. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that this exhibit be received in evidence.

Mr. DOYLE (presiding). It may be received.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. I wish to state for the record, Mr. Chairman, that Louis L. Kaplan has been identified by witnesses in sworn testimony before this committee as a member of the Communist Party, in the first instance by Thomas F. Delaney on October 13, 1952, and in the second instance by Arthur P. Strunk on September 15, 1954. He has been identified as an organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

Did you, in fact, meet with Joe Hill subsequently in any closed Communist Party meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And would you tell us briefly of those meetings which you attended with Joe Hill?

Mrs. BROWN. I attended closed Communist meetings with Joe Hill at Frieda Katz' home and Sylvia Strauss' home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Frieda Katz to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I most surely did.

Mr. NITTLE. As a matter of fact, she is quite well known as a Communist leader in the Cleveland area, is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did she occupy a fixed position in the leadership of the Communist Party in Cleveland during the time you knew her?

Mrs. BROWN. I am very sure she did. I don't know the capacity of her work, but I do know that she did occupy—

Mr. NITTLE. How long did you know Frieda Katz as a Communist in the Cleveland, Ohio, area?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until I left Cleveland in 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Sylvia Strauss as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long did you know Sylvia Strauss as a member of the Communist Party?

<sup>1</sup> Further investigation by the committee established that at the time of Albert Young's campaign, there was a Communist Party member in the State of Ohio whose real name was Joe Hill and that there was quite a striking resemblance between him and Lou Kaplan, who used "Joe Hill" as a Communist Party name. When Julia Brown was subsequently shown photographs of the party member whose real name was Joe Hill, along side that of Lou Kaplan, she informed the committee that it was not Lou Kaplan who assisted in Albert Young's campaign but the real Joe Hill, whom she knew as a Communist Party member. As subsequently indicated on this page, Lou Kaplan has been previously identified as a member of the Communist Party by two witnesses who testified before the committee.

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe we shall have occasion to refer to her at greater detail in the course of the testimony and therefore we shall now pass to an identification of the Coopers, whom you have mentioned as introducing you to Joe Hill. Did you know William Henry Cooper to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I did. I have been to closed Communist Party meetings with William Cooper from 1948 to the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you mean to indicate, so far as the extent of your knowledge is concerned, that Mr. Cooper became inactive after the middle 1950's?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I wouldn't say that he was inactive. I can only say that I lost contact with him and moved out of the neighborhood and the area that he would have attended closed Communist Party meetings. I was not living in that area.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Elizabeth Cooper, the wife of William Cooper, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long did you know Mrs. Cooper to be active in the Communist Party in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until early 1950.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have any knowledge why Mrs. Cooper may have become inactive in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, in the middle 1950's, Mrs. Cooper visited me while I was ill and she warned me against the Communist Party and asked me to get out of it because they did not mean us any good, and that was just how she spoke, and I am sure that Mrs. Cooper had grown a little sour on the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. You are quite sure that Mrs. Cooper had grown a little sour on the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I am very sure.

Mr. NITTLE. You have mentioned Albert Young who was a candidate for city council in Cleveland at that time. Can you tell us anything about Albert Young?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew Albert Young to be a member of the Communist Party. I had attended closed Communist Party meetings with Albert Young at Frieda Katz' home and Sylvia Strauss' home and many others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have occasion to attend closed Communist Party meetings with the Coopers?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And where did these meetings occur?

Mrs. BROWN. At Sylvia Strauss' home, Frieda Katz' and Margaret Wherry's, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you identify Margaret Wherry as a Communist Party member at whose home you state a closed Communist Party meeting took place?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known Margaret Wherry as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. So that to your knowledge she had remained active until you left the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. As far as I know.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, you indicated that you became a formal member of the Communist Party in the Christmas holidays of the year 1947. In what way were you led to become a member of the Communist Party? Did you have conversations with the Coopers that induced in you the desire or the likelihood that you would become a member?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, the Coopers introduced me, brought Frieda Katz to my home one day, and introduced me to her as the leader of the civil rights organization. I talked with Frieda several times because she visited me several times and asked me to join the organization, and somehow I kept putting it off until I had started attending the social gatherings of the Communist Party, and that was when I went in. In the Christmas holidays I attended a party at Frieda Katz' home. When we were ready to leave around 2:30 in the morning she called me back and I sat at the table in her kitchen and signed my name to a piece of paper which I did not read. I learned later it was an application blank.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you first tell us, however, of the conversation that you had with the Coopers with respect to the civil rights organization that you have mentioned previously?

Mrs. BROWN. The Coopers, Mr. Cooper especially, would visit me very often and talk to me about what they called police brutality and lynchings and how these people could help the Negroes obtain their civil rights and help fight against the "capitalist masters," which I thought was all right to a certain extent.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Frieda Katz tell you of the organization which she wished you to join, before you were invited to the party which was later held at her home?

Mrs. BROWN. She told me it was a civil rights organization, and at the time I really thought that it was a legitimate organization fighting for the rights of Negroes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Frieda Katz or the Coopers indicate to you that the organization which she wished you to join was in any way led by members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. No indeed, no indeed.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know at that time whether Frieda Katz or the Coopers were members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us approximately the number of people in attendance at the party held in the home of Frieda Katz during the December holidays of 1947?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I would say at least from 35 to 50 people.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect some of the persons who were in attendance at that party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. I later found them to be Communists.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us the names of the persons you recollect who were in attendance and who were members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Sylvia and Abe Strauss—we were at Frieda and Dave Katz' home—Margaret Wherry, Myrtle and Ray Dennis, Edith and Hyman Lumer.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect whether the Krchmareks were in attendance at that time?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, Jean and Anthony Krehmarek. I remember that very distinctly because he wished me well in the party, Communist Party or whatever it was.

Mr. NITTLE. You have previously mentioned Margaret Wherry. Was she in attendance at this party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, she was.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Ann Magedowitz there?

Mrs. BROWN. Ann Magedowitz?

Mr. NITTLE. You pronounce it "Ann Magédowitz." M-a-g-e-d-o-w-i-t-z.

Mrs. BROWN. Ann Magédowitz. That's the way I pronounce it.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us whether Catherine McCastle was in attendance?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, that's right, Catherine McCastle, and Regina Sokol.

Mr. NITTLE. S-o-k-o-l?

Mrs. BROWN. S-o-k-o-l. Pearl and Sak Levin, Shirley Saferstein and her husband, Sanford Saferstein. Eugene Brudno—

Mr. NITTLE. Were the Coopers there?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Both William and Elizabeth Cooper?

Mrs. BROWN. Elizabeth and William Cooper. It's hard to recall the whole 35 or so who were there.

Mr. NITTLE. If I refresh your memory, would you be able to state whether Foster and Mamie McCurdy were present?

Mrs. BROWN. That's right, Foster and Mamie McCurdy, certainly.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Bert Washington?

Mrs. BROWN. Bert Washington was there. He is now deceased.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Eugene Bayer there in attendance?

Mrs. BROWN. Eugene Bayer was in attendance and Ruth Emmer and her husband. I don't remember—no, I don't remember the first name of her husband.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it Jack Emmer?

Mrs. BROWN. Jack Emmer is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. You have already identified Sylvia Strauss as a member of the Communist Party. Did you know her husband, Abe Strauss, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do know him to be a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us on what basis you make that statement?

Mrs. BROWN. I have attended closed Communist meetings where Abe Strauss was present at Frieda Katz' home, Ruth Emmer's home, Margaret Wherry's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Abe Strauss have any connection with a newspaper known as the *Morning Freiheit*?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, he did.

Mr. NITTLE. The Communist newspaper?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. I might state for the record, Mr. Chairman, that Abe Strauss, whose name was just mentioned, was identified by another witness, namely, James Dolsen, in sworn testimony before this committee on March 25, 1940. Abe Strauss was apparently most active in the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Matthew

Cvetic testified on February 21, 1950, that Abe Strauss had been transferred from Pittsburgh, where he [Strauss] had been a member of the Communist Party, to Cleveland.

Did you know Dave Katz, husband of Frieda Katz, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long was he known to you to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until June of 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. When you left?

Mrs. BROWN. When I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know whether he occupied any position of leadership in the party?

Mrs. BROWN. I am not sure what it was. He seemed to be, but I am not very sure.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Myrtle Dennis to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. I have attended several closed Communist meetings where Myrtle was present at Hyman Lumer's home, Myrtle Dennis' home, Frieda Katz' home, Margaret Wherry's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know her husband, Ray Dennis, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And over what period of time did you know him to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until 1960. May I state that Ray Dennis was in and out of Cleveland. He worked for some union and he was in and out of Cleveland most of the time. He had offices there. He did have offices in Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. What kind of offices?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I think it was a union office, but I do know that Edith Lumer worked for him.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Edith Lumer to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And over what period of time did you know her to be active?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until the late 1950's. I have attended closed Communist meetings with Edith Lumer in her home, in my home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and others. In the late 1950's I will say that she left for New York City.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know her husband, Hyman Lumer, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Hyman Lumer was present in Frieda Katz' home and in his home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. When you say you only knew Edith and Hyman Lumer to be active until the late 1950's, could you tell us what was the basis of that statement?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they left for New York City. They were sent to New York City by the Communist Party for some other assignment of some kind. I really don't know what it was.

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Mr. NITTLE. I would state for the record, Mr. Chairman, that Hyman Lumer is known as the national education secretary and a member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Did you know Jean Krchmarek to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Jean Krchmarek. In fact Jean was the head of the Communist Party clubs of the Northeast Section in Cleveland, where I was treasurer.

Mr. NITTLE. You are referring to the Northeast Section of the Communist Party, of which you were treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Was she the leader of that section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know her husband, Anthony Krchmarek, to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do know Anthony Krchmarek as a member of the Communist Party. He is the State chairman of the Ohio Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Ann Magedowicz to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. I knew Ann Magedowicz to be a member of the Communist Party since 1948 until the early 1950's. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Ann Magedowicz at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did she become inactive in the early 1950's?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. She was also sent to, or went to, Chicago, I was told.

Mr. NITTLE. You lost count of her?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Not because of inactivity, but because she went elsewhere?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And you haven't heard from her since that time?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I haven't.

Mr. NITTLE. So you have no knowledge whether or not she continues to be active?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. You have mentioned Catherine McCastle. Did you know Catherine McCastle to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. I knew Catherine McCastle to be a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland. I attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Catherine McCastle was present at Catherine McCastle's home, William Cooper's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Regina Sokol as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. I knew Regina Sokol as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Regina Sokol at Frieda Katz' home, at Sylvia Strauss' home, and others, but in the early 1950's I lost track of Regina Sokol.



I knew she was in Cleveland, but I was not attending closed Communist Party meetings with her at that time.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you give any explanation why you did not attend closed Communist Party meetings with her after the early 1950's?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the Communist Party had a section for members residing in the Southeast Section. Although I lived in the Southeast Section, I was not allowed as a member to attend the clubs in the Southeast Section, so I was required to attend meetings in the Northeast Section of the Communist Party. Regina Sokol lived in the section that I was forbidden to attend.

Mr. NITTLE. Now that is certainly a matter of interest. Just why were you forbidden to attend Communist Party meetings in the Southeast Section, which was the area in which you resided, and compelled to attend Communist Party meetings in the Northeast Section of Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the only thing I can say is that it was a Jim Crow section.

Mr. NITTLE. What do you mean by that?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they discriminated. The Communist Party discriminated in the Southeast Section and only white people were members, but there were colored and white, they were integrated, in the Northeast Section, so that made me go to the Northeast Section because they were discriminating in the Southeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. This is an astounding assertion. The Communist Party claims that it does not practice or advocate segregation. But you say that in your case in the Cleveland area there was segregation practiced by the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. It certainly is and it has always been since I have been a Communist.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make any complaints to the Communist Party with respect to this practice of segregation?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. We had several meetings in the Northeast Section concerning the discrimination that the Southeast Section had, and in fact we had five or six different meetings and they were really up in the air about it. I also complained to Benjamin Davis of New York City. He was there in Cleveland at one time.

Mr. NITTLE. Benjamin Davis, to whom you refer, is the national secretary of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. You complained to Mr. Davis, national committeeman of the party, about this?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And Mr. Davis is ostensibly a Negro leader in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. What did he have to say about it?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, he did not like it and one day at one of the State Communist Party conferences, he spoke on discrimination and it still didn't do any good, though. They still didn't allow me in the Southeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, let me ask whether you knew Benjamin Davis at the time you wrote to him for assistance in this matter?

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Mrs. BROWN. I had known Benjamin Davis for 40 years. He was born in my hometown, Atlanta, Georgia, and you might say that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His mother and his father were wealthy people. His father owned a weekly newspaper, *Atlanta Independent*, there. His family had servants and cars; of course my family being very poor, but this didn't make any difference as long as you were decent in Atlanta, and we were friends of Benjamin Davis—two of my sisters.

Mr. NITTLE. You have known him rather intimately?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you offer an explanation or would you give us your opinion as to what might have induced Benjamin Davis to become a member of the Communist Party and to become active in its interests?

Mrs. BROWN. That is just about the hardest thing I could say. I really don't know how he could ever become induced into the Communist Party, unless he felt that he would have some power of some kind. I really don't know.

Mr. NITTLE. Let us proceed with the identification of other persons in attendance at the party of Frieda Katz in the Christmas holidays of 1947, at which time you were recruited into the Communist Party. Were Pearl and Sak Levin, whom you have mentioned as being in attendance, members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Pearl and Sak Levin were members of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Pearl and Sak Levin at Frieda Katz' home, at Ruth Emmer's home, at Pearl Levin's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. To your knowledge how long were Pearl and Sak Levin active in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until 1960, at which time I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Shirley Saferstein to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; I knew Shirley Saferstein to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Shirley Saferstein and her husband, Sanford, at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. You have mentioned Eugene Brudno as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; I knew Eugene Brudno as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Eugene Brudno was present in Frieda Katz' home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Foster and Mamie McCurdy as members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Foster and Mamie McCurdy as members of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Foster and Mamie McCurdy in Myrtle Dennis' home, in Margaret Wherry's home, and others, although I haven't attended any closed Communist Party meetings with Foster McCurdy since the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Eugene Bayer as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I knew Eugene Bayer as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Eugene Bayer was present in Eugene Bayer's home and in Ruth

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Emmer's home, who is Eugene Bayer's sister. Eugene Bayer also gave Frieda Katz the permission to put me into the Communist Party or the Civil Rights Congress. In fact he came to my home and questioned me and gave her the permission to do so, if you would want to call it permission. I don't know.

Mr. NITTLE. You have mentioned Ruth Emmer. Did you know her as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew Ruth Emmer and Jack Emmer, her husband, as members of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you give us a word about them?

Mrs. BROWN. Ruth Emmer is the sister of Eugene Bayer. At one time when I was attending closed Communist Party meetings she was living on the second floor and her parents and brother were living on the first.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you name some of the places at which you attended closed Communist meetings with Ruth and Jack Emmer?

Mrs. BROWN. At Ruth and Jack Emmer's home, in Frieda Katz' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Tell us just what were the exact circumstances under which you were recruited in the home of Frieda Katz—just how your membership in the Communist Party was evidenced at that party?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, when I signed Frieda Katz asked my husband for \$2. He gave her the \$2 and she gave me a card, and I took the card home and threw it on the table and the next morning I found that I was not only a member of the Civil Rights Congress; I was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. You thought you were signing an application or membership roll of the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And later discovered that the card issued to you was a membership card in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. And I hid the card for some reason, because my conscience told me that I was doing wrong.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know anything about the Communist Party at that time which would cause your conscience to be troubled at all?

Mrs. BROWN. Really, I did not know anything about the Communist Party. Somehow I had not even read newspapers, and I had lived in Chicago most of my life, but I didn't know anything about the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. You had the impression there was something odd about it, however?

Mrs. BROWN. I just felt there was something odd about it and, if I might say this, I remembered later that I asked Frieda, "Wouldn't it be good if they could change the name?"

Mr. NITTLE. What did she say?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I don't remember what she said, but she gave me the brushoff, whatever it was.

Mr. NITTLE. The name has been changed in the past, but not recently.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the word "Communist" to me seemed that it was the wrong thing. It wasn't right and I don't know why I had that idea.

Mr. NITTLE. After you were recruited into the Communist Party at the home of Frieda Katz, did you later receive instructions to engage in any particular activities? What was your first assignment?

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Mrs. BROWN. My first assignment was to drive Frieda Katz and Sylvia Strauss to all the industrial plants and distribute the propaganda leaflets and the *Daily Worker*.

Mr. NITTLE. Where would you get copies of the *Daily Worker* for distribution at these industrial plants?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Sylvia Strauss would have the copies when I picked her up there at her house.

Mr. NITTLE. In what way would you go about the distribution of the *Daily Worker* in the area?

Mrs. BROWN. We would go to the plants around lunchtime when most of the people would be coming out for lunch and give out the *Daily Worker* and distribute leaflets.

Mr. NITTLE. What type of leaflets did you also distribute with the *Daily Worker*?

Mrs. BROWN. Propaganda leaflets on what they sometimes call police brutality, and maybe some on lynching, or some propaganda that the Communist Party used to lure the people.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hear much about police brutality at or about the time you were recruited into the Communist Party, that is to say, did you hear it from these people whom you have identified as members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes, they played that up. They play up police brutality.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you be more specific? Who talked to you about police brutality while you were being recruited into the party?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, William Cooper, he talked to me concerning police brutality before I went into the Communist Party. I didn't know anything about police brutality, but not having been in Cleveland very long I thought this was something new.

Mr. NITTLE. What did he say about police brutality in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, he was trying to cite different cases that the Communist Party had brought before him and that this was a civil rights organization that fights police brutality, and I thought from the way he was talking that the policemen were just picking people out and shooting them and mistreating them for some reason I did not understand.

Mr. NITTLE. You thought this was a condition that existed in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Although you were unaware of it personally, you thought that it might exist, if Cooper told you that?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. I believed what he said.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you ever personally have any knowledge or observe any actual police brutality during the entire period you lived in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. I understand you have also resided for many years in Atlanta and in other parts of the country. Did you personally ever observe any police brutality toward members of the Negro race?

Mrs. BROWN. I really and truly have not.

Mr. NITTLE. While you lived in Atlanta, did any actual police brutality ever come to your attention?

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Mrs. BROWN. Not that I know of, only reading it in some of the papers.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have occasion to visit any offices that were either maintained or frequented by the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes. I worked in the Civil Rights Congress office in Cleveland several times, one of the offices at 5103 Euclid Avenue that housed the Progressive Party, and the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; across the hall they had the Communist Party literature that they sold.

Mr. NITTLE. Was there a bookstore to which you are referring?

Mrs. BROWN. The bookstore of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Did they maintain any other Communist-front office at 5103 Euclid Avenue other than that of the Civil Rights Congress and the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born?

Mrs. BROWN. The Progressive Party was housed there, that is the political arm of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. How many rooms were maintained by these particular organizations at 5103 Euclid Avenue?

Mrs. BROWN. Two large rooms. One for the Protection of Foreign Born and the Civil Rights Congress, and one for the Progressive Party, and across the hall there was one room for the bookstore, so that was three rooms.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was the head of the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. BROWN. Frieda Katz.

Mr. NITTLE. And who was the head of the Ohio branch of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born? Who maintained that office or who was in charge of it in Ohio?

Mrs. BROWN. Elsie Zazrivy.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Elsie Zazrivy to be a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I knew Elsie Zazrivy to be a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long did you know her to be such?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's until I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Now who was in charge of the Progressive Party office?

Mrs. BROWN. Don Rothenberg.

Mr. NITTLE. And did you know Don Rothenberg to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I knew Don Rothenberg to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist meetings with Don Rothenberg in Don Rothenberg's home, Myrtle Dennis' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was in charge of the bookstore in the third room that you have mentioned?

Mrs. BROWN. Frida Kreitner.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Frida Kreitner to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Frida Kreitner and her husband, Morris Kreitner, to be members of the Communist Party in Cleveland. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Morris and Frida Kreitner at Frieda Katz' home, Jean Krchmarek's home,

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and others. Frida Kreitner was a member of a Communist Party club in the Northeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. Frida Kreitner was a member of a Communist Party club in the Northeast Section, of which you were the treasurer?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. So that the office of the Civil Rights Congress was in the hands of Frieda Katz, whom you have identified as a Communist in the area; the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, occupying the same room, was in charge of Elsie Zazrivy, a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area; and the Progressive Party office was in charge of Don Rothenberg, a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Was this place ever identified to the public as the Communist Party headquarters?

Mrs. BROWN. No, never.

Mr. NITTLE. They persisted in using these masquerades? Did I understand you to say it was the same Communist Party group in the Cleveland area operating under these various disguises?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. And it was the disguise of the Civil Rights Congress that deceived you into becoming a member of the Communist Party in the first instance?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. How long were these offices at 5103 Euclid Avenue in Cleveland maintained by these Communist-front organizations?

Mrs. BROWN. In the early 1950's they moved to 2014 East 105th Street in Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know what rooms they maintained there?

Mrs. BROWN. I think it was 202.

Mr. NITTLE. May I state for the record that we believe that office was closed just within the past month or so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. Very well.

Mr. NITTLE. Now you have mentioned the Progressive Party office maintained at 5103 Euclid Avenue. Were you involved in the political activities of that party and did the Communist Party support the Progressive Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes, every Communist is supposed—has to support all Communist-front organizations.

Mr. NITTLE. Did the Cleveland area Communist group engage in activity on behalf of Henry Wallace and Hugh DeLacy?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Including the Progressive Party campaign in which Henry Wallace was a candidate for the office of President and Hugh DeLacy was a candidate for State representative in Ohio?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. That saddens me quite a bit when I think of Henry Wallace as being duped by the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. You mean to say by that, of course, that Henry Wallace was not a member of the Communist Party nor was he a Communist?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, he was not.

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Mr. NITTLE. That should be clear, I think, on the record. However, did you know Hugh DeLacy as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew Hugh DeLacy and his wife, Hester DeLacy, as being members of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Hugh DeLacy and Hester DeLacy attended.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you name some of those places?

Mrs. BROWN. In Myrtle Dennis' home, in Margaret Wherry's home, and Frieda Katz' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. During your first period in the Communist Party, commencing in or about December of 1947 when you were recruited into the party at the home of Frieda Katz, and continuing until you left the party about August 1948, just how did the Communists conduct their business with respect to your indoctrination and education as a Communist?

Mrs. BROWN. If I understand you correctly, about six of the Communists attended a small school in Sylvia Strauss' home where she taught us about the lynchings of the South. She was teaching us about the South. She was teaching us to hate our employer. You were not supposed to be friendly with your employer. Several times in leaving this meeting—this happened at least once a week in Sylvia Strauss' home—and in leaving I would talk to the people, the Communists, that I attended the school with and complained about Sylvia Strauss telling us about the South, when I knew that it wasn't so. I had never experienced the things that she was telling us happened in the South, and I was born in the South, and this school did not last very long. I began to complain so much about the things that she was saying, I feel that is why I didn't last long in the school.

(At this point Mr. Scherer left the hearing room.)

Mrs. BROWN. Did I understand your question?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes. In part. I am also interested in determining whether you were instructed on other subjects. You have mentioned lynchings and hate your employer. Was there any other type of instruction given to you by Sylvia Strauss during that early period? What was her attitude toward the Government of the United States, or to our system of government here? Did she talk to you about that in any way?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the Communist Party naturally is trying to destroy our country and our Government, and that is talked about in nearly every closed Communist Party meeting.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Sylvia Strauss have occasion to say anything specific upon that subject to you which you recall? You have stated that the Communist Party intends to destroy our Government. Was there anything in the lectures or discussions given to your small group by Sylvia Strauss that would confirm that conclusion?

Mrs. BROWN. I am very sure it is, but I just don't seem to be able to put it in the proper words.

Mr. NITTLE. Put it in the simplest words that come to you and as you recall them.

Mrs. BROWN. Would it be possible to come back to that? Maybe I will be able to recall that.

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Mr. DOYLE. Perhaps the committee should stand in recess a couple of minutes. The reporter has signaled to me he would like a recess. The committee will stand in recess for a few minutes.  
(A brief recess was taken.)

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(At this point Mr. Scherer returned to the hearing room.)

Mr. DOYLE. Let the committee reconvene, please.

Are you ready, Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Are you ready, Witness?

The committee will come to order.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us the names of the persons with whom you first met for instruction at the home of Sylvia Strauss?

Mrs. BROWN. William Cooper; Roland Brown, who left Cleveland and went to California; Pauline Whitbeck, who later went to Akron in the early 1950's; Paul Moss, who severed his relationship with the Communist Party in the early 1950's; and sometimes Catherine McCastle.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us whether you have recollected in more detail the form which the indoctrination and instruction took at the home of Sylvia Strauss?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. Yes, I have. In talking to us, Sylvia Strauss was talking about the South and how they lynched people in the South and treated them so brutal, and William Cooper wanted to know what could be done to halt these kinds of things and Sylvia Strauss said the only way was by revolution.

Mr. NITTLE. Now you mentioned several meetings at the home of Frieda Katz. Was she very active in association with you during the first period you were in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Frieda took me in hand, as you might call it. I attended many closed Communist Party meetings with Frieda because I had to drive Frieda everywhere she went, and that was my chore, of chauffeuring Frieda, and in that manner I was able to go every place Frieda Katz went.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you go with Frieda Katz to other Communist Party meetings in the area or other club meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. I went with Frieda Katz all over the city of Cleveland, through the central area, through the Glenville area, the Shaker Heights area, and all. I have been with Frieda Katz several times at meetings at Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum's and at Yetta Land's home, and—

Mr. NITTLE. At what period did you say that you went with her to the home of Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum?

Mrs. BROWN. In the early 1950's after I began serving the FBI.

Mr. NITTLE. Now that you have mentioned the name of Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum, I think we ought to determine whether you can identify those persons as members of the Communist Party. Did you know Milton Tenenbaum to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum to be members of the Communist Party of Cleveland, Ohio. I have attended closed



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Communist Party meetings with Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum in their home and Don Rothenberg's home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us the section of the Communist Party of which they were members?

Mrs. BROWN. The Southeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you know Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mr. BROWN. From the early 1950's until I left Cleveland in 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Yetta Land to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Yetta Land to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Yetta Land attended at Bertha Tenenbaum's home and Yetta Land's home.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Yetta Land's occupation?

Mrs. BROWN. She was a lawyer.

Mr. NITTLE. And over how long a period of time did you know her as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I am sure from the early 1950's until she left Cleveland, for her health, I was told, to go to Arizona.

Mr. NITTLE. What caused you to reach the conclusion about August of 1948 to withdraw from the Communist Party in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, in the beginning of 1948 when I was attending closed Communist Party meetings and being taught things that Sylvia Strauss was teaching, I knew then that the Communist Party was a conspiracy and was trying to destroy my country. Later I attended a closed Communist Party meeting—the meeting was called by Frieda Katz—and they were talking about going underground. The Mundt-Nixon bill at that time was up before the Senate. Is it the Senate or the House?

Mr. NITTLE. It was before the Congress, and passed the House in May of 1948.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, anyway, Frieda said it had passed and that we had to raise thousands of dollars to go underground, and each person had to make a pledge of \$100. I didn't make the pledge and later Frieda backed me into one of the rooms and asked me why I didn't make the pledge of \$100, and I told her she would have to talk to my husband. The next day she came to our home and my husband refused her the \$100 because he told her he did not have it, and we talked it over and we thought that the best thing for me to do was get out of the Communist Party, and I did become pretty frightened. But I did not leave the Communist Party at that time, because the Communists are persistent. I worked. I helped to obtain 75,000 signatures for President for a man who was running for President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

Mr. NITTLE. And who was that? Are you referring to Henry Wallace?

Mrs. BROWN. That's right, Henry Wallace. After I kept reading and going to meetings and being told how the Communist Party was forcing Henry Wallace to go through the back doors in segregated places, I became tired of the Communist Party, more tired of the Communist Party, and more convinced that they were trying to destroy

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everything that I stood for. So I put another man's picture, which was Mr. Truman's picture—placard—on my house, and that made the Communist Party very sore, so Frieda Katz and Blanche Livingstone came to my home and told me that I could never be a Communist unless I allowed them to guide me. I told Frieda that I would rather stay home for awhile and she put the fear tactic on me. She tried to scare me into silence by telling me that I better not go to the FBI, and I told her that I had no thoughts of going to the FBI, that I wanted to stay home and think things over.

Mr. NITTLE. I might note that the Mundt-Nixon bill, which passed the House in May of 1948, was the precursor of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Mundt-Nixon bill did not receive action in the Senate at that time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that we be permitted to have this witness stand aside for a moment. I would like to interrogate William Cooper.

Mr. DOYLE. Very well. Will this witness stand aside a few minutes, please? We are going to call another witness at this time. Thank you for doing so. Just have a chair; we will be calling you in a few minutes.

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Mr. DOYLE. Whom do you want, Mr. Nittle?

Mr. NITTLE. William Cooper.

Mr. COOPER. Will counsel give me a few minutes? I have to see my attorney.

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Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, would you return to the stand while we are waiting for William Cooper to establish contact with his attorney. We shall ask you a few more questions in the interval.

You have indicated that you attended a closed Communist Party meeting with Don Rothenberg in the Southeast Section, to which you previously referred as being a segregated area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How do you account for the fact that you, as a Negro, attended a closed Communist Party meeting in a segregated area with Don Rothenberg?

Mr. SCHERER. I believe she said she was allowed to attend meetings, but that she wasn't allowed to join a club in the Southeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe you testified, that you had attended a closed Communist Party meeting with Don Rothenberg in the Southeast Section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Now you also indicated that the Communist Party was practicing what you called Jim Crow, and that Negroes living in the Southeast Section were assigned to another section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. And in your case the Northeast Section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Although you yourself lived in the Southeast Section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. How can you account for your attendance as a Negro woman at a meeting in the Southeast Section with Don Rothenberg?

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Mrs. BROWN. Where Don Rothenberg was present?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Frieda Katz attended, of course, and as I said before, my chore was to chauffeur Frieda Katz everywhere she went, so anywhere Frieda went like that, at a closed Communist meeting, or social affair, I always went with her.

Mr. NITTLE. You were her driver?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I was her driver.

Mrs. NITTLE. But you were not a member of the Southeast Section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Although you lived there?

Mrs. BROWN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. You were allowed to attend because you were with Frieda Katz, but you weren't allowed to join a club in the Southeast Section?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Frieda Katz, I understand, attended meetings at several clubs. Is that your testimony?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. Frieda was all over Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you conclude from Frieda's activities that she was a Communist Party leader of some sort?

Mrs. BROWN. I am very sure she was, but what capacity I couldn't state.

Mr. NITTLE. And could you tell us why you don't know exactly what the capacity of Frieda Katz was?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the Communist Party is very secretive. They don't let their right hand know what their left hand is doing, and it is very hard to find out just what office the members of the Communist Party hold.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us the circumstances surrounding your reentry into the Communist Party as an agent for our Government?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I went to the Federal Bureau and reported my activities and the activities of the Communist Party, and not knowing that the Federal Bureau knew anything about them. I went home and later I was visited by an FBI agent and asked to go back into the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. In the discussion with the agent did he indicate to you what the conditions of your work were to be?

Mrs. BROWN. No, he did not. He just asked me to go back into the Communist Party and report to the FBI.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you offered any salary or compensation for this work?

Mrs. BROWN. Not one penny. That was never mentioned.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you expect any salary or did you ask for any?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I did not expect anything.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you at any time receive a salary from the Federal Bureau of Investigation for your work in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Not a salary, no.

Mr. SCHERER. What did you receive in expenses?

Mrs. BROWN. I received expenses and sometimes for special work I would be given some sort of compensation. I think that was not to encourage me to continue, but to give me something to go on, because I so often, in going around for the Federal Bureau, had extra expenses

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and upkeep, but it was no salary whatsoever that I received. I was never promised a salary at any time, and I never received anything that could be called salary.

Mr. NITTLE. What you did receive was to reimburse you for expenses and charges incurred as a result of your work in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. The witness, Mr. Cooper, is here now.

Mr. NITTLE. I would ask Mrs. Brown one more question.

As a result of that conversation did you make a decision to reenter the Communist Party on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mrs. BROWN. I was asked by the agent to decide, not to give him the answer right away, but I told him that since the Korean war was on and the men were fighting and dying there, fighting for their country against the Communists, even myself, and the least I could do would try to be a soldier on this front and I accepted readily. I told him before he left the door that I was sure that I would help the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he ask you for an immediate decision?

Mrs. BROWN. No, he did not, but I insisted that I would help him and that he could depend on that.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, you may stand aside for a moment.

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Mr. DOYLE. Is William Cooper here?

Mr. NITTLE. I understand he has just returned but his attorney is not here and has notified us he is on the way.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Cooper, will you step forward, so we have the record show the facts?

Mr. COOPER. I have to wait on counsel.

Mr. DOYLE. We are not going to ask you any questions except where your attorney is. We never ask a witness any questions without his counsel present, but we want to know when he is going to be here. Who is your attorney?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Kahn.

Mr. DOYLE. You have been in the hearing room here in the last hour. I have seen you.

Mr. COOPER. Yes, I was here.

Mr. DOYLE. Was he due here at a certain time with you?

Mr. COOPER. He is coming back.

Mr. DOYLE. He was in the room, wasn't he?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, but he told me to call him.

Mr. DOYLE. He only left about 15 or 20 minutes ago, didn't he?

Mr. COOPER. He hasn't been too long; no, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. We are going to recess. It is 12 o'clock now.

Thank you, Mr. Cooper. You make sure you contact your attorney and make sure he is here.

Mr. COOPER. Oh, yes, I will.

Mr. DOYLE. The committee will stand in recess until 1:30. The witnesses are instructed to return at 1:30 this afternoon to this hearing room.

(Thereupon, at 11:55 a.m., Monday, June 4, 1962, the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. the same day.)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1013

AFTERNOON SESSION—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1962

The committee reconvened at 1:50 p.m., Hon. Francis E. Walter, chairman, presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Walter, Doyle, Tuck, Scherer, Johansen, and Bruce.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

The Chair appoints a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Scherer, Mr. Johansen, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Doyle, and myself.

Mr. NITTLE. William Cooper, please come forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please?

Do you swear that the testimony you give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mr. COOPER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HENRY COOPER, ACCOMPANIED BY  
COUNSEL, LAWRENCE SPEISER

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state your full name, please?

Mr. COOPER. William Henry Cooper.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you live?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your street address?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct you to answer the question, Mr. Cooper.  
(Counsel conferred with witness.)

The CHAIRMAN. I have directed you to answer the question as to your address.

Mr. COOPER. I am forced not to tell you that, because I might incriminate myself.

The CHAIRMAN. You feel that it might incriminate you, subject you to criminal prosecution, if you told this committee where you live?

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were served with a subpoena to be here?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, I was.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you served?

Mr. COOPER. In Cleveland.

The CHAIRMAN. Where in Cleveland?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. At my home.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Mr. COOPER. At my home in Cleveland.

The CHAIRMAN. 3192 East 123d Street, Cleveland? Is that where you were served?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer, on the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. On what grounds?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I can't be forced to be a witness against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. I see, Mr. Cooper, that you are represented by counsel.

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Will counsel identify himself for the record, please?

Mr. SPEISER. I am Lawrence Speiser, an attorney with offices at the American Civil Liberties Union, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speiser, are you representing this witness, or the American Civil Liberties Union?

Mr. SPEISER. I am representing the witness, Mr. Scherer.

Mr. SCHERER. You have no offices, you say, other than the American Civil Liberties Union?

Mr. SPEISER. That is correct.

Mr. NITTE. Mr. Cooper, do you not in fact reside at 3192 East 123d Street?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTE. Mr. Cooper, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. No.

Mr. NITTE. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I haven't been a member of it for the last 10 years.

Mr. SCHERER. You were a member before that, were you not?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. You indicated until you got to Washington that you were going to tell what you knew about Communist Party activities, did you not?

Mr. COOPER. No.

Mr. SCHERER. You did not tell our investigator that you would cooperate with the committee? And testify?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

The CHAIRMAN. Let the witness answer the question.

Mr. COOPER. I don't know whether I did or not.

Mr. SCHERER. You do not deny that you did?

Mr. COOPER. I don't remember.

Mr. SCHERER. You said that you did not need a lawyer. Did you not tell the member of our staff that you did not need a lawyer?

Mr. COOPER. He told me I didn't need a lawyer. I didn't know what I needed.

Mr. SCHERER. Did he not ask you who your lawyer was? And you said you did not have a lawyer. You did not have a lawyer last week, when the member of our staff talked to you, did you?

Mr. COOPER. I didn't talk to him about no lawyer.

Mr. SCHERER. Well, when did you get a lawyer?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. What is the pertinency of the question?

The CHAIRMAN. Because we are curious to know why you have changed your position, and whether you were advised not to cooperate with this committee after you had told one of our investigators, according to our information, that you would cooperate.

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I made up my mind to do the only thing I thought was in my rights, to protect myself.

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Mr. SCHERER. When did you make up your mind to do what you say you are doing now?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the record note that counsel conferred with the witness prior to responding to this and the prior question.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that makes any difference. It is perfectly apparent what is happening here. This man is not answering questions.

Mr. SCHERER. His lawyer is answering them for him.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Proceed.

Mr. NITTLE. Did any member of the Communist Party contact you, confer and consult with you, and advise you not to testify before this committee?

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer, on the grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did any person known to you to be a member of the Communist Party advise you to come here and plead the fifth amendment to every question asked of you?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer, on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, your address at 3192 East 123d Street was next door to the address of Julia Brown, in 1947 and for some time thereafter; is that correct?

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer, on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a photograph which has been marked as "Brown Exhibit No. 1." It is a photograph of a man, which appears in the upper left-hand corner of page 28 in the *National Republic*, September 1948 issue. That photograph was previously identified by Mrs. Julia Brown as the photograph of Joe Hill, who is identified below that photograph as a person bearing the name Lou Kaplan.<sup>1</sup> Can you identify the person whose picture appears in that publication?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. You have stated that you are not now a member of the Communist Party, and have not been a member of the Communist Party for 10 years past. Mrs. Julia Brown testified that you had ceased being active in the Communist Party, to her knowledge, at about that time. Will you tell us whether or not you, in fact, withdrew from the Communist Party about the year 1953?

(Counsel conferred with witness.)

Mr. COOPER. I refuse to answer, on the grounds previously stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nittle, it is perfectly apparent that someone has talked to this witness between the time that he told our investigator what he did, and the present. It seems to me that this is the sort of thing that ought to be referred to the Department of Justice. If anyone is interfering with our witnesses, there ought to be something done about it. You are excused.

The CHAIRMAN. Call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, will you resume the witness stand, please?

<sup>1</sup> See footnote on p. 995.

TESTIMONY OF JULIA C. BROWN—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, you have seen the witness who was just excused?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know the gentleman who appeared on the witness stand and testified?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I knew him.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was he?

Mr. BROWN. William Cooper, my next-door neighbor.

Mr. NITTLE. We shall return to your testimony, at the point where you had agreed to reenter the Communist Party at the request of the FBI. Will you tell us how you accomplished the renewed association with the party?

Mr. SCHERER. Before you ask that question, I think the record should be completed on an earlier point.

This morning you identified William Cooper as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And this is the same William Cooper?

Mrs. BROWN. This is the same William Cooper that sat here.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us how you accomplished your renewed association with the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. On Monday morning—after the FBI left my home on Saturday—on Monday morning, I called Frieda Katz, and she asked me to come over, and I went to her home and told her that I had been lonesome and wanted to get in the fight again with the party.

She asked me to go with her to the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference office. There we sent out a large mailing from 5103 Euclid Avenue.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Frieda Katz accept you into a friendly relationship, and did you resume your activities with her thereafter?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. You indicated that, during your first period in the Communist Party, activities were quite open. You met with Communist Party groups and at various places, and you received instruction at the home of Sylvia Strauss.

Did the party continue operating in the same way on your reentry? Or did the passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill by the House in May 1948 affect the party's organizational practices?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, there was a meeting at my house in the early 1950's, and Frieda had told us that we could not meet in large groups any more; that not more than three or four could have meetings at a time.

Mr. NITTLE. Previously, how many met in groups?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, as many as would attend, maybe six, maybe seven, as many as would attend.

Mr. NITTLE. How were members of the party identified to each other? Were they referred to as comrades?

Mrs. BROWN. They were referred to as comrades, although now, in the 1960's, before I left, they were addressing themselves as brothers and sisters.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you attribute the changed method of salutation, in the period of the 1960's, to the fact that the Internal Security Act of 1950 was then before the Supreme Court of the United States?



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Mrs. BROWN. No doubt.

Mr. NITTLE. It appears that the Communist Party has made a special effort to interest the Negro in the Communist movement and in furtherance of its objectives. I believe that you have had intimate experience with certain fronts which were apparently established by the Communist Party for this express purpose. Did you have any experience with organizations that were established with a view to interesting and involving the Negro people in the Communist movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How many organizations of that particular type did you have experience with?

Mrs. BROWN. At least two.

Mr. NITTLE. And what were they?

Mrs. BROWN. One was the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, and the other one was the Negro Labor Council.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us first about the organization of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, which our information indicates was founded or created in September 1951? How did this matter come to your attention?

Mrs. BROWN. I was called over the phone one day by Elsie Zazrivy and told that there would be an organizing of Negro women in New York City in a month or so. I have forgotten just the date that Elsie called me and wanted to know if I would be one of the women to go along and help to organize.

Mr. NITTLE. Was there a meeting in Cleveland in order to determine what representatives would go to this meeting? Did you say in New York?

Mrs. BROWN. No. I misstated it. It was in Washington, D.C., here.

Mr. NITTLE. What was that meeting in Washington to be?

Mrs. BROWN. An organization meeting of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Mr. NITTLE. Was this the founding convention of the national organization, Sojourners for Truth and Justice?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; it was.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you selected as a delegate from the Cleveland area to the national convention?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; as one of the delegates.

Mr. NITTLE. How did you receive your appointment as a delegate to the national convention?

Mrs. BROWN. We had a meeting at Myrtle Dennis' home, and somehow all of the delegates, the ones that were delegates, that Elsie Zazrivy had selected as delegates, were present at this meeting.

Mr. NITTLE. Elsie Zazrivy, whom you have identified as a member of the Communist Party and in charge of the front called Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, notified you to appear at the home of Myrtle Dennis?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. When you got to the home of Myrtle Dennis, who was there?

Mrs. BROWN. Margaret Wherry, Sarah Roberts, Elsie Zazrivy, and myself.

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Mr. NITTLE. Was Pauline Taylor in attendance?

Mrs. BROWN. No, she was not in attendance. Pauline at that time was living in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. You have already identified Margaret Wherry as a member of the Communist Party. You have identified Myrtle Dennis as a member of the Communist Party. You have now mentioned Sarah Roberts for the first time. Was Sarah Roberts known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, she was.

Mr. NITTLE. How do you identify her as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I did not know Sarah was a member of the Communist Party, until we came to Washington, here. We roomed together, Sarah and I, in one room, and Margaret Wherry and Myrtle Dennis in the other room. And the next morning Sarah Roberts told me that she had been a Communist for many years. And that is how I knew Sarah Roberts was a Communist.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. NITTLE. Did you at any subsequent occasion meet with her in closed Communist Party meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Sarah Roberts later marry?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. To James McMillan.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know James McMillan as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with James McMillan; not very often.

Mr. NITTLE. In what section did Sarah Roberts, now McMillan, and James McMillan, reside at that time?

Mrs. BROWN. They resided in the Glenville area that would have been the Northeast Section if she had attended the Communist Party clubs; but she did not attend.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you in fact attend the national convention of the Sojourn for Truth and Justice at Washington?

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. How did you travel here?

Mrs. BROWN. I traveled by plane with Myrtle Dennis and Sarah Roberts.

Mr. NITTLE. Who paid the expenses of your plane passage?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I paid most of it, and the Communist Party paid part of it.

Mr. NITTLE. When you arrived at Washington, did you find other persons from the Cleveland area Communist Party in attendance?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; I did.

Mr. NITTLE. And who were they?

Mrs. BROWN. The next day Pauline Taylor came to Washington here and roomed with Margaret Wherry and Myrtle Dennis.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Pauline Taylor to be a member of the Communist Party?

<sup>1</sup> Sarah Roberts McMillan, having been identified as a member of the Communist Party in the earlier executive testimony of Julia Brown, was subpoenaed as a witness for these hearings. At her request and as a matter of convenience to her, the committee agreed to hear Sarah Roberts McMillan in executive session, at which time she denied ever having been a Communist Party member. Julia Brown was aware of this denial at the time of the testimony above set forth. The contradiction in testimony of these two witnesses has been referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

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Mrs. BROWN. Yes; I did.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known her to be active in it?

Mrs. BROWN. I have known Pauline Taylor to be active in the Communist Party since 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Until when?

Mrs. BROWN. Until the middle 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you meet in closed Communist Party meetings with Pauline Taylor?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect where?

Mrs. BROWN. At Margaret Wherry's home and in Myrtle Dennis' home, Frieda Katz' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Margaret Wherry married?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, to Robert Wherry.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know him as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. I knew Robert Wherry as a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland. I attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Robert Wherry attended in Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Were there any other members from the Cleveland area in attendance at the Washington, D.C., national convention of this organization?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I don't think so.

Mr. NITTLE. It is quite clear from what you have said that the Cleveland delegation to the national convention of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice was Communist controlled. The entire delegation you have identified as members of the Communist Party; and you have pointed out that those in attendance received their appointment from Elsie Zazrivy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. You have identified Elsie Zazrivy as active in the Communist Party and in charge of one of the offices of its front organizations?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you two exhibits to be identified as Brown Exhibits Nos. 2 and 2-A, respectively. The first is a letter dated September 17, 1951, the letterhead being entitled "Initiating Committee of the Sojourn for Truth and Justice to Washington," bearing address "Harriet Tubman Center, 290 Lenox Avenue, New York, N.Y.," with a telephone number LE. 4-9061, indicated thereon, and signed "Beulah Richardson, Acting Secretary."

Did you know Beulah Richardson to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Beulah Richardson to be a member of the Communist Party. I attended closed Communist Party meetings with Beulah Richardson in New York City at Louise Patterson's home.

Mr. NITTLE. Is the Louise Patterson, the person you mention, the wife of William Patterson?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, William Patterson.

Mr. NITTLE. The latter being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

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Mr. NITTLE. This letter, Exhibit No. 2, is addressed to "Dear Sisters," and states that there is enclosed therewith THE CALL TO NEGRO WOMEN, which was adopted by 200 women in a meeting in New York City on September 16, 1951.

Exhibit No. 2-A is entitled "A Call To Negro Women," which sets forth the purpose of the founding convention.

With the permission of the Chair, I shall read several extracts from this Call:

The time has come for us Negro women of these United States to personally address this government for absolute, immediate and unconditional redress of grievances.

\* \* \* \* \*  
We die of poverty, loneliness, drudgery and disease. We have watched our husbands and fathers burned, quartered, hanged and electrocuted by hooded and unhooded mobs. We have seen our brothers beaten, shot and stamped to death by police. And when our greatest fighter for civil rights dares to challenge the injustice he is cursed, reviled and indicted by the highest legislative body in the land.

We have seen our sons rotting in prison, we've seen them poured into foreign wars in defense of this government which denies them equality on the battle field and at home. And when the greatest mind we have produced dares speak out for peace, he is handcuffed and indicted as a foreign agent.

We have seen our daughters raped and degraded, and when one dares rise in defense of her honor she is jailed for life.

There is no state in the whole of the forty-eight in which we can eat, live, work, play, rest, or breathe free of segregation and discrimination, and when the greatest voice we have produced dares sing out against these indignities, his passport is recalled and he is denied the property right to earn a living.

Do you recognize these exhibits, and can you identify them?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do.

(Documents marked "Brown Exhibits Nos. 2 and 2-A" follow:)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1021

BROWN EXHIBIT No. 2

INITIATING COMMITTEE OF THE SOJOURN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE  
TO WASHINGTON

Harriet Tubman Center  
290 Lenox Avenue  
New York, N.Y.  
Le 4 -9061

September 17, 1951

Dear Sisters:

We are enclosing THE CALL TO NEGRO WOMEN which was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by 200 women meeting in New York City on September 16, 1951. Your reading of it will fully acquaint you with its purpose.

We are counting on you to rally the Negro women of your city and state to join us as SOJOURNERS FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE in Washington on September 29 through October 1. We also hope you will rally all women to support the Sojourn by helping to finance the trip of the Sojourners and to take care of the children of mothers who want to come.

Our aim is One Hundred Negro Women to Washington, representing every section of the country, North, South, East and West. Let us know by wire as soon as you can how many to expect from your city and State. Housing and other arrangements must be made by our Washington Committee and they need as much advance notice as possible.

We are fully aware how short the time is in which we have to do this job. But events won't wait for us to get ready--we've just got to catch up with them.

So on to Washington, Sojourners, September 29. Send in your registrations on the enclosed forms. This will be but the beginning of our effort to see that every man, woman and child of us can walk this land in dignity and freedom.

Yours in sisterhood,

Beulah Richardson  
Acting Secretary

NOTE

There will be an organizational meeting for the SOJOURN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE to Washington, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 8:00 P.M., at the Harriet Tubman Center, 290 Lenox Avenue.

All Negro women interested in registering as Sojourners, as well as women interested in helping to send others, or to contribute to the success of the Sojourn are welcome.

1022 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

BROWN EXHIBIT No. 2-A

*"I am going to keep on stinging 'till  
I arouse the conscience of America."*

.... Harriet Tubman

**A  
CALL  
TO  
NEGRO  
WOMEN**

*"The name has come. Sojourner, that's it. Because I am going to travel up  
and down the country showing the people their sins and being a sign unto  
them."*

.... Sojourner Truth

## *A Call To Negro Women*

THE time has come for us Negro women of these United States to personally address this government for absolute, immediate and unconditional redress of grievances.

We cannot, must not, and will no longer in sight of God or man sit by and watch our lives destroyed by an unreasonable and unreasoning hate that metes out to us every kind of death it is possible for a human being to die.

We die of poverty, loneliness, drudgery and disease. We have watched our husbands and fathers burned, quartered, hanged and electrocuted by hooded and unhooded mobs. We have seen our brothers beaten, shot and stamped to death by police. And when our greatest fighter for civil rights dares to challenge the injustice he is cursed, reviled and indicted by the highest legislative body in the land.

We have seen our sons rotting in prison, we've seen them poured into foreign wars in defense of this government which denies them equality on the battlefield and at home. And when the greatest mind we have produced dares speak out for peace, he is handcuffed and indicted as a foreign agent.

We have seen our daughters raped and degraded, and when one dares rise in defense of her honor she is jailed for life.

There is no state in the whole of the forty-eight in which we can eat, live, work, play, rest, or breathe free of segregation and discrimination, and when the greatest voice we have produced dares sing out against these indignities, his passport is recalled and he is denied the property right to earn a living.

We claim that this government cannot honestly, convincingly and sincerely spend billions, send troops and draft treaties for the peace and freedom of other nations while it never has and does not now protect the lives and liberties of 15,000,000 of its own Negro citizens. Only when our government abolishes the lynch justice of Mississippi, when it publicly declares there shall be no more Ciceros or Peekskills, only when it moves to enforce with its might the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, then and only then can it speak as a free nation for a free world. And to this end, we, the Negro Women of this our land, must and now dedicate our every effort.

We, therefore, issue this call. Negro Women of the United States of America, dry your tears, and in the spirit of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, **ARISE**. Arise, come to Washington and **speak your mind**. Come, you widows of the legally lynched. Come, you wives of those imprisoned and threatened with prison. Come, you widowed by police brutality. Come, you who mourn your sons dead in foreign wars. Come, you homeless and jobless. Come, all of us who are insulted, humiliated and betrayed by a government that practices these indignities upon us and peddles freedom abroad.

**NEGRO WOMEN OF EVERY CITY, TOWN AND STATE** **ARISE**, come to Washington, D.C., September 29 through October 1 and demand of the President, the Justice Department, the State Department, and the Congress absolute, immediate, and unconditional redress of grievances.



**DEAR NEGRO SISTERS EVERYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES:**

WE, the initiators of this Call, invite Negro Women everywhere in our country to join us in this **SOJOURN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE** in Washington, D.C., September 29 through October 1, 1951.

Ask your church, lodge, trade union, civic or community organization, your family or friends, to send you as their spokesman. But come, even if you must send yourself. We know it will mean a sacrifice, but that has been our life, a long one of sacrifice, and we can well afford to make this one if we can help end our pain and our misery.

In Washington we will come together to plan the full program of the **SOJOURN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE**, elect our committees, and visit the President, the State and Justice Departments, the Senators and Congressmen, to demand action NOW on our grievances.

So come, as many of you as can, and those who cannot, can help send others. Our action will carry forward the tradition of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth and will give inspiration and courage to women the world over; especially the colored women of Africa and Asia who expect us to make this challenge.

**THE INITIATING COMMITTEE OF THE SOJOURN FOR  
TRUTH AND JUSTICE TO WASHINGTON**

Charlotta Bass California	Sonora B. Lawson Virginia	Beulah Richardson Mississippi
Alice Childress New York	Amy Mallard Georgia	Elanda Robeson Connecticut
Shirley Graham New York	Rosalie McGee Mississippi	Pauline Taylor Ohio
Josephine Grayson Virginia	Bessie Mitchell New Jersey	Frances Williams California
Dorothy Hunton New York	Louise Patterson New York	

**INFORMATION FOR THE SOJOURNERS:**

- 1) Sojourners should plan to reach Washington, D.C., by 1 P.M. Saturday, September 29, 1951. Report immediately to the headquarters of the Cafeteria Workers, 1015 M. St., N. W., where you will be given housing information and participate on committees to shape the full program for the Sojourn in Washington.
- 2) For further information and to register for the **SOJOURN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE** address communications to:

Beulah Richardson, Acting Secretary for the  
Initiating Committee  
Harriet Tubman Center  
290 Lenox Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, the Call further carries upon it the names of those persons constituting the Initiating Committee of the Sojourn for Truth and Justice to Washington. We should like to determine the Communist affiliation, if any, of the 14 named women who constitute the evident leadership of the national organization.

We realize that the persons named are from various areas of the country, most of whom appear not to be of the Cleveland area. Their addresses are given after their names.

I ask you to examine the names on that exhibit which appear as members of the Initiating Committee and tell us which of those persons, if any, are known to you to be members of the Communist Party.

In making your identification, I am going to ask you to confine yourself, as hitherto, to those persons with whom you have been in attendance at closed Communist Party meetings, or who, by their own admission, are members of the Communist Party.

(At this point Mr. Walter left the hearing room.)

Mrs. BROWN. Sonora B. Lawson, Virginia.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Sonora B. Lawson, who is listed as a delegate from the State of Virginia, to be a member of the Communist Party? And if so, will you tell us how you make that identification?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Sonora B. Lawson to be a member of the Communist Party.

I was called by Frieda Katz one day to her home, and there Anthony Krchmarek asked me if I could house Sonora B. Lawson for 2 weeks.

Mr. NITTLE. Anthony Krchmarek you identify as the Communist Party chairman for the District of Ohio?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. Krchmarek appeared before this committee last year, did he not?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. At that time he took the fifth amendment when asked concerning his official position with the Communist Party in Ohio. Is that correct, Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

I might also state that our records and information indicate that Anthony Krchmarek was also a delegate to the National Convention of the Communist Party, held in New York City, in December of 1959, and attended that convention as a delegate from the Ohio District of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. While we have interrupted this witness, let me ask this witness further concerning William Cooper.

You said you left Ohio in 1960?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Was Cooper a neighbor of yours at that time?

Mrs. BROWN. Not at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. When did he cease to be a neighbor of yours?

Mrs. BROWN. Around 1955 or 1956. I moved from that neighborhood to Edgewood Avenue, but he remained at the same place.

Mr. SCHERER. Was he at the address that was read into the record just a little while ago?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1027

Mr. SCHERER. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that Cooper had agreed to testify when he talked to our investigator about his activities in the Communist Party; and then, when the names were published in the Cleveland paper, the names of the witnesses who were subpoenaed, it enabled someone from the Communist Party to contact Cooper. They found out that he had been subpoenaed, and then his mind was changed about his intentions.

Mr. NITTLE. I might also add, Mr. Scherer, that the witness Cooper had told our investigator, Mr. Wetterman, that Frieda Katz had been to see him.

Mr. SCHERER. That was at the time he left the party, about 10 years ago?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. But what I am saying is that just recently he talked to Mr. Wetterman, and indicated, or not only indicated but said, that he would come before this committee and tell this committee about his associations in the party and what he knew about Communist Party activities in the Cleveland area. And that has just been recently. It was subsequent to his conversation with Mr. Wetterman that his name appeared, along with others, as a witness who had been subpoenaed before this committee today, and it is apparent to me what happened.

He does not come here with a Cleveland lawyer. He comes here with a Washington lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union. Instead of keeping his promise or fulfilling his intentions, he refuses to testify; and it is apparent that after his name was published, somebody from the Communist apparatus got in touch with him and changed his mind.

Mr. DOYLE (presiding). Well, that would be according to custom, would it not?

Mr. SCHERER. Oh, yes, that is a tactic.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. NITTLE. Would you continue with the visit of Sonora Lawson to your home at the instance of Anthony Krchmarek?

Mrs. BROWN. Sonora came to my home. I wrote Sonora and sent her my address. I was told to do that by Krchmarek. And she came to my home one Sunday night as a delegate to the NAACP convention.

Mr. NITTLE. That is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. She lived in my home for 2 weeks, and attended the sessions of the NAACP. She told me that she had been a Communist for years, and that she had done a very good job in Virginia.

Mr. NITTLE. And did she discuss with you the purpose of her attendance as a Communist Party member at a convention of the NAACP, which is not regarded as a Communist organization?

Mrs. BROWN. She had infiltrated the NAACP—Sonora Lawson. During the convention, she would bring me literature, and when the resolution of the NAACP was out, in their resolution they denounced the Communist Party and said that they didn't want members of the Communist Party as members of the NAACP, and Sonora Lawson brought me the resolution, and had quite a bit to say about it.

And later she had a meeting, she told me—I didn't go to the meeting—with some of the comrades who were up in the air over this resolution that the NAACP had made.

Mr. NITTLE. The NAACP adopted a resolution at the Cleveland convention condemning communism and declaring that they did not want Communists as members of the NAACP?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have any discussions with Sonora B. Lawson with respect to what the Communist Party was going to try to do about this, if anything?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they didn't like it, and I am sure that at the time Sonora was at the meeting, James Jackson of New York City was also in attendance, as a delegate, and he is also a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Which James Jackson are you referring to?

Mrs. BROWN. The one that lives in New York City.

Mr. NITTLE. The editor of *The Worker*.

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. And a member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. So that you are telling us that James Jackson, a national committeeman of the Communist Party, and Anthony Krchmarek, the chairman of the Ohio District of the Communist Party, were interested in this resolution adopted by the NAACP?

Mrs. BROWN. You said Anthony Krchmarek? I didn't talk to Anthony Krchmarek about the resolution. I talked to Sonora Lawson.

Mr. NITTLE. I see.

Mrs. BROWN. About the resolution. She was the one that brought the resolution to me.

Mr. NITTLE. But it was Anthony Krchmarek who arranged for her attendance at your home?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you at that time a member of the NAACP?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. How did it happen that you, a member of the Communist Party, were joining an organization such as the NAACP?

Mrs. BROWN. I had also been asked, or told, rather, to infiltrate the NAACP, and I had been successful in joining the junior women's auxiliary there.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you told to join the NAACP on instructions from any member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, by one of the organizers from Chicago, by the name of Hugh Statten.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Hugh Statten as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew Hugh Statten as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Hugh Statten at Hugh Statten's home, at Jean Krchmarek's home, at Mel Hardin's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. You have indicated you attended a meeting at the home of Mel Hardin?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1029

Mr. NITTLE. That is H-a-r-d-i-n?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew Mel Hardin and his wife, Virginia, to be members of the Communist Party. They were members of a Communist Party club in the Northeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us what instructions Hugh Statten gave you with respect to infiltrating the NAACP?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Hugh came to my home and asked me to join the NAACP, to infiltrate the NAACP; and said that they had not been successful in getting the women in; that they had one person, and they did not think she was doing a very good job. And that person was Frida Kreitner. He also said that Margaret Wherry had infiltrated NAACP at one time, and had not done a good job, and he thought I could. He asked me to go in and report on the activities and policies of the NAACP, and report to the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. We will return to your examination of the Call. You mentioned Sonora B. Lawson, and you have identified her as a member of the Communist Party. Can you identify as Communists any other persons listed on the Initiating Committee of the Sojourn for Truth and Justice?

Mrs. BROWN. Beulah Richardson.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you already identified Beulah Richardson as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. She was listed on the Call as representing the State of Mississippi?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Proceed.

Mrs. BROWN. Pauline Taylor, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. You have already identified Pauline Taylor of Ohio as a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Louise Patterson, New York.

Mr. NITTLE. You identify her as a member of the Communist Party and the wife of William Patterson, national committeeman of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How many days did you remain in attendance at the convention in Washington, D.C.?

Mrs. BROWN. It was 2 or 3 days. I don't remember exactly, but it was 2 or 3 days.

Mr. NITTLE. The delegates to the convention appeared to have represented various areas about the country. Were you given advice at the national convention with respect to establishing branch or local organizations in your communities on return?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, we were.

Mr. NITTLE. What were those instructions?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, we were to go back to Cleveland and recruit all the Negro women that we possibly could, Communist and non-Communist, into this organization.

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Mr. NITTLE. Did you in fact organize a Cleveland branch of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Who gave you instructions for its organization?

Mrs. BROWN. Elsie Zazrivy.

Mr. NITTLE. Whom you have already identified.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were these instructions received?

Mrs. BROWN. Myrtle Dennis' home.

Mr. NITTLE. I am referring to the original organization of the Cleveland branch after your return from Washington. Did you meet first with Elsie Zazrivy, as you have indicated?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Where did that meeting take place?

Mrs. BROWN. At Myrtle Dennis' home.

Mr. NITTLE. What persons were in attendance at the organizing meeting at the home of Myrtle Dennis?

Mrs. BROWN. At that time, it was Sarah Roberts, Margaret Wherry, Mamie McCurdy, and a Sadie Raffick, and Elsie Zazrivy, of course.

Mr. NITTLE. You have already identified all those persons you have just named as members of the Communist Party, with the exception of Sadie Raffick. What is the spelling?

Mrs. BROWN. R-a-f-f-i-c-k.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Sadie Raffick as a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mrs. BROWN. I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you later or at any time ascertain whether she was a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. No. No, I never did find that out.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us of the other meetings that took place if any, and how the officers of this organization were appointed?

Mrs. BROWN. At that first meeting, the officers were appointed.

Mr. NITTLE. Who were appointed as officers?

Mrs. BROWN. Sarah Roberts was appointed as chairman; Myrtle Dennis, secretary; and Julia Brown, treasurer.

Mr. NITTLE. You are referring to yourself?

Mrs. BROWN. Myself.

Mr. NITTLE. So then the officials of this organization are all identified at that time as members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How did this appointment of officers of the organization take place? Who made the appointments?

Mrs. BROWN. Elsie Zazrivy.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us what tasks this particular organization was given to perform? What did you do as treasurer of the organization? What activities did your group engage in?

The newspaper accounts or other accounts indicate that this organization had representation at the time of the Moore murder and visited the Governor of Florida.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did your organization undertake that task?

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1031

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. That is right. I was sent from Cleveland to Florida to represent the Ohio group.

Mr. NITTLE. Who gave you the instructions to go to Florida to represent Ohio?

Mrs. BROWN. Elsie Zazrivy.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you in fact meet with a group in Florida?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I did get lost from the group that I was to meet from New York City, and I finally located them at the Governor's mansion having lunch.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you identify any of the other members of the group? Did you know them prior to this meeting with them at the Governor's mansion?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't know all of them, but I did know Angie Dickerson, from New York.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us about Angie Dickerson?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Angie Dickerson to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Angie Dickerson in Cleveland at Margaret Wherry's home, Myrtle Dennis' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Was she at one time a resident of Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. No. She lived in New York, but she had visited Cleveland. Angie Dickerson used to go around speaking on behalf of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice. Also, I have been to closed Communist Party meetings with Angie Dickerson in New York City. Where the place was, I am sorry I cannot tell you, because I didn't know New York City. There is very little I know about New York City and I don't know the people's name nor the address.

Mr. NITTLE. On your return to Cleveland from the meeting with the Governor of Florida, how was the Florida incident utilized for the purposes of the Communist Party? Did you hold a meeting or an affair?

Mrs. BROWN. In Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. On your return?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And where was this affair held?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they had several affairs, but one affair I think was held at the Hungarian Hall on Buckeye Road.

Mr. NITTLE. You spoke at this affair, did you not?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I at least tried, anyway.

Mr. NITTLE. Who were the speakers at this affair at Hungarian Hall?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, those I can remember now were Angie Dickerson, Myrtle Dennis, Sarah Roberts, Beulah Richardson, and myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Our records indicate that this affair was called a Civil Rights Assembly, conducted on January 19 and 20, 1952, sponsored by a Communist group operating under the disguise of Ohio Bill of Rights Conference and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Our information indicates that among the persons in attendance were Jimmy Lee Caldwell and Fred O'Neal. Did you know Jimmy Lee Caldwell?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Mrs. Jimmy Lee Caldwell as a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland. I have attended closed Com-

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munist Party meetings where she attended at Hester DeLacy's home and Jimmy Lee Caldwell's home.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you know Jimmy Lee Caldwell to be active in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's to the middle 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know what happened after that?

Mrs. BROWN. I lost contact.

Mr. NITTLE. Fred O'Neal?

Mrs. BROWN. Fred O'Neal I know as a member of the Communist Party. He and his wife—I think her name is Laura O'Neal—are members of a Communist Party club in the Northeast Section.

Mr. NITTLE. That was the section of which you were treasurer.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. It is the committee's information that a petition, which we identify as Brown Exhibit No. 3, was circulated at the Civil Rights Assembly, the affair to which we just referred. This petition was circulated under the banner of the Progressive Party of Ohio. It is addressed to The President of the United States and to The Members of the 82nd Congress.

I think you will agree that this appears to be a typical Communist-front "peace" petition circulated at front meetings and elsewhere, with the obvious purpose of paralyzing our will to resist Communist aggression. This petition was circulated in 1952 in the course of the Korean conflict. I might add that today we are afflicted with the same Communist "peace" appeals, while Communist aggression continues in Laos, South Vietnam, Berlin, and other global points.

I would like to ask whether you can identify that petition?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And I would like to ask you the further question: What did this petition have to do with civil rights?

Mrs. BROWN. It had nothing to do with civil rights. The Communists use civil rights as a sugar to catch the flies for the poison.

Mr. NITTLE. Let me read to you a portion of that exhibit:

Isn't a conference cheaper than a battleship?

We, the people of the United States of America, believe that peace is the most important issue of 1952.

We believe with the people of all nations and their leaders that peace can and must be reached by agreement now.

\* \* \* \* \*

We want an end to the fears of atomic destruction.

We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly call on the President to convene a Conference of the Great Powers \* \* \* to reach an agreement that will end the threat of war and the bankruptcy of continued armament.

Did you find that this sort of petition had been frequently circulated at your front gatherings and meetings in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did. Civil rights is the sugar to entice the people. And after they get an audience, then they feed them the poison. And that petition is the poison.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 3" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Do I understand you to say that the front objective was to utilize humanitarian appeals, such as civil rights, so that they would attract people to the meetings and create an audience at



which they could then feed them the poison, which was this type of propaganda?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee has in fact received a great deal of testimony, Mrs. Brown, from which it concludes that the Communist front is organized solely to advance the cause of the World Communist Movement, and for the protection of Communists, while masquerading under humanitarian appeals and disguising its objectives as a struggle for civil rights or for peace and freedom, or similar cause.

One chief target of attack has always been our security agencies and security laws, which the Communists seek to discredit and indeed to abolish, for obvious reasons. Were the Communists able to involve the Negro women in this activity through special appeals to them through its front, the Sojourners for Truth and Justice? I am particularly directing your attention to a copy of a petition titled "In Defense of Freedom," issued by the "Defense Committee for Mrs. Myrtle Dennis."

I hand you this petition, identified as Brown Exhibit No. 4, on which your name appears, and indicating that the Defense Committee for Mrs. Myrtle Dennis is "sponsored by the Sojourners for Truth and Justice."

Will you tell us about that?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Myrtle Dennis was arrested for false passport.

Mr. NITTLE. Did she hold any office in the Sojourners for Truth and Justice?

Mrs. BROWN. She was secretary; we would go around speaking and raising money for the so-called defense of Myrtle Dennis.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 4" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know the circumstances in connection with which she was arrested for a false passport?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, she had gone to Russia and given the passport of her sister. It was the sister's age and name, I think it was.

Mr. SCHERER. She made false statements in her application for passport? Is that what you mean?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was her lawyer?

Mrs. BROWN. Sam Handelman.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Myrtle Dennis and Sam Handelman and others speak on behalf of Myrtle Dennis at meetings sponsored by that organization?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, they did.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hear some of those speeches?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I attended most of them.

Mr. NITTLE. What did they talk about?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, one of the things: They talked about how the Government had acted in a Gestapo way and manhandled Myrtle Dennis and had taken her away from her baby.

Mr. NITTLE. Did they identify the Gestapo?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, who they called the Gestapo is the FBI. Those are the people that the Communist Party call the Gestapo.

Mr. NITTLE. Their No. 1 enemy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And where did these people speak?

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Mrs. BROWN. In different homes around. All of the homes they could get into.

Mr. NITTLE. Did they speak to any civic organizations?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. I went with Myrtle one morning to the Elks Lodge, one Sunday morning, and she spoke there with a small audience, and there were several places that we went around to speak.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Sam Handelman, her lawyer?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Sam Handelman. I know Sam Handelman as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist meetings with Sam Handelman at Bertha and Milton Tenenbaum's home and at Yetta Land's home and others; Myrtle Dennis' home.

Mr. SCHERER. As you attended these meetings and saw these people at these closed Communist Party meetings, did you report that information and those findings to the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you make written reports to it?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. You certainly have a good memory. I see that you do not have any notes at all in front of you.

Mrs. BROWN. Thank you.

Mr. NITTLE. I again call your attention to Exhibit 4, the Myrtle Dennis Defense Committee exhibit. Mrs. Dennis is described thereon as one "who has made significant contributions to the cause of peace and freedom."

What contributions did Myrtle Dennis make to the cause of peace and freedom?

Mrs. BROWN. The only thing I know she did was to go to Russia and come back and praise it.

Mr. NITTLE. She was making a contribution, then, to——

Mrs. BROWN. To Russia. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. That kind of "peace" is the peace of the grave, is it not?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. She told me one day that she would rather be in France in poverty than in the United States in luxury.

Mr. SCHERER. We get so many of the left-wing crowd who are crying crocodile tears about people like her not receiving passports, or being deprived of passports; those who go abroad and denounce the United States and its policies.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, I now turn to the matter of a banquet styled "The Lincoln-Douglas Freedom Banquet," which took place on February 28, 1953, at the East Side Hungarian Workers' Home, 11123 Buckeye Road, Cleveland, at which the advertised guest speaker was Benjamin S. Careathers. It was held under the auspices of the Freedom Committee.

Information in the possession of the Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that the speakers were Frieda Katz, of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, and Mary Turner, who spoke on the Sojourners for Truth and Justice and the Myrtle Dennis case. Other speakers at that affair were E. C. Greenfield, who was also known, I believe, as Elvador C. Greenfield, and Bill Haber. At this banquet, petitions on behalf of Myrtle Dennis, issued by the Defense Committee for Mrs. Myrtle Dennis, were distributed.

Now, it appears that this so-called Lincoln-Douglas Freedom Banquet was utilized for the same purpose as the Civil Rights Assembly, to get a mass audience and then to feed them with propaganda aimed to accomplish Communist objectives; in this case, the defense of Communists. There were several Communists who were in attendance at that banquet, and I shall direct your attention to several and ask whether you can give us a word or two about them.

Did you know James Wells, who is identified as chairman of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know James Wells as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended numerous closed Communist meetings where James Wells was present at Frieda Katz' home, at Jean Krchmarek's home, and all over the city of Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Wells hold any official position in the party?

Mrs. BROWN. He was chairman, I think chairman of civil rights.

Mr. NITTLE. The Ohio Bill of Rights Conference?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And also of the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they are one and the same.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he occupy an official position in any of the clubs of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Not that I know of.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Mary Turner, who spoke on Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a member of that organization?

Mrs. BROWN. She attended two or three meetings, but I don't know whether she was actually a member.

Mr. NITTLE. Was she a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Mary Turner? I know Mary Turner as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Mary Turner at Margaret Wherry's home, Sarah Roberts' home, and Myrtle Dennis' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. How long did you know Mary Turner to be active in the Communist Party in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's until the latter 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. E. C. Greenfield?

Mrs. BROWN. I know E. C. Greenfield to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where E. C. Greenfield attended. E. C. Greenfield was also a defendant under the Smith Act.

Mr. NITTLE. I see. Bill Haber?

Mrs. BROWN. Bill Haber I know as a Communist. I have attended several closed Communist meetings where Bill Haber attended. At Frieda Katz' home, at Bill Haber's home, at Don Rothenberg's home, and many more.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you know him to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. I am sure it was from the early 1950's, until he married and left Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NITTLE. Robert Decker?

Mrs. BROWN. Robert Decker I know as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Robert Decker attended at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss'

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home, and many others. Robert Decker is not living in Cleveland proper now, I heard.

Mr. NITTLE. Hortense Mitchell?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Hortense Mitchell and her husband, Melbourne Mitchell, to be members of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist meetings with Hortense and Mel Mitchell at Don Rothenberg's home and others.

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, you have mentioned Don Rothenberg a number of times today in your testimony. You identified him as a Communist?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have told us about a number of closed Communist Party meetings that were held in his home?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. I would like to make an observation, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. Go right ahead.

Mr. SCHERER. When I first came on this committee, the first year I was on this committee, the committee was holding hearings in Dayton, Ohio. At that time, of course, we did not know that Don Rothenberg was a member of the Communist Party. The evidence in those hearings, as it developed, showed that Don Rothenberg had come into the city of Dayton, Ohio, about a week in advance of the hearings, and he prepared a petition attacking this committee, and that petition was signed by numerous members of the clergy and educators in the Dayton area.

It is obvious that they joined in a petition that was prepared by a well known, hard-core Communist; they, of course, at that time not knowing that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Just an illustration of how these things work.

Mr. TUCK. What do you mean by a closed meeting of the Communist Party? Do you have a password?

Mrs. BROWN. No, but no one is admitted except the dedicated Communists.

Mr. TUCK. What tests do you apply to determine whether or not they are Communists?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, each Communist knows.

Mr. TUCK. Someone vouches for them?

Mrs. BROWN. No. You just know who is a Communist.

When you go into the Communist Party, you know the Communists from the non-Communists.

Mr. TUCK. I do not know how you would do that unless you had some password.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they are introduced. Communists are introduced to a person as a member of the Communist Party or as a comrade. And if you work closely with them, you will understand.

Mr. SCHERER. These are usually small meetings, are they not?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; the closed Communist Party meetings since the middle 1950's were naturally three or four people. But from 1948 until the early 1950's, just as many as could attend, would attend; did attend, rather.

Mr. TUCK. So, then, one who is not known personally by you to be a Communist would be vouched for by someone whom you know to be a Communist?

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Mrs. BROWN. I didn't hear that.

Mr. TUCK. I say: So if you did not know of your own personal knowledge that someone was a Communist, then someone in the group known to be a Communist would vouch for that person as a Communist, and identify him in his presence?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words, it is a matter of personal identification, in the case of a stranger. It is a matter of personal identification by someone in the group known to the other members of the group as a Communist?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right, yes. That is correct.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I observe that it is 3 o'clock. I suggest we take a 5-minute recess to give the witness and the reporter a break.

Mr. DOYLE. The meeting will stand in recess for 5 minutes on the request of the gentleman from Michigan.

(Short recess.)

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(Present as the session reconvened were Representatives Doyle (presiding), Scherer, Johansen, and Bruce.)

Mr. DOYLE. The subcommittee will come to order. A quorum is present.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mrs. Brown, I have noticed that throughout your testimony there have been very extensive references to the organization and the activities of the group known as the Sojourners for Truth and Justice. I am interested to know if there is a relationship between this—and I believe you have identified this as a Communist-front group?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Is there a relationship between the name of this organization and the name of a very distinguished colored woman of the Civil War days and thereafter by the name of Sojourner Truth?

Mrs. BROWN. I am sorry to say, Mr. Johansen, there certainly is. It is named from this wonderful woman.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I was intensely interested, first of all because Mrs. Sojourner Truth lived in her later years and died and is buried in my hometown of Battle Creek. She was a very admirable person, a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. I can well imagine the shock she would have to have her name associated with this type of activity.

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. I do not recollect, Mrs. Brown, whether you concluded your identification of Hortense Mitchell and her husband, Melbourne Mitchell, as members of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BROWN. I know Hortense Mitchell and Mel Mitchell as members of the Communist Party. I attended closed Communist Party meetings in Hortense Mitchell's home and in Myrtle Dennis' home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. Over what period of time were the Mitchells known to you to be active in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's until about the latter 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. The advertisement for the Lincoln-Douglas Freedom Banquet indicated that the speaker was Benjamin S. Careathers.

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Did you personally know Benjamin S. Careathers as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Benjamin Careathers was not a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, but he did come to Cleveland several times to speak, and I know him as a member of the Communist Party. I attended closed Communist Party meetings where he attended at Frieda Katz' home.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I might note for the record that Benjamin S. Careathers was identified as a member of the Communist Party by Matthew Cvetic and Hamp L. Golden in hearings before this committee. Mr. Golden testified as late as March 10, 1959. He identified Ben Careathers as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh in 1946 and as being among the Communists controlling the Civil Rights Congress in that area.

It may be of interest that Ben Careathers was the Communist Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in 1938, and Communist Party candidate for State treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1940.

I understand that the Sojourners for Truth and Justice was dissolved by the Communist Party in the year 1956. Can you tell us about the circumstances of that dissolution?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. The Sojourners for Truth and Justice was a Negro organization, a Negro women's organization, and they tried to keep it that way, and the white women Communists did not want it that way.

I had a call to go to New York City. I was sent to New York City by Elsie Zazrivy at one time, and met Louise Patterson. And I didn't know at the time that the white women wanted to break up the Sojourners for Truth and Justice. And Louise Patterson told me that they did, and she wanted me to go with her to several of the Communist meetings in New York City to explain to the women that we wanted a Negro women's organization, the same as the white women had.

And they seemed to feel that the Negro women were not toeing the Communist line, and they didn't want it that way. And it was broken up, eventually broken up, a few months after I left New York City.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, there were Negro women in the other Communist groups where the white women were, were there not?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, some of the white women Communists had clubs of their own where there are no Negro women.

Mr. DOYLE. You mean they would not allow Negro women in their Communist clubs?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I wasn't even allowed in the one in Cleveland.

Mr. DOYLE. I thought the Communists did not believe in discrimination or segregation.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, that is only what they say.

Mr. NITTLE. I judge from what you say, and may we conclude that you mean to say, that the Sojourners for Truth and Justice was dissolved in effect because the Negro women were getting out of hand and not following Communist objectives of "class struggle"?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct. You see, the Negro women were truly trying to fight for civil rights. And the Communists only had civil rights for propaganda.

Mr. NITTLE. That is very important testimony.

Of course, Communist doctrine with relation to reform movements—and civil rights would be a reform effort—expressly commands Communists to avoid reforming non-Communist society. As a matter of fact, this is basic Communist doctrine. Marx declared in an address to the Central Committee of the Communist League in March 1850:

For us the issue cannot be the alteration of private property but only its annihilation \* \* \* not the improvement of existing society but the foundation of a new one.

Stalin, in discussing the foundations of Leninism, said:

To a revolutionary \* \* \* the main thing is revolutionary work and not reforms; to him reforms \* \* \* are naturally transformed into instruments for disintegrating this regime, into instruments for strengthening the revolution, into a base for the further development of the revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary will accept a reform in order to use it as an aid in combining legal work with illegal work \* \* \*.

It is well known that any genuine effort to reform society, whether through advocacy of civil rights or otherwise, is a deviation from Communist directives; and this was again made clear in the 81 Communist Party Manifesto issued at Moscow recently, which in effect declared "reformism" to be heresy. If you sincerely make an effort peaceably to reform society and to promote reforms, you would be disciplined or expelled from the Communist Party for such deviation from policy. Communists use the reform idea to advance "class struggle," to agitate and disintegrate non-Communist society.

This explains what you have so well brought to the attention of the committee, that the reform idea advocated by a Communist is really the sugar by which he draws the non-Communists to the poison which will prostrate non-Communist society.

Mr. BRUCE. I would like to ask a question for a matter of clarification.

You have testified earlier that the Sojourners for Truth and Justice was a Communist organization. Is that correct?

Mrs. BROWN. A Communist-front organization.

Mr. BRUCE. A Communist-front organization?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. BRUCE. A moment ago you testified that the Communist Party wished to dissolve, to break up, the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, if I understood you correctly, because it was not following the party line. Was I correct?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, you see, the Negro women had gotten together in the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Mr. BRUCE. The non-Communist Negro women?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, well, it was a Communist front, but they had non-Communists and Communist women in there, too.

Mr. BRUCE. This is the point I am trying to determine, here. The non-Communist Negro women got together in concern over what was happening to the group?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, and they were really trying to fight for civil rights.

Mr. BRUCE. The non-Communists?

Mrs. BROWN. The non-Communists, yes.

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Mr. BRUCE. In other words, the Communist Party began to lose control over the Sojourners?

Mrs. BROWN. They were beginning to lose control.

Mr. BRUCE. At this point the Communist Party then determined that it was to their advantage to break up the organization?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. BRUCE. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. While we have this interruption, did I understand you to testify earlier that you attended a closed Communist Party meeting in Shaker Heights, in the Shaker Heights area of Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes. I attended several closed Communist Party meetings in that area.

Mr. SCHERER. Shaker Heights? Do you remember any specific address, or any specific home?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, now, I wouldn't say exactly Shaker Heights, but it was in that area. And I really don't remember the addresses. I know that I attended Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum's home in that area.

Mr. SCHERER. Did they live in Shaker Heights, or just in the Shaker Heights area? Did these two people whose names you have just mentioned live in Shaker Heights, or live in the Shaker Heights-Cleveland Heights area?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I think it was the Cleveland-Shaker Heights area. I am not so sure about those areas.

Mr. SCHERER. Were these colored people, or white people?

Mrs. BROWN. White people. Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum.

That is the area where Yetta Land lives, and where Freida Harris lives, and Frieda Katz. It is around in that area.

Mr. SCHERER. Shaker Heights is a rather well-to-do, expensive residential neighborhood, is it not?

Mrs. BROWN. In the area where the Tenenbaums live and the Lands live, it is not too expensive. It is moderate living, there.

Mr. NITTE. In response to the question of Mr. Scherer, you mentioned Freida Harris. Did you mean to say you knew her as a member of the Communist Party, or did you mention her in some other connection?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I do know Freida Harris as a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings at Freida Harris' home and Frieda Katz' home.

Mr. SCHERER. Where does this Freida Harris live, as nearly as you can recall?

Mrs. BROWN. I am very sorry, but since I have left Cleveland, I really am afraid to——

I could drive there if I lived in Cleveland, but I really don't know the name of the street. It is in the same vicinity of the Tenenbaums, over in that area.

Mr. BRUCE. We have an unusual request; that we ask this witness not to work quite so close to the microphone.

Mr. NITTE. There has been a request further to clarify an activity in which the Sojourners were involved, and about which you testified briefly. That was your visit to Florida in the Moore murder case effort. I think there was a question raised, as to the circumstances



of your going to Florida in that manner. What was the background of that, briefly?

Mrs. BROWN. I went to Florida, and it seems to me I did tell you about that.

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, you told us about that, but there was a request, a suggestion, that the matter be elaborated.

Mrs. BROWN. My experience, you mean, there?

Mr. SCHERER. How it happened that you went to Florida.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I went to Florida as a delegate to the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, during the Mims murder case.

I say "Mims," but the man was Moore. He was Mr. Moore, one of the officials of the NAACP, but it was in Mims, Florida, that he lived.

Mr. SCHERER. Well, did your trip for the Sojourners for Truth have anything to do with the murder case? What was the connection?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, we went there to talk to the Governor.

Mr. SCHERER. The Governor of Florida?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. To grant him clemency? To give him probation, or to reduce his sentence?

Mrs. BROWN. No. Mr. Moore, one of the officials of the NAACP, was murdered in Mims, Florida. We went there to the Governor to ask him to find the murderer of this Moore man.

And one of the things that we tried to impress on the Governor—that we were interested in the Moores—in fact the Communist Party wanted to take over in place of the NAACP. They wanted to use this as a means of—

Mr. SCHERER. Stirring up dissension?

Mrs. BROWN. Wanted to use this as a means of denouncing—no, that wouldn't be the word that I want to say.

Mr. SCHERER. To agitate?

Mrs. BROWN. That was one word.

To discredit the NAACP. That is the word in a nutshell. The Communist Party, as a rule, whenever anything happened to the Negro, always have tried to take a front seat in everything; and in order to discredit the NAACP and to barge in on the NAACP's activities. And we went to Mims, Florida, because we thought that we would have a real—we could go before the public and get more people in the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, and it would be one of the things that we could do to help in the membership of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words, the enemies of the exploiters wanted to exploit in this case, to gain membership?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, to gain membership through this exploitation of the Moore murder.

Mr. DOYLE. May I inquire: Did you see the Governor of Florida?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, we saw him.

Mr. DOYLE. How many of you were granted an interview? How many in the party?

Mrs. BROWN. Just about six or eight.

Mr. DOYLE. How many of those six or eight were active members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't know them all. There were about three or four Negroes and about probably three or four whites.

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Mr. SCHERER. From different parts of the country?

Mrs. BROWN. Maybe so. But I know Angie Dickerson was there, and I knew her. I did not know the others. I don't remember any of the others. But we left Tallahassee and went back to Jacksonville, and there they tried to start a race riot in Jacksonville, by going in one of the restaurants.

Mr. DOYLE. Who did?

Mrs. BROWN. Angie Dickerson.

Mr. DOYLE. While you were present?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. What steps were taken to start a race riot by Angie Dickerson in your presence?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, there was a "no colored" sign there in the airport in Jacksonville, and everyone decided that they wanted something to eat, all except me. I stayed in the car, and the rest of them—there were two Negro men and Angie Dickerson—they went in and demanded service. And they were refused service. So they came out and started a pretty big ruckus, and they called the Governor, and the Governor sent policemen out there.

Mr. SCHERER. At that time were you an undercover operative or informant for the FBI in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you report this to the FBI?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. DOYLE. You mean you did all of these things with these known Communists, these men and women that were known to you to be Communists, and yet you were an FBI operative or informant all this time?

Mrs. BROWN. Sure.

Mr. DOYLE. And they did not know it?

Mrs. BROWN. No.

Mr. DOYLE. I did not know they were that dumb.

Mr. BRUCE. I think we ought to reverse that, that it is wonderful that she is that smart.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I think the testimony will reveal that toward the end there was some suspicion among the Communist Party members, and I believe the witness will relate that, and that suspicion led to Mrs. Brown finally vacating the Cleveland area and going to California.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, we are glad that she came to California. But I really did not think that so many of the Communists were that dumb. They are apparently not as smart as they think they are.

Mrs. BROWN. I am very sure they are not.

Mr. SCHERER. The FBI is plenty smart.

Mr. DOYLE. Yes. She was FBI, you see.

Mr. NITTLE. While you are on the subject of race riots, could you tell us whether or not the Communist Party attempted to stimulate race riots in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. I remember one incident, during the Till murder case. During the Smith Act trials in Cleveland, I attended a meeting at the Civil Rights Congress, and as I was leaving with Frieda Katz and James Smid, we were talking about the Till boy's murder, and Frieda said, "Isn't it terrible? All of these good things are happening, and we have to go to trial."

So later on, in attending the Smith Act trial, one night Frieda Katz called me around 10 o'clock and said that the Till boy was hanging under some bridge in effigy, and for me to call all the newspapers and all of my friends and get them down there. And I told her that I would.

Mr. NITTLE. You said they were going to hang the Till boy in effigy?

Mrs. BROWN. He was already hanging in effigy, and she wanted me to get the newspapers and all of my friends, all of the Negroes, and get them at this place where the Till boy was hanging in effigy.

Mr. SCHERER. You say Frieda Katz said to you that the Till murder case was one of the "good things" that was happening?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. What did she mean by that, if you know?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, yes, sure I knew what she meant. She meant that that was just one of the things that they commercialize on and use for bait; that in reality they cared nothing about the Till boy's murder.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is another case of exploiting?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. It is another case where you have the sugar to catch the flies, to feed the poison.

Mr. DOYLE. And to raise money.

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. And they raised thousands of dollars from that Till murder.

Mr. NITTLE. It is suggested by your testimony with respect to the dissolution of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, that the Communists may not have trusted the Negro women as Communists. Do you have any experience in the Communist Party with respect to the question whether the Communist leadership trusted the Negro?

Mrs. BROWN. No. They do not trust the Negro, because in fact they will only let one or two, and no more, get high in office.

I feel it is because the Negro is too religious, and the Communist Party don't believe in God. And the Negro was trained, in his heredity he was raised that way. And when he is duped into the Communist Party, he still somehow carries God with him; unless he is a real dyed-in-the-wool Communist and in the beginning he never believed in God.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you ever meet a Communist, or know a Communist who at any time in any discussion with you said anything to you favorable to the American people's belief in worship or going to church or worshipping God?

Mrs. BROWN. No. Never in favor of it. Only the ones that have infiltrated the churches. They talk about religion.

Mr. DOYLE. But it is phony talk?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you ever see the American flag in any Communist meeting?

Mrs. BROWN. Never.

Mr. DOYLE. Neither did I ever hear of one being there.

Mr. SCHERER. I thought there was no infiltration of this country.

Mr. DOYLE. You what?

Mr. SCHERER. I thought there was no infiltration of the churches of this country.

I am facetious when I say that, Mr. Chairman.

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The witness just said they only talk about religion when they succeed in infiltrating the churches. We have been told so many times that there was no such infiltration.

Mr. DOYLE. There is no place they do not try to infiltrate. They are a bunch of hypocrites, as far as patriotism to the United States or religion is concerned.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. We will pass to another organization, which was formed expressly to involve the Negro people, to which you referred, namely, the National Negro Labor Council, organized at a founding convention in Cincinnati, on October 27-28, 1951.

You were later selected as treasurer of the Cleveland branch of that organization, were you not, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you participate in the founding convention as a delegate from the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. I am referring to the founding convention of the national organization.

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Who were the leading delegates from the Cleveland area participating with you at that convention?

Mrs. BROWN. Myrtle and Ray Dennis, Fred Gardner, Bert Washington, who is deceased, Ethel Goodman, Carlotta Rufus Hight.

Mr. NITTLE. How do you spell that last name?

Mrs. BROWN. Hight, H-i-g-h-t, I think. I really don't know exactly.

Mr. NITTLE. Was her maiden name Carlotta Rufus?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, Carlotta Rufus.

Did I mention Fred Gardner?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, you did.

Mrs. BROWN. Many, many others that I would remember if recalled to me.

Mr. NITTLE. Cleveland area delegates?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, these were Cleveland people.

Mr. NITTLE. I do not believe you have identified on the record whether Fred Gardner was a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. Fred Gardner and his wife, I think—I think her nickname was Lee Gardner, but I am not so sure—were members of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist meetings at Fred Gardner's home several times and at Frieda Katz' home and others in the early 1950's. Later they moved from Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know where they moved when they left Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. I did not. I heard they had moved some place in Denver. I am not sure where they had moved to.

Mr. NITTLE. You have identified the others, with the exception of Carlotta Rufus.

Mrs. BROWN. I know Carlotta Rufus as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with Carlotta at Carlotta's home, at Myrtle Dennis' home, and Margaret Wherry's home.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you know her to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's until she later became inactive. She told me that she was going to school, taking a teacher's course.

Mr. NITTLE. Who appointed you to be a delegate to the national convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati? Do you recollect how that appointment occurred?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, but I don't recall at this moment.

Mr. NITTLE. Who appointed you treasurer of the Cleveland branch of that Council?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, we had a meeting after we came from Cincinnati, and I was appointed treasurer. I know Fred Gardner was present at this meeting, and a man named Hirshberg.

Mr. NITTLE. What kind of meeting was this?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, this was a closed Communist meeting.

Mr. NITTLE. You say a man named Hirshberg was present. Who was Hirshberg?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I never did know the exact title that he had, but as far as I was concerned, he was an overseer of the Negro Labor Council.

Mr. NITTLE. What was his full name?

Mrs. BROWN. Herb Hirshberg, I believe. Herbert Hirshberg.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know him to be a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Herbert Hirshberg to be a Communist. I have attended closed Communist meetings where Herbert Hirshberg attended. He is connected, I think, with the United Electrical Union.

Mr. NITTLE. It is committee information that he was or is an international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and as a matter of fact, Herbert Hirshberg has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by Victor Decavitch in public hearings before this committee on July 14th, 1950. Mr. Decavitch stated that Herbert Hirshberg was sent to Cleveland as a replacement for Fred Haug as the United Electrical representative.

Did you know a Fred Haug while in the Communist Party in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; and Fred Haug was one of the delegates at this convention, too, I remember. I know Fred and his wife, Marie Haug, as members of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Marie and Fred Haug were present at Don Rothenberg's home, at Marie and Fred Haug's home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. I show you a booklet, identified as Brown Exhibit No. 5, which contains a record of the proceedings of the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council. It is titled "Get on Board the Freedom Train," and I ask whether you can identify it.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 5" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, may it be understood that the above exhibit and future documents introduced during these hearings, be identified by number and inserted in the record or retained in committee files, as the case may be.

Mr. DOYLE. Yes, without objection being heard, that may be the procedure.

BROWN EXHIBIT No. 6

(Daily Worker, September 13, 1951)

# National Labor Parley For Negro Rights Set

By ABNER W. BERRY

Negro workers from local unions and shops throughout the nation will meet Oct. 27 and 28 in Cincinnati "to establish a permanent organization" dedicated to fight for nothing less than full freedom of the Negro people and an end to the reign of second-class citizenship.

The announcement of the school, brothers and sisters, and asks that they had to come in a horse and piled meeting was made by Will delegates to the convention by wagon. Hood said that despite Jim B. Hood, secretary of the shop, in by rank and file commit not turning back. We are going, CIO United Auto Workers Local 400, who addressed a mass meeting Monday night in the ballroom, 1002 Central Ave. in Cincinnati will house the convention call reflects the dynamic enthusiasm of Hood in the meeting.

Hood said Negro workers from its mining communities. The cry for freedom that rings came to cord some in tension. Hood throughout the world from towns in Mississippi had written the thousands of hundreds of millions him expressing their determina But of oppressed colonial colored pen

not to attend the convention. But on the reactions to the conference freedom that burst in the breach by our white allies. There are six America's Negro people in some white trade union officials, creates the need for a new kind he charged who seem afraid of leadership that will move for Negro solidarity. Because of this want into the death struggle with fear he said, not many local unions minority and will not compromise had supported financially the ef with our oppressors and the min tant with small individual ve to mobilize the greatest of masses of making ches. This leadership the call for the national headquarters of the Negro the National Negro Labor Council nothing less than full freedom for workers.

Some Negro workers had writ is 260 East Vernon Highway. De the Negro people. Hood related saying that from Mich

The call is addressed to all Negro workers and their white union they would be in Cincinnati. It

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Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I also offer for the record a report of the convention of the Council appearing in the *Daily Worker* on September 13, 1951, identified as Brown Exhibit No. 6.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 6" appears on opposite page.)

Mr. NITTLE. I also offer for the record additional articles concerning the convention of the National Negro Labor Council held in Cincinnati in October 1951: (1) from the *Daily Worker* of September 25, 1951, entitled "On The Way—Negro Workers Must Fight A Lot of Racist Pressure"; (2) an Associated Press report under date of October 11, 1951, entitled "CIO To Fight Red-Inspired Negro Council."

(Documents marked "Brown Exhibits Nos. 7 and 8," respectively, and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. I would like to make express reference to Exhibit 8, which is the Associated Press report under date of October 11, 1951. This report notes the opposition of CIO officials to the National Negro Labor Council convention as "Communist inspired." It also contains a statement from Roy Wilkins, then administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who voices his opposition to the formation of this National Negro Labor Council.

Roy Wilkins is quoted as having said that the NAACP was on record against Communist infiltration and activity and—

would not support in any way an effort to split the CIO—by Communists especially—nor would we look with favor or encourage in any way the setting up of separate Negro labor organizations.

I understand, Mrs. Brown, you also attended the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council, which was held at the Municipal Auditorium in Cleveland on November 21–23, 1952.

I show you a copy of the report of that convention, identified as Brown Exhibit No. 9, which at page 5 contains a photograph of the executive board of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council, in which you appear as treasurer, together with officers of the Cleveland board. Do you identify your photograph on that exhibit?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 9" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. As treasurer, did you handle the money of the Cleveland branch?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I did not. I was treasurer in name only.

Mr. NITTLE. Who got the money?

Mrs. BROWN. The Communist Party received the money.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us whether or not, to your personal knowledge, any of the members of the executive board named in that exhibit have been known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Shall I call the names out?

Mr. NITTLE. Just identify those officers. I did not number them. My count indicates that there are 13 officers listed and photographed as members of the executive board. Of that number, would you tell us those persons whom you can identify as members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Fred Gardner.

Mr. NITTLE. You previously told us about him.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Ethel L. Goodman.

Mr. NITTLE. And you previously told us about her.

Mrs. BROWN. Carlotta Rufus.

Mr. NITTLE. And you have told us about her.

Mrs. BROWN. Florence Romig.

Mr. NITTLE. I do not believe you had completed the identification of Florence Romig. Would you tell us how you knew Florence Romig to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I had attended closed Communist Party meetings with Florence Romig at Bert Washington's home.

Mr. NITTLE. Was she a Cleveland resident?

Mrs. BROWN. As far as I know, yes; but I lost contact with her, too, in the middle 1950's. She was in another area.

The other one is Lew Jennings, the husband of Ethel Goodman.

Mr. NITTLE. The same Ethel Goodman whom you have previously identified?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. Lew Jennings was the husband of Ethel Goodman Jennings.

Mr. NITTLE. How did you determine that Lew Jennings was a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Lew Jennings was present at Ethel Goodman's home, Margaret Wherry's home, Frieda Katz' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. I note on Exhibit No. 9 that Ethel L. Goodman is designated as executive secretary. Do you identify her as being a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mrs. BROWN. At that time Ethel Goodman was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Did she continue active in Communist Party work?

Mrs. BROWN. No, she did not. She went over into the "ultra-left," you might call it, organization, called the POC.

Mr. NITTLE. Those initials POC are quite well known in some respects, if I may suggest its full name to you, as the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. Is that what you mean?

Mrs. BROWN. Provisional Organizing Committee, yes. They shortened that name to POC.

Mr. NITTLE. We propose, Mrs. Brown, to question you about the POC later. I would like to return to this second annual report to which we were referring.

I note also that a Clevelander, Robert Decker, was in attendance at the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council. You have previously identified him as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Were any persons known to you to be non-Communists members of the Negro Labor Council?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes. The Negro Labor Council was run on the order of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice. They had non-Communist members. But it was dominated by Communists.

Mr. NITTLE. It was a front organization?

Mrs. BROWN. It was a Communist-front organization.

Mr. NITTLE. And had hoped to draw in non-Communists, of course?



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Mrs. BROWN. That is right—they did.

Mr. NITTLE. Let me ask you whether these people who were non-Communists, and drawn into the organization, were given any voice in the selection of the leadership of the organization?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, no. That doesn't happen in the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. There are certain persons which information in the possession of the committee indicates were in attendance at the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council at Cleveland. I am going to name certain persons I believe to be in the Cleveland area. We want to determine whether or not to your certain knowledge they were members of the Communist Party.

Of course, the objective of these identifications is to determine the extent of Communist support and action within the organization, and also to enlighten the committee and the Congress as to the extent of Communist activity in this area. This has a distinct legislative purpose. The committee must determine whether there is a menace and, if so, what is its extent, so that it may determine finally whether it is necessary to make recommendations upon this subject, and what they may be.

I will proceed to give those names.

Libby Gisser?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Libby Gisser to be a member of the Communist Party. When I first met Libby, she was in the Communist Youth League. I have been in closed Communist meetings with Libby Gisser at Frieda Katz' home and my home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. How long do you recall her as being active in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. From the early 1950's to the middle 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Carlos Grubbs.

Mrs. BROWN. Carlos Grubbs. I know Carlos Grubbs and his wife to be members of the Communist Party. I think her name was Vivian. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Carlos Grubbs and his wife. His wife is the daughter of Bert Washington. I attended closed Communist meetings in Carlos Grubbs' home several times.

Mr. NITTLE. Anton or Anthony Halamak?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Anthony Halamak to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Anthony Halamak was present at Frieda Katz' home several times. He is also connected with some newspaper, I think.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known Anthony Halamak to be active within the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Since the early 1950's, until I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Frank Hashmall?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Frank Hashmall to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist meetings where Frank Hashmall attended at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and Edith Lumer's home. Frank Hashmall lived in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. SCHERER. Hashmall was the head of the Communist Party in Ohio for a while, was he not?

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Mrs. BROWN. In Ohio? He was connected somehow, but I was a new member then, along about that time, and I didn't know too much about Hashmall, because at the time he lived in Akron.

Mr. NITTLE. Our records indicate that Frank Hashmall was a member of the Ohio State Committee of the Communist Party in 1949. He was identified in that capacity in testimony given by David W. Garfield, who had been in the party from 1941 until 1952.

Mr. SCHERER. Hashmall served time in the Ohio penitentiary, too, but I cannot remember what the charge was. It involved some illegal acts concerning transportation of an automobile, et cetera. That is my best recollection on it.

Mr. NITTLE. Admiral Kilpatrick?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Admiral Kilpatrick to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended numerous closed Communist Party meetings where Admiral Kilpatrick was present. Admiral Kilpatrick was chairman of the POC. He was also expelled from the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. He was expelled from the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. We will deal with him more at length when we inquire into the POC.

Mr. DOYLE. Was he an actual admiral in the Navy?

Mrs. BROWN. That is just his name, his first name.

Mr. NITTLE. Joseph Krause?

Mrs. BROWN. Joseph Krause I know as a Communist. Joseph Krause and his wife, Mildred Krause. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where they were present. They were also members of one of five clubs where I was treasurer—the Communist Party clubs.

Mr. NITTLE. Joe Kres?

Mrs. BROWN. Joe Kres and his wife, Cheda Kres. I know Joe and Cheda Kres to be members of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Joe Kres and Cheda Kres were present. It has been quite a while since I have seen them. I lost connection with them, too—Joe and Cheda Kres.

Mr. NITTLE. Did they remain in the Cleveland area, or did you lose contact with them altogether?

Mrs. BROWN. I lost contact with them altogether.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you offer an explanation, in general, with respect to the apparent cessation of activity of some of the Communists you name, or have named, at or about the mid-1950's? Did anything occur that would drive the party underground at that time? Did the party tighten security?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. After the Smith Act, there were 11 Communists arrested on the Smith Act. That is right. When the 11 Communists were arrested under the Smith Act, they did tighten security, and they were very secretive after that.

Mr. NITTLE. William A. Livingstone? You have told us about Blanche Livingstone. Was she the wife of William A. Livingstone?

Mrs. BROWN. She was.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know William A. Livingstone as a member of the Communist Party?

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Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do. I know William Livingstone as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where William Livingstone attended at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home.

Mr. NITTLE. Martha Rautio?

Mrs. BROWN. Martha Rautio I know as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings at Martha Rautio's home where Martha Rautio and her husband, Uno, were present. At one time Martha Rautio told me—during the Smith Act trials—she asked me not to reveal it—that she had a job at the airport in Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Paul J. Shepard?

Mrs. BROWN. Paul J. Shepard I knew as a Communist, and attended closed Communist meetings where he was present, in 1948. I lost contact with Paul Shepard also in the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. I might note for the record that Paul J. Shepard was also identified as a member of the Communist Party by witness J. Janowitz in the 1951-1952 Report of the Un-American Activities Commission, State of Ohio.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. NITTLE. Ruth Lencl, which I believe is the spelling of her name.

Mrs. BROWN. I know Ruth Lencl as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings with Ruth Lencl at Ruth Lencl's home, at Sally Chancey's and Martin Chancey's home, and others. Ruth Lencl is a member of the Communist Party clubs in which I was treasurer.

Mr. BRUCE. May I interject, Counsel?

You used the term "is." You are using it with reference to the time that you were in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't understand you.

Mr. BRUCE. When you use "is" in the present tense, as you have quite often today, when you say "know them as," what you mean is that you "knew them as"—at the time you were there?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you state how long you knew Ruth Lencl to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Since the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. James Smid?

Mrs. BROWN. James Smid I know as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings with James Smid at the Communist Party office and at Frieda Katz' home and several homes. I have known James Smid as a Communist since the early 1950's until the time I left Cleveland.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Counsel, in response to the question regarding the name immediately preceding, I believe the witness referred to meetings in the Martin Chancey home. My memory is not as good with respect to testimony of a few hours ago as hers is with respect to matters she is testifying to. Was he identified by the witness as a member?

Mr. NITTLE. I do not believe she has as yet identified him, and I thank you for calling that to my attention.

You have mentioned Martin and Sally Chancey. Did you know Martin Chancey to be a member of the Communist Party?

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Mrs. BROWN. I know Martin and Sally Chancey as dedicated members of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where they were present.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know whether or not Martin Chancey occupied any position of leadership?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, he did.

Mr. NITTLE. I might state, Mr. Chairman, for the record, that several witnesses in the past have identified Martin Chancey as a member of the Communist Party. As a matter of fact, Martin Chancey was at one time secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Martin Chancey has likewise been identified in sworn testimony before this committee. She was identified by Mary Markward on June 11, 1951.

Mr. DOYLE. That is all for today, Counsel, that you wish to question?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. We will not have time for questions by the committee now, but we will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

But Mr. Scherer has a statement he wishes to make.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement to make for the record.

I received a letter from Rev. Dr. Willis E. Elliott, Secretary, Department of Evangelism, Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ. He lives in Cleveland.

This letter has been given wide circulation. It is a scurrilous attack on the Committee on Un-American Activities. One does not expect this kind of a letter from one of the lowest persons in our society, much less a minister of the Gospel. It rather nauseates and disgusts me that some member of the clergy and some others like him in the Cleveland area use their clerical robes to give weight to their unfair and false charges.

Of course, they feel free to engage in this type of billingsgate, because they realize that a man in public office is severely handicapped and hesitant to criticize or denounce a member of the clergy in reply.

In his letter, Dr. Elliott prates about his being committed to the truth. Yet there is no truth in his letter.

What do we find in the first paragraph of the letter, which he uses as an excuse for his attack on the committee and its work? Here is what Dr. Elliott says in the first paragraph of his letter to me under date of May 24:

Violation of your own rule that the names not be made public prior to the hearing date, the identity of the subpoena-recipients has been given most excellent publicity (by your design or by irresponsible management of your staff).

Let me state without reservation that I know as a matter of fact that no member of this committee, its staff, or any of its employees, directly or indirectly, leaked the names of the witnesses subpoenaed for these hearings to the press. As the chairman of this committee stated at the opening of these hearings this morning, he has asked the Attorney General to investigate the matter, to prosecute those responsible for illegally giving out this information.

Dr. Elliott wrote a letter to Chairman Walter, similar to the one he wrote to me. Mr. Walter on June 1 wired him as follows:

Our investigation discloses that no member of this committee or its staff had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the publication in Cleveland, Ohio,

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of the names of witnesses subpoenaed by this committee. I call upon you to advise me whether or not you have any information as to how the press obtained the names, as our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Listen carefully to Dr. Elliott's reply in his telegram under date of June 3 to Chairman Walter:

Your telegram just reached me. The earliest public reference was in the May 11th and 12th *Cleveland Press* Robert Grater articles. I regret that I have no other names to give you nor do I have any other information about this leak, but I respectfully thank you for your inquiry.

It is obvious that Dr. Elliott made the charge against the committee without any basis in fact whatsoever. He read the names of the witnesses in the newspapers. He then went about smearing the committee, charging it had violated its own rules by design or irresponsible management, and had given the names to the press.

He and others in the Cleveland area used this false charge as an excuse for an all-out attack on the committee and its members. They preached sermons and wrote letters. Their attacks were aired on radio and television.

Joining Dr. Elliott in these false charges are the American Civil Liberties Union and the Americans for Democratic Action. Of course, you can expect this, because over the years they have been soft on communism. The ACLU has appeared in case after case, in hearing after hearing, in support of Communists and Communist causes. Over the years they have kept up an unremitting attack on the anti-Communist organizations in this country.

It is passing strange that Dr. Elliott and his cohorts remained strangely silent when the names of witnesses called before any of the other investigating committees of the Congress appear in the press before the hearings. I refer particularly to the witnesses called in the rackets investigations.

These people have also remained strangely silent when the press carries the names of witnesses called before grand juries, even though grand jury hearings under the law are secret.

Dr. Elliott, the ADA, the ACLU, and their like, don't seem to care about the civil rights of these people. Why is it they constantly go overboard for the dedicated Communists whose goal is the overthrow of this Government?

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the witnesses are instructed to return.

(Whereupon at 4:40 p.m., Monday, June 4, 1962, the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 5, 1962.)

# COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

## Part 1

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1962

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

### PUBLIC HEARINGS

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m. in the Caucus Room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, of California; Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio; August E. Johansen, of Michigan; and Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana.

Also present: Henry C. Schadeberg, of Wisconsin. (Appearance as noted.)

Staff members present: Alfred M. Nittle, counsel, and Neil E. Wettermann, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Will you call your first witness, Mr. Nittle?

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Julia Brown, would you please come forward?

### TESTIMONY OF JULIA C. BROWN—Resumed

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Brown, you have been sworn.

Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, when the committee recessed yesterday we were discussing the Negro Labor Council, a Communist-front organization, and your activities in it. I show you a copy of a concert program, dated May 6, 1952, identified as Brown Exhibit No. 10.

It appears thereon that this was a "cultural evening" presented on that date by the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council, featuring Paul Robeson to be held at the Paradise Auditorium, 2226 East 55th Street, Cleveland. Your name, together with several others, appears as a sponsor for that affair.

Together with that exhibit I hand you copies of two leaflets distributed at that cultural affair, one titled "Meet Mrs. Vivian Hallinan," and the other titled "Have You a Choice," identified as Brown Exhibits Nos. 11 and 12, which are campaign literature on behalf of the Progressive Party's candidates for President, Vincent Hallinan, and Vice President, Charlotta Bass. The latter exhibits carry the

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Progressive Party platform, which includes, as one might expect, an advocacy of the immediate end of the Korean war, then in progress.

Do you recognize these exhibits?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do.

(Documents marked "Brown Exhibits Nos. 10, 11, and 12" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Information in the possession of the committee indicates that approximately 600 persons were in attendance at that affair. Were you in attendance at that affair?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hear Paul Robeson sing?

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, certain persons about whom we wish to inquire appear on Exhibit No. 10 as sponsors of that cultural evening, along with others who do not appear upon the list of sponsors, but which, our information indicates, were in attendance. We would like to determine whether you can identify the following persons, not previously identified by you, who were to your certain knowledge, members of the Communist Party.

Oscar Brownlee?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Oscar Brownlee as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Oscar Brownlee was present, in Oscar Brownlee's home, William Cooper's home, Frieda Katz' home, and others.

Mr. NITTLE. How long did you know him to be active in the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Since 1948. I might add that Oscar Brownlee has two homes, one of the homes in the central area of Cleveland. The POC met there several times—

Mr. NITTLE. That is the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. A splinter group of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know him to be active in the Communist Party until the time you left Cleveland in 1960?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I will say until about 1959.

Mr. NITTLE. What happened in 1959?

Mrs. BROWN. I didn't see him after 1959.

Mr. NITTLE. Pete Wnorowski, W-n-o-r-o-w-s-k-i?

Mrs. BROWN. Pete Wnorowski I know as a member of the Communist Party of Cleveland. I have attended several Communist Party meetings where Peter Wnorowski was present at Frieda Katz' home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. About how old a man was Peter Wnorowski?

Mrs. BROWN. Pete Wnorowski is in his late 60's or 70's. He is an elderly man. I don't know very much about ages, but he is not a young man at all, and I won't call him a middle-aged man.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I would offer in evidence an item from *The Worker* of October 15, 1961, at page 11. It is a statement to *The Worker* by Peter Wnorowski, whose name has also been spelled, W-n-e-w-r-o-s-p-h-s-k-y. The item is as follows:

THE WORKER carries out the best traditions of the "Appeal to Reason," which I read in the past. On my 83d birthday I donate \$100 plus \$5 from a

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friend to The Worker. It is a paper of struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism. Best of luck for the "Midweek Worker." Peter Wnewrosphsky, Cleveland, Ohio.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 12-A" and retained in committee files.)

Abraham Eleff?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Abraham Eleff as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Abraham Eleff attended, at Sylvia Strauss' home, Frieda Katz' home, and others. Abraham Eleff runs a seafood market on Kinsman Avenue.

Mr. NITTLE. Morris Hybloom?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Morris Hybloom as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Morris Hybloom attended at Sylvia Strauss' and Frieda Katz' homes. In the middle 1950's or early 1950's, I lost track of Morris Hybloom. I had attended Communist Party meetings which he attended in 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you after that time in a different section of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, in testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board on March 17, 1952, a witness, John Edward Janowitz, then of Cleveland, Ohio, testified that Morris Hybloom was a member of the Communist Party and that he knew him as a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland Pneumatic branch.

Joseph Kamen?

Mrs. BROWN. Joseph Kamen and his wife Norma Kamen I know as members of the Communist Party. I attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Joseph and Norma Kamen were present at Bill Haber's home, at Sylvia Strauss' home, Frieda Katz' home, and others. I have known them since 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Sally Winters?

Mrs. BROWN. Sally Winters I know as a Communist. I have attended several closed Communist Party meetings where Sally Winters was present at Sylvia Strauss' home, Frieda Katz' home, and others. I have known Sally Winters since 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. Is she now known as Sally Winters Morillas, M-o-r-i-l-l-a-s?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, that is her married name. Could I add that after I left the party in 1948 Sally Winters came to my home in 1949 with the *Daily Worker* and asked me to subscribe to it and wanted to know why I didn't come back into the party.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know what her activities had been and who her associates may have been at that time in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I do know that her associates were Frieda Katz, Sylvia Strauss, and—do you mean in 1949?

Mr. NITTLE. During the period you knew her to be active.

Mrs. BROWN. I knew her to be active in the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you give us a word or two about her—

Mrs. BROWN. More active in the early 1950's—I was in her presence more in the early 1950's.



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Mr. NITTLE. With whom did she associate most closely in the party to your knowledge?

Mrs. BROWN. Frieda Katz, Sally and Martin Chancey.

Mr. NITTLE. Henry R. Siegel, S-i-e-g-e-l?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Henry Siegel to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended several Communist Party meetings where Henry Siegel was present. I have known Henry Siegel since 1948.

Mr. NITTLE. And how long did you know him to be active in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Until the middle 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. What happened at that time, if anything?

Mrs. BROWN. He happens to be another one that I lost track of. Although I saw him at several social gatherings in the late 1950's, I attended closed Communist Party meetings with him in 1948 and in the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. What do you mean by social gatherings?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Communist Party social gatherings, parties that the Communists would have for the members.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you describe the type of party that you are referring to? What was the purpose of the Communist Party social gathering?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, in order to make money, they would have social gatherings where each of the members would bring the food and they would sell drinks and food, and they would tell the members what propaganda was to be spread among the public. Now, at some of the social gatherings, they would have meetings preceding the social gathering, and then later in the evening they would have meetings for people who did not attend the earlier meeting. These meetings would sometimes last until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. NITTLE. So that the social gatherings combined business with pleasure?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. All of the social gatherings combined business with pleasure, especially when it was in a private home. In some of the public places it was different, but at all private home gatherings they had meetings.

(At this point Chairman Walter left the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did they take occasion to celebrate each other's birthday?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. Very often it would be a birthday given and really the person didn't know anything about their birthday. For instance, if your birthday came in January sometimes they would call a member and tell him that his birthday was that March, or April, or June. We always had different birthdays than the date that we were really born on. That was in order to attract the members of the Communist Party to these parties.

Mr. DOYLE (presiding). How many birthdays a year did you have for that purpose?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, you see, my birthday is in January and maybe one would call and say, "You're having a birthday this month." Maybe it would be March. Well, if any of the Communists didn't know exactly what date my birthday was, then we would have a party for my birthday, although it would not really be my birthday.

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Mr. NITTLE. Do you suggest that when the party needed to raise a little money they would tell respective members that "You are going to have a birthday party"?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. They would go to any means to raise money, any means.

Mr. NITTLE. Were they successful in raising money this way?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, very successful.

Mr. NITTLE. Elsie Tarcai, T-a-r-c-a-i. Did you know her?

Mrs. BROWN. I know Elsie Tarcai to be a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Elsie Tarcai attended at Milton and Bertha Tenenbaum's home and at Yetta Land's.

Elsie Tarcai was introduced to me at my home. Frieda Katz brought her there during the Smith Act trials. Elsie Tarcai wanted me to mortgage my home for \$2,000 for the purpose of assisting in the Smith Act case.

Later I was taken to Elsie Tarcai's home, where she and her sister, Violet Tarcai, lived. I was introduced to Violet as Comrade Violet, Elsie Tarcai's sister.

Mr. NITTLE. What was the occupation of Elsie Tarcai?

Mrs. BROWN. She is a lawyer.

Mr. NITTLE. Practicing law in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. She was.

Mr. NITTLE. What do you mean by she was?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I couldn't say now. I don't know whether she is now.

Mr. NITTLE. What was the occupation of her sister, Violet Tarcai, whom you have just mentioned?

Mrs. BROWN. I think Violet Tarcai is a lawyer. I didn't have as much contact with Violet Tarcai as I did Elsie.

Mr. NITTLE. You described Violet being introduced to you as Comrade Violet?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have further identification of her as a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. In the early 1950's I remember attending a closed Communist meeting where Violet and Elsie were present.

Mr. NITTLE. Myron Thomas?

Mrs. BROWN. Myron Thomas I know as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended closed Communist Party meetings where Myron Thomas attended in Cleveland, at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss' home, and Margaret Wherry's home. Myron Thomas comes from Akron, Ohio. He is not a resident of Cleveland. At least, he was not at that time. I have known Myron Thomas since 1948.

(At this point Mr. Johansen left the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask to place in the record a further identification of Myron Thomas as a member of the Communist Party. He was identified as such by a witness, Mae Probst, in Ohio Commission hearings in 1953.

Mr. DOYLE. Very well.

Mr. NITTLE. George Tomsik?

Mrs. BROWN. George Tomsik I know as a member of the Communist Party. I attended several closed Communist Party meetings where

George Tomsik was present at Frieda Katz' home, Sylvia Strauss', and others. I have known George Tomsik since 1948. In the early 1950's I was not connected with him, only at social gatherings.

Mr. NITTLE. By social gatherings, are you again referring to social gatherings of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you and he in separate sections or clubs of the Communist Party after the mid 1950's?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

(At this point Mr. Johansen returned to the hearing room.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did the Communist Party allow members of one club to meet with members of another club after the Smith Act cases had been instituted?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, no, they were very secretive after that, very secretive. Some of the members didn't come in contact with other members at all.

Mr. NITTLE. I understand that the National Negro Labor Council dissolved in 1956. An article in the Communist *Daily Worker* of May 1, 1956, at page 3, indicates that the dissolution occurred as a result of proceedings instituted against it under the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this article in the record as Brown Exhibit No. 13.

(Document marked "Brown Exhibit No. 13" follows.)

BROWN EXHIBIT No. 13

(Daily Worker, May 1, 1956)

## **Dissolve Negro Labor Council**

**DETROIT, April 30 (FP).—**  
**Coleman A. Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, has announced dissolution of the organization after five years of activity in behalf of Negro rights.**

**Action was taken because of order to appear before the U. S. subversive activities control board. Coleman said:**

**"We are unwilling to subject our thousands of members and supporters, who are innocent of any wrongdoing, to the loss of jobs, blacklisting, and other forms of persecution entailed in the registration requirements of the unconstitutional McCarran Internal Security Act. The same kind of effort is being made to destroy the NAACP in the south.**

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Will you tell us briefly of the steps taken for the dissolution, if any, of the Cleveland area branch of the National Negro Labor Council?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, the dissolution actually began several months before the action of the Subversive Activities Control Board. It was being dissolved for the same reason that the Sojourners for Truth and Justice was dissolved. In the Negro Labor Council they had quite a number of non-Communists and, although the Communist Party dominated the Council and were leaders of the Council, there were non-Communists who wanted to fight in the American way or in the way they thought would be American. Of course the Communist Party didn't want that, and the Council somehow was not toeing the party line. They were trying to deviate in some manner and the party stopped the pay of Ethel Goodman who was secretary.

She was getting \$75 a month and they stopped her pay. Of course, they stopped the pay of the chairman, Bert Washington, at that time. Then the organization didn't function as well.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you remain as treasurer of the Cleveland branch of the Negro Labor Council until the time of its dissolution?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I only remained the treasurer in name. I did not receive the money of the Council at all.

Mr. NITTLE. Who received it?

Mrs. BROWN. The Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. And did the Communist Party pay Ethel Goodman's salary?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. During the time she was the executive secretary?

Mrs. BROWN. They did.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know other instances where the Communist Party maintained full-time employees upon its payroll to carry out its work of deception and destruction?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Ethel Goodman was one.

Mr. NITTLE. You knew her as a paid employee?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have any knowledge whether Elsie Zazrivy, who occupied the Communist offices of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on Euclid Avenue, was a paid employee?

Mrs. BROWN. I am not sure of that. I know Edith Lumer was a paid employee. I know Mamie McCurdy is a paid employee.

Mr. NITTLE. Mamie McCurdy?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes; Mamie Abernathy McCurdy. She works for the United Electrical Union.

Mr. NITTLE. In what capacity?

Mrs. BROWN. Stenographer or typist.

Mr. NITTLE. Working as a stenographer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. That is the union which was expelled from the CIO in 1949 as being Communist dominated?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right, and the one that Marie Reed Haug and Fred Haug had. Carlotta Rufus was a paid employee of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. There was a bookstore being operated full time in the Communist Party headquarters on Euclid Avenue. Do you know whether Morris and Frida Kreitner received any compensation?

Mrs. BROWN. I talked with Frida Kreitner when they were moving out of the bookstore at 5103 Euclid Avenue. She told me at the time that they hadn't been living so well, so I am thinking that she did not have a very good salary. She was paid once in awhile. Sometimes the Communist Party does that, too, and she was so happy that she was going to get more money. She said it was now time that she and her husband would live and have what they wanted and I don't know of anything that Frida is doing for the Communist Party but to infiltrate the NAACP.

Mr. NITTLE. This bookstore, maintained at the Communist headquarters on Euclid Avenue, contained certain books and literature. Of what type, would you say?

Mrs. BROWN. All Communist literature.

Mr. NITTLE. You told us yesterday about the instructions and indoctrination you were receiving at the home of Sylvia Strauss, where you met in closed Communist Party meetings, or with a neighborhood cell or club. Did you receive any Communist literature from Sylvia Strauss to read or that you were asked to read?

Mrs. BROWN. Not at that time. Later we were asked to read several types of literature that I could only identify and I can't remember the names. Somehow I never read them. When I was given them I threw them away and I really cannot remember the names. One, may I say I can remember, was something like the "Manifesto," a Communist pamphlet.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall the name of any other literature?

Mrs. BROWN. I don't know. They have so many of those kinds of documents. I am sorry. I can't remember right now.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Brown, we are going to turn to another subject, the POC. You have told us that Ethel L. Goodman, who was at one period the executive secretary of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council, had left the Communist Party and joined an organization which is titled the "Provisional Organizing Committee" to which you referred by its initials, POC. Our committee in its annual report to the Congress for the year 1959 dealt briefly with it. Our information reveals that this group was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who, being dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the Communist Party, U.S.A., referred to themselves as a Marxist-Leninist Caucus, and called for the formation of a Provisional Organizing Committee for the reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the POC. The POC group was composed largely of extreme left-wing elements of the Communist Party, elements which Khrushchev would describe as "dogmatists," "adventurists," or "left" sectarians—in short, they were radicals of a radical movement.

This extreme left-wing element is in contrast with another deviationist group, the soft right-wing group, led by John Gates. This group was too soft in the "class struggle," and its conduct was severely condemned at Moscow as "right opportunist." Both of these elements, the ultra-left POC, and the right-wing group of the John Gates variety, were expelled from the Communist Party for refusing to submit to Moscow leadership. As a matter of fact, this committee dealt in great detail at its hearings in November 1961 with this very subject. We clearly proved by documentary evidence, as well as by the testimony of witnesses, that the Communist Party does not tolerate dissent.

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The split in the Communist Party ranks within the United States was precipitated here, as it was elsewhere and in other parties throughout the world, as a result of the Khrushchev denunciation of Stalin at the 20th Soviet Party Congress in 1956. On the weekend of August 16, 1958, 83 national delegates assembled in New York City for a "Communist Conference." That is what it was termed by the POC leaders—a "Communist Conference."

Mr. SCHERER. What was that date, did you say?

Mr. NITTLE. That, Mr. Scherer, was August 16 and 17, 1958. The official newspaper of this dissident group, called *Vanguard*, in September 1958, reported on the major developments at this meeting.

Mrs. Brown, do you have personal knowledge of the actual organization of the POC at its national convention in New York City? Were you in attendance at that convention?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Who interested you in the POC movement originally in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Admiral Kilpatrick, a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. And did you have discussions with him about this proposed convention, or about the POC organization that was in contemplation?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, yes, several times he came to my home and asked me to become a member, and later this group participated in the POC conference in New York City.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Admiral Kilpatrick hold an office in the POC group?

Mrs. BROWN. He was chairman of the Cleveland district.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us what he told you about this organization in which he was seeking to interest you?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I questioned him about the Communist Party and wondered if they were not the same and why did he want to organize a different, an ultra-left, organization, and he said that the Communist Party was bought out by the Government and that—

Mr. NITTLE. I see Mr. Forer, who is the attorney for the Communist Party in its appeal on the Internal Security Act, smiled when you said that the Communist Party was bought out by the Government. Of course, they contend otherwise.

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. The Communist Party. I don't mean Mr. Forer. He is the attorney.

Mr. FORER. Do you contend that it was?

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Forer, we don't contend that the Communist Party was bought out by the Government. We contend that the Communist Party is trying to destroy the Government. Now, would you proceed, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. BROWN. Of course that was Kilpatrick's word. He said that the Communist Party was bought out by the Government and that they were now quiet about the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, and that they, the POC members, were preaching that to the house tops. They were telling the people that the only way to conquer the United States was by force and violence, and now the Communist Party was saying that it could be done by

"peaceful coexistence." That was what Kilpatrick told me and that is why they have the different organizations.

Mr. NITTLE. Kilpatrick wanted to destroy the Government immediately, whereas the "peaceful coexistence" idea was to destroy the Government later, and that was too long for him to wait?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, it seemed that the Communist Party was not preaching that after the Smith Act trials.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you mean to say that the prosecutions by the Department of Justice under the Smith Act had an effect upon the open preachings within Communist Party ranks with respect to force and violence?

Mrs. BROWN. It certainly did.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to these prosecutions by the Department of Justice they preached to your groups in cell meetings, and openly advocated destruction of the government by force and violence, did they?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes, but after the Smith Act trials, then they began to ease off of that quite a bit.

Mr. NITTLE. And I believe that yesterday you did testify that prior to the Smith Act trials you were taught the necessity of revolution?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. At the home of Sylvia Strauss?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. You told us that Admiral Kilpatrick was trying to interest you in the POC movement, which of course would result in the breakup of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area if all members joined the POC. Did you call this fact to the attention of the Communist leaders in your section?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Who was your section leader?

Mrs. BROWN. Jean Krcmarek.

Mr. NITTLE. And that is the wife of Anthony Krcmarek, the head of the Communist Party of the Ohio district.

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us with whom you had discussion on the subject of the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I talked with Jean Krcmarek and Ruth Lencl and told them that I had attended several of the meetings, and Ruth Lencl suggested that I go ahead and keep attending and let them know what was happening. Well, I did for a while. I guess I attended five or six meetings. Then later after I began to complain about how the Communists were treating me, Jean decided that I had better stop attending the meetings of the POC.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you mean to suggest that Jean Krcmarek became concerned, for you were now beginning to criticize the Communist Party after being at POC meetings?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. She thought you were being influenced?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct. They thought that maybe I would go into the POC.

Mr. DOYLE. Counsel, let's recess the committee for a few minutes so the reporter and the witness can rest.

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(A brief recess was taken.)

Mr. DOYLE. The committee will come to order, please. Are you ready, Counsel?

Let the record show a quorum of the subcommittee is present.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Admiral Kilpatrick successful in interesting other Communists in the Cleveland area in the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, he was.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us about that briefly?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, Ethel Goodman was a member of the POC and a Communist. Bob Williams was a member of the POC and a Communist.

Mr. NITTLE. Just a moment. We have information that an Esther Williams was a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area. Is she in any way related to Bob Williams whom you have mentioned?

Mrs. BROWN. No, she isn't. Esther Williams is white and the wife of George Williams.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Esther Williams to be a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know Esther Williams to be a Communist. I have attended closed Communist meetings with Esther Williams at Frieda Katz' home and others.

Mr. NITTLE. And over how long a period did you know her to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. Since the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Until when?

Mrs. BROWN. Until I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know her husband, George Williams?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I know her husband, George Williams. I haven't attended any closed Communist Party meetings with George Williams.

Mr. NITTLE. You do not identify him as a member of the Communist Party to your certain knowledge?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, as far as attending closed Communist Party meetings I don't identify him, but as far as I am concerned he was a Communist.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he support the activities of his wife, Esther Williams, in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. He did. I have also heard George Williams make large pledges to the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. You say you have heard him?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you yourself personally hear him making pledges?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were these pledges of money to the Communist Party made by George Williams?

Mrs. BROWN. It was made in one hall on Auburn Avenue. I have forgotten the name of the hall where the Communist Party held a lot of their banquets and affairs, and I have heard him make a pledge as high as \$500, and I heard him make a pledge on Buckeye Road at the Hungarian Hall.

Mr. NITTLE. I gather from what you say that the Communist Party makes very heavy financing demands upon its members?



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Mrs. BROWN. They do.

Mr. NITTLE. You have mentioned Ethel Goodman as a member of the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And Bob Williams?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Were any other persons known to you to have defected to the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. James Jackson, who was secretary.

Mr. NITTLE. Secretary of the POC, the Cleveland group?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Of course you are not referring to the James E. Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.?

Mrs. BROWN. No, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. And you know, however, both James Jacksons?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know James Jackson of Cleveland to be a member of the Communist Party prior to his being involved in the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, he was. He was in the youth movement with Libby Gisser at one time.

Mr. NITTLE. Youth movement? Do you refer to the Young Communist League?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Emma and Fred Mehrl.

Mr. NITTLE. You identify them as being a part of the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, and members of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior thereto?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. And over how long a period did you know Emma and Fred Mehrl to be members of the Communist Party in Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. From 1948 until I left Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Were there any other persons that you knew in the Cleveland area as members of the Communist Party who defected to the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Joe Petraus, but he infiltrated the POC for the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. He didn't leave the party?

Mrs. BROWN. No, he did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know any other members of the Communist Party who defected to the POC movement? Was there a James Wells who got himself involved in any way in the POC movement?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, James Wells attended a few meetings, but he stopped attending the meetings of the POC.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know James Wells as a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. I knew James Wells. I know James Wells as a member of the Communist Party. I have attended numerous closed Communist Party meetings where James Wells was present.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you know James Wells to be a member of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

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Mrs. BROWN. Since the early 1950's.

Mr. NITTLE. Until when?

Mrs. BROWN. Until I left Cleveland.

Mr. DOYLE. When you say you knew James Wells to be a Communist, you mean that you knew him at the time that you lived in Cleveland as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. DOYLE. You haven't known him as a Communist since that time?

Mrs. BROWN. No, sir.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words, in every instance that you use the present tense you are referring to the period prior to 1960, prior to your leaving Cleveland?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. When did you leave Cleveland? What month?

Mrs. BROWN. In June of 1960.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you attend the National Conference of the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Where did that take place?

Mrs. BROWN. You say the national conference?

Mr. NITTLE. I asked whether you attended the Communist conference which was set up by the Marxist-Leninist caucus group, the POC.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, we had a conference in Cleveland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have a conference in New York of the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes, I attended that, too.

Mr. NITTLE. Now we are interested first in that National Conference of the POC which met in New York in August of 1958. Did you attend that in New York?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us the circumstances under which you attended that? With whom did you go and what did you do when you got there?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I drove in my car with Ethel Goodman and Admiral Kilpatrick. At least my husband drove the car because he didn't think that Admiral could drive a car well enough, and he went along with us. It was late that evening when we got there and I remember now that two other members of the Communist Party in Cleveland were made officers of the POC and their names are Joe and Florence Dougher.

Mr. NITTLE. D-o-u-g-h-e-r?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right. They are living in Pennsylvania.

Mr. NITTLE. Now?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Were they at that time residents of the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And were they members of the Communist Party in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. BROWN. They were members of the Communist Party. There was another couple by the name of Bethencourt, Lucille and Albert Bethencourt. They were also members of the Communist Party in Cleveland, who went to Chicago as organizers for the POC.

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Mr. NITTLE. Was Joe Dougher assigned to any organizational activities for the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes. He holds an office in the POC and is also an organizer in the Pennsylvania area.

Mr. NITTLE. What happened when you arrived in New York? Did you visit any other person—

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. —or persons with Admiral Kilpatrick?

Mrs. BROWN. We stopped at the home of another couple who were members of the POC. Her name was Nona Black. Black was her maiden name and I have forgotten her last name, she and her husband. I have forgotten his name too.

Mr. NITTLE. Who directed you to Nona Black's home in New York?

Mrs. BROWN. Admiral Kilpatrick. We all stopped there together, Admiral Kilpatrick, Ethel Goodman, my husband and I.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you then with this group attend the National Conference of the POC?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, we did. I think the POC, the convention lasted two or three days, but we were a day late.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us in substance what were the discussions in the convention to which you were a party?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, they were denouncing the Communist Party and making fun of some Communist by the name of Jesus, and they seemed to enjoy talking about the man that was named Jesus.

Mr. NITTLE. They weren't referring to Jesus of the Bible, were they?

Mrs. BROWN. No, and this man was named Jesus and they thought that was very funny.

Mr. NITTLE. They thought that the fact that the man was named Jesus was very funny?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, and at that time they said he was a Communist. It seemed that this man had been fighting and talking against the POC, and they were talking about this man they called Jesus.

Mr. NITTLE. What else did they discuss at the convention?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, all I could hear was—to tell you the truth, I slept most of the time, but all I could hear when I happened to wake up would be their denouncing the Communist Party. Truly, I cannot give you a real good description of that meeting because in most of the meetings I was simply so tired that I just slept them out.

Mr. NITTLE. The subjects they discussed were quite boring?

Mrs. BROWN. They were boring to me.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall any discussions that were directed toward Stalin and Khrushchev?

Mrs. BROWN. I remember discussions about the Communist Party following Khrushchev and that the POC people were in favor of Stalin. Yes, that was very clear, too, that these were in favor of Stalin and that Khrushchev denounced Stalin and his work, and the Communist Party of course was on the side of Khrushchev. That was one of the reasons the POC formed this ultra left organization, because they still thought more of Stalin.

Mr. NITTLE. Having been told that Stalin was a genius for so many years by the Communist Party it was not easy to shift so quickly at the behest of the Moscow leadership, then dominated by Khrushchev?

Mrs. BROWN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall any discussions at the national conference with respect to setting up local organizations of the POC throughout the United States?

Mrs. BROWN. Oh, yes, the chairmen of these different cities were to set up new offices all over the United States. At one time Nona Black's husband stopped at my home on his way to Los Angeles to set up a branch there. I am very sorry I cannot remember his name, but he stopped at my home for three or four days.

Mr. NITTLE. Was there in fact a State convention of the POC held in Ohio?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, there was.

Mr. NITTLE. Subsequent to attendance at the national conference?

Mrs. BROWN. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you attend that?

Mrs. BROWN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Approximately how many persons do you remember as being in attendance at the Ohio convention of the POC group?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, it was probably 35 or 40, they were all from all over.

Mr. NITTLE. At the time you left Cleveland in June of 1960, was there still at that time an active POC group in the area?

Mrs. BROWN. As far as I know.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, we would ask to have Mrs. Brown stand aside while we interrogate another witness.

Mr. DOYLE. Very well. Mrs. Brown, if you will please step aside for a moment or two we will call another witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Will Ethel Goodman please come forward?

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Goodman, will you please raise your right hand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mrs. GOODMAN. I do.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. Be seated.

TESTIMONY OF ETHEL L. GOODMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
DAVID E. SLOAN

Mr. NITTLE. Would you please state your name for the record?

Mrs. GOODMAN. Ethel Goodman.

Mr. NITTLE. I see, Mrs. Goodman, that you are represented by counsel. Would counsel kindly identify himself?

Mr. SLOAN. My name is David E. Sloan, member of the bar, District of Columbia.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Goodman, where were you born and when?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I don't understand the pertinency of that question.

Mr. DOYLE. The pertinency of it, Mrs. Goodman, is that the Congress under the law, we believe, is entitled to know who the witness is. It is a question of identity, that's all. We are entitled to know who you are.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

1070 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

Mrs. GOODMAN. I do not wish to involve myself or my relatives, and again I do not understand the pertinency of that question, as to how it would—

Mr. SCHERER. I didn't hear what you said last.

Mrs. GOODMAN. I do not understand the pertinency of the question.

Mr. SCHERER. You said something after that which I didn't understand.

Mrs. GOODMAN. I do not wish to involve my relatives.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I ask you to direct the witness to answer the question.

Mr. DOYLE. Before I do that, Mrs. Goodman, we are not asking you about your relatives. We are asking where you were born, not where your relatives were born. We believe it is always pertinent to have the identity of the person who is the witness. We are certainly entitled to that and I instruct you to answer the question. We are not asking about your relatives, where they were born. We don't care where they were born.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I object to answering the question because I feel that my relatives will be unduly involved and again I do not understand the pertinency of the question.

Mr. DOYLE. Proceed, Counsel, with the next question.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you formerly reside in Birmingham, Alabama?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I think it is obvious that we are encountering dilatory tactics here and I suggest that the chairman instruct the witness to answer the question. We are in business. Let's go on with it.

Mr. DOYLE. Counsel, we will give you all reasonable time to confer with your witness.

Mr. SLOAN. I am simply trying to fully understand the position.

Mr. DOYLE. Under the rules of the House, and you know those rules, you are entitled to advise her on her constitutional rights, but not to put the words in the mouth of the witness.

Mr. SLOAN. I understand, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. I know your client ought to have her rights, and we have no objection to that, but don't take unnecessary time, please.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question. I do not wish to testify against myself. I understand that under the law—

Mr. DOYLE. Will you speak a little louder, please?

Mrs. GOODMAN. I understand that under the law I cannot be forced to testify against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you, Witness, honestly believe if you told us that you at one time lived in Birmingham, that that might lead to a criminal prosecution against you?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, when you say grounds previously stated, do you mean that you are invoking the self-incrimination clause of the fifth amendment?

Mrs. GOODMAN. I understand that under the fifth amendment I cannot be forced to testify against myself.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1071

Mr. SCHERER. In a criminal case.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Then you are invoking that provision of the fifth amendment. Is that correct?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. The witness, I take it, invoked the fifth amendment in response?

Mr. DOYLE. I direct the witness to answer the question.

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact, Mrs. Goodman, that in Birmingham, Alabama in 1932, at a time when you were about 22 years of age, you became a member of the Communist Party, and that you were assigned Communist Party Card Number 6580. Is that true and correct?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that you thereafter transferred your membership to the Communist Party in the Cleveland area, in 1943, and were assigned to the Communist Party in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I state as a fact that you were a delegate to the State Convention of the Communist Party of Ohio on June 10, 1944; do you affirm or deny that?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Mrs. Goodman, you were present in the room, were you not, when the previous witness, Mrs. Julia Brown, identified you as a person known to her to be a member of the Communist Party? Was she telling the truth when she so identified you?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I object to that question on the grounds of my previous statement and my privacy under the fifth amendment. I cannot be forced to testify against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. You mean you refuse to answer? What do you mean?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. On what basis do you refuse to respond?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on all the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I put it to you as a fact that you were the executive secretary of the Cleveland branch of the National Negro Labor Council and were employed on that Communist front organization by the Communist Party at a salary of \$75 a month. Do you affirm or deny that?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

1072 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Julia Brown testified that you have left the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which is its official title, and that you are now a member of the Provisional Organizing Committee. Do you affirm or deny that testimony?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on all the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I understand that the organization of which you are alleged to be a member, namely, the POC, takes the view that it is the true Marxist-Leninist party. Would you care to discuss that matter?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, the staff has no further questions of this witness.

Mr. DOYLE. Any questions by the committee members?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No.

Mr. BRUCE. Yes, I have one.

Do you know Julia Brown?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I object to the question on the grounds it violates my rights under the first, fourth, fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Objecting to it is not the same thing as declining to answer under the grounds of the fifth amendment.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. BRUCE. Counsel, would it be proper to have Julia Brown identify this witness?

Mr. NITTLE. If you desire.

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Brown, will you please step over here where the witness can see you?

---

Mr. BRUCE. Julia Brown, do you identify this witness as the Ethel Goodman you mentioned in your previous testimony?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes, I do.

Mr. BRUCE. Thank you.

---

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Goodman, will you please look at Mrs. Brown? I am not asking you to look at your lawyer. Look at the witness, Mrs. Brown. Do you see her? Do you recognize Mrs. Brown?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I ask the chairman to direct her to answer that question.

Mr. DOYLE. I will direct you to answer the question, Mrs. Goodman, whether or not you can identify Mrs. Brown at whom you have just looked and who has identified you?

Mrs. GOODMAN. I refuse to answer the question on all the grounds previously stated.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you, Mrs. Brown.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1073

Mr. SCHERER. Talk about confrontation, that is it.

Mr. DOYLE. Any other questions? Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Goodman, you are excused.

You are excused, Counsel.

Mr. SLOAN. Thank you.

Mr. NITTLE. Will Margaret Wherry please come forward?

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Wherry, will you please raise your right hand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. WHERRY. I do.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you. Have a seat, please.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET WHERRY, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,  
HERSHEL SHANKS

Mr. NITTLE. Would you please state your name for the record, Mrs. Wherry?

Mrs. WHERRY. Margaret Wherry.

Mr. NITTLE. I see you are represented by counsel. Would counsel please identify himself?

Mr. SHANKS. My name is Hershel Shanks. I am an American Civil Liberties Union volunteer attorney.

Mr. NITTLE. Where were you born, Mrs. Wherry?

Mrs. WHERRY. Sumter, S.C.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you move to the Cleveland area in Ohio?

Mrs. WHERRY. Oh, '33, 1933.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of the Communist Party, Mrs. Wherry?

Mrs. WHERRY. No.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. No, I am not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I am not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. NITTLE. I say, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the——

Mr. NITTLE. When did you cease being a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Just a minute. I instruct you to answer the question, Mrs. Wherry.

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to be a witness against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know Julia Brown who has testified here?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. NITTLE. On what basis?

Mrs. WHERRY. On the previous answer, on the previous grounds, to testify against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have knowledge of Communist Party activities in the Ohio area?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, do you feel that if you tell this committee the truth as to whether you know Julia Brown that that might lead to a possible criminal prosecution?



1074 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. It may.

Mr. SCHERER. There is a lawyer that knows the law.

Mr. SHANKS. Thank you, Mr. Scherer.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to the time that Julia Brown became a member of the Communist Party, were you sent by Frieda Katz to interview Julia Brown in order to determine her reaction with respect to joining the Communist Party or the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you succeed Julia Brown as treasurer of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did not Julia Brown hand you the sum of approximately \$100 or less—

Mr. SHANKS. I am sorry. I did not get the beginning of that question, Counsel. Would you mind repeating it?

Mr. NITTLE. At the time you became treasurer, and I put it to you as a fact that you did become treasurer, did not Julia Brown turn over to you a sum in the approximate amount of \$100 or less?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you engage in any fund-raising activities of the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. On or about the year 1951 did you hold a Communist Party social gathering at your home for the purpose of raising funds for the Communist Party?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I previously stated, the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. And at that gathering were not sales and cash donations amounting to between \$700 and \$800 made by those in attendance?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you at that gathering receive money or donations toward the Communist Party from Elsie Tarcai, James Smid, Ethel Goodman, Frieda and Dave Katz, Don Rothenberg, Mildred Rothenberg, Myrtle Dennis?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did that party terminate at 4 a.m. the following morning?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. After 4 a.m., did you then go into a closed Communist Party meeting in the bedroom of your home at which the following were present; namely, Margaret Wherry—you acted as chairman—Frieda Katz, Ethel Goodman, Myrtle Dennis, and David Katz?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA 1075

Mr. NITTLE. And did not this group at that closed Communist Party meeting in the bedroom of your home in the early hours of the following morning decide what would be done with the approximately \$800 raised at that gathering?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I have previously stated?

Mr. NITTLE. Was not the following disposition made of the money, which was decided by the vote of the group in that meeting: To contribute one-third of the funds for the candidacy of Marie Reed Haug, who was then seeking public office?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. NITTLE. Marie Reed Haug, then seeking office, on the Board of Education in the Cleveland area?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I have previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Was one-third of that sum agreed to be devoted for the use of a minister in a Methodist church in the Cleveland area?

(At this point Mr. Schadeberg entered the hearing room.)

Mrs. WHERRY. The same answer.

Mr. NITTLE. And was not this a church you had been directed to infiltrate by the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that I will not be a witness against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. Was the remaining one-third of the fund to be applied toward the use of the Communist Party defense fund for the representation of Communists?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I have previously stated, as being a witness against myself.

Mr. NITTLE. I have no further questions.

Mr. DOYLE. Has the committee any questions?

Mr. BRUCE. Yes. I would again request that the chairman ask Julia Brown to step forward.

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Brown, will you extend the committee the courtesy of returning to the witness chair? Mr. Bruce of the committee wishes to ask a question.

---

Mr. BRUCE. Mrs. Brown, do you identify the witness, Margaret Wherry, as the Margaret Wherry that you referred to in your testimony?

Mrs. BROWN. I do.

---

Mr. DOYLE. Mrs. Wherry, you were looking at Mrs. Brown? I ask you to look at her again, please, and tell me please whether or not you recognize Mrs. Brown.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. I would like to know what for?

Mr. DOYLE. I will tell you what for. She has testified that you were a Communist and that she knew you as a Communist in Cleveland. Now that you have looked at her again, do you recognize her as Julia Brown?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to even identify her.

1076 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, AREA

Mr. DOYLE. Well, you have looked at her. Do you recognize her as a person you have met?

Mrs. WHERRY. I wouldn't be——

Mr. DOYLE. What is your answer?

Mrs. WHERRY. I said I refuse to identify her.

Mr. BRUCE. On what grounds?

Mrs. WHERRY. I just won't. I wouldn't want to say why. Not here.

Mr. DOYLE. You are invited to say what you wish. Go ahead.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, we are constantly told that persons who were named by witnesses before this committee are not allowed to confront them. Now, you have the opportunity here. You have the witness before you. And I ask you if you recognize her as the Julia Brown that you knew in Cleveland?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of being a witness against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. I just have one question.

Mr. DOYLE. Go ahead.

Mr. SCHERER. Mrs. Wherry, you were in the room when Mrs. Brown identified you as a member of the Communist Party. You heard that testimony, did you not?

Mrs. WHERRY. I heard it.

Mr. SCHERER. I want you to tell us whether or not she correctly identified you as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds——

Mr. SCHERER. Was Mrs. Brown telling this committee the truth when she told us about——

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. SCHERER. Wait a minute. Was Mrs. Brown telling this committee the truth when she told us about your activities as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of just what I previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't deny her testimony, then, do you?

Mrs. WHERRY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that——

Mr. SCHERER. All right. That is all.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

The witness is excused. And counsel.

Mr. SHANKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. I think the record calls attention to the fact that here is another case this morning where the witness, claiming her privilege, has been identified by Mrs. Brown in the presence of the witness' attorney and asked whether or not she admitted or denied the testimony and has refused to answer, and has refused to recognize Mrs. Brown, another case of confrontation.

Mr. SHANKS. Mr. Chairman, do I understand the committee to be permitting counsel for Mrs. Wherry to cross-examine the previous witness, Mrs. Brown?

Mr. DOYLE. No. We will recess now until 2 o'clock. The witnesses are instructed to return. The bell has called us to the floor of the House.

(Thereupon, at 11:55 a.m., Tuesday, June 5, 1962, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

Sept. 5, 1962.

Memo, SAC (100-23089)

From: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
IS-C

Rebulet 6/13/62, and CV letter 6/20/62 [REDACTED] furnishing to the Bureau copies of a list of individuals identified as Communist Party membes by Mrs. Julia Brown [REDACTED] in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1962, at Washington, D. C., as published in newspaper articles in "The Cleveland Press" and "The Plain Dealer" at Cleveland, Ohio.

Extra clippings of the above mentioned newspaper articles are being maintained in file [REDACTED] for possible future utilization under the Counterintelligence Program.

1 [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-76 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

[REDACTED]  
SERIALIZED [REDACTED] FILED [REDACTED]  
SEP 5 1962  
FBI - CLEVELAND  
[REDACTED]

# Cleveland Cool to Redbaiter Schwarz

CLEVELAND — The people of Cleveland are looking with considerable suspicion at Dr. Fred Schwarz, his so-called "Christian Anti-Communist Crusade," and a five-day anti-Communist school he will sponsor in Cleveland this October.

Schwarz has made two visits to Cleveland to prepare for this school. The House Un-American Activities Committee obligingly timed its hearings in northern Ohio to take place just prior to Schwarz's Cleveland debut. Julia Brown, the committee's chief witness, was one of those labelled by the Cleveland Call and Post editorial "Snoopers For Hire." She is a proposed speaker for Schwarz's school.

The Northern Ohio Freedom Forum, a group organized to sponsor Schwarz, has announced that it would ask the Cleveland Board of Education to close schools so students could attend the Schwarz lectures. It brought

Schwarz himself into town for what was supposed to be a mass rally.

Part of Schwarz' talk was carried by radio station WDOX, whose news director is Brian Hodgkinson, chairman of the ultra-Right Freedom Forum. Hodgkinson, who chaired the meeting, cued the audience to "applaud, shout and whistle to make it sound like 10,000 as Schwarz' talk went on the air," the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported.

As a result of the meeting, the Hodgkinson was ordered by his employers to quit the chairmanship of the "Freedom Forum."

A voluntary resignation came from Ohio Atty. Gen. Mark McElroy. Elroy is expected to be a contender for Mayor of Cleveland, a post left open by the appointment of Anthony Celebrezze to the Cabinet. McElroy said he had received more than 100 calls advising him he would be wise to quit the Freedom Forum.

Sen. Stephen M. Young (D), in a speech in the U.S. Senate, urged Cleveland school officials to turn down the suggestion that students be excused to attend the five-day anti-Communist school. He called Schwarz a "fascist-minded leader of the lunatic right-wing fringe."

But Rep. Gordon Scherer (R-O), a member of HUAC, assailed Young.

Young pointed out that Scherer is listed as a member of the faculty of Schwarz's Ohio school of Anti-Communism.

Letters to the editor reflect growing repugnance toward Schwarz and his crew—the Julia Browns and the Gordon Scherers.

"The Worker"  
New York, NY.

August 26, 1962.  
Page 4.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - CLEVELAND	

b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-386356)

September 13, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-18667) (C)

FOSTER MC CUREY  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Bureau letter 9/6/62 regarding the testimony of Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN, former [redacted] before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in June, 1962, pertaining to FOSTER and MAYNE MC CUREY.

b7D

A review of the transcript of the testimony reflects that testimony regarding FOSTER and/or MAYNE MC CUREY is contained on pages 18, 28, 29, 52, and 149. Mrs. BROWN testified that she became a member of the Communist Party (CP) at a social function held at the home of FRANK KATE during the Christmas holidays of 1947; that there were 35 to 50 people, including FOSTER and MAYNE MC CUREY, present, whom she later found to be Communists. She also testified that she knew FOSTER and MAYNE MC CUREY as members of the CP, and had attended closed CP meetings with them at the homes of MYRTLE FORD, MARGARET WHEAT, and others, although she had not attended any closed CP meetings with FOSTER MC CUREY since the early 1950's. Mrs. BROWN also testified that MAYNE MC CUREY was employed as a stenographer or typist for the United Electrical Workers Union, and was present at a meeting, about 1951, held to organize the Sojourners for Truth and Justice (STJ) in Cleveland.

Pages 96 to 98, and 244 and 245 of Mrs. BROWN's testimony tends to clarify the matter of the criteria used in identifying a Communist Party member.

It is noted that Mrs. BROWN has reported that she joined the CP during the Christmas holidays of 1947

3 - Bureau (RM)  
3 - Cleveland  
(1 - 100-18598 - MAYNE MC CUREY)  
(1 - [redacted] JULIA BROWN)

RRB/nfp  
(6)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-96 BY SP4BJA/TMG  
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CV 100-18667

and was active in the Communist Party until the summer of 1948. She first contacted the Cleveland Office on December 18, 1950, and became an informant in 1951. She is therefore in a position to testify regarding individuals known to her as CP members, prior to the time she became an informant.

Within the context of the testimony pertaining to the criteria for CP membership, it does not appear that the testimony of Mrs. BROWN regarding FOSTER and HARRY BO CUNY differs significantly from the information she furnished to the Cleveland Office in the past.

9/19/62

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]

RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re Los Angeles letter dated 8/9/62.

Mrs. JULIA BROWN telephonically contacted the Cleveland Office on 9/18/62, to advise that she had arrived in Cleveland from Chicago, and was staying temporarily at the home of Mrs. PAUL "TINY" WILSON, [REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED] whom she knew in Los Angeles, and that within a day or two, she would move to the home of her husband, FRED BROWN, [REDACTED]

She stated that her writer, CARLTON YOUNG, had delayed the completion of her book until the transcripts of the MOUA hearings in Washington, June, 1962, at which she had testified, had become available. She indicated that a two volume transcript of the hearings had been obtained from the Guttenberg (ph) Press, Washington, D. C., and had been furnished to CARLTON YOUNG, and that he anticipated that the transcript for her book would be completed by the time she returned to Los Angeles about Sept. 28, 1962. She stated she would promptly furnish a copy to the Los Angeles Office.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM)  
1 - Cleveland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

BBB/jmc  
(3)

AIR TEL

[REDACTED]



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12818)

5/12/68

SAC, WFO (100-2033) (RM)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
RE - C; RE, 1960  
SAC

Rebulet dated 5/12/68, in captioned matter and  
Rebulet 5/7/68, captioned "Rev. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED] HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, CLEVELAND  
DIVISION".

Enclosed for the Bureau, Cleveland and Los Angeles  
are four, five and one not respectively of HCUA hearings  
captioned "Communist Activities in the Cleveland, Ohio Area,  
Part One, Part Two".

These offices covering the residences of the  
witnesses testifying before HCUA should thoroughly review  
the transcript of their testimony, advise the Bureau of the  
identities of each person mentioned and advise of their  
subsequent activity unless such information is currently in  
the Bureau's possession. Such data should be submitted under  
the caption of the various individuals identified. These  
memoranda must contain a statement as to whether or not the  
individual has been the subject of Bureau investigation and  
as to what action is being taken on any new information  
developed.

- 4 - Bureau (Encl 8)  
    (1 - 100-353107) (Rev. JULIA C. BROWN [REDACTED])  
    (1 - 61-7522) (HCUA)  
4 - Cleveland (100-107151) (RM) (Encl 15)  
    [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100-17896) (HCUA)  
2 - Los Angeles (RM) (Encl 2)  
    [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 65-1564) (HCUA)  
2 - WFO  
    (1 - 100-2033) (HCUA)

JAT:mab  
(13)

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DATE 9-24-82 BY SP2-TAP/4  
3-18-87 SP8-BTJ-aw  
4-1-96 SP2-BTJ-R

SERIALIZED *gem* FILED *gem*  
SEP 20 1968  
FBI - CLEVELAND

WFO 100-8435

In those instances where an individual has been investigated by the Bureau and the new information obtained does not warrant additional investigation, you should again give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the individual. Further, you should submit your recommendations regarding interview of any "friendly witnesses."

In those instances where a person testifies about an individual residing within another district, it is your responsibility to advise the appropriate office of the nature of the information and of the Bureau's instructions.

For your information and guidance, upon receipt of transcripts of testimony from the Washington Field Office, you are directed to advise the Bureau of the status of your review within one week's time. Thereafter, you will be requested to submit weekly letters advising of the status of your review until the project is completed and necessary action has been taken in accordance with Bureau instructions.

The offices covering the residence of the witness should submit a final letter advising of the completion of the review of the testimony. This letter should contain, with respect to the witness in their territory, a statement regarding the number of witnesses testifying, the number of persons identified as associates, the fact that the Bureau has been advised under individual caption of the information furnished by "friendly witnesses," that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau regarding interview with "friendly witnesses" and that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau under individual caption regarding additional investigation or the advisability of interviewing these individuals.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)(61-7582)

September 24, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED] (100-17805)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN  
ACTIVITIES HEARINGS,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-11-90 BY SP3 TAC/N  
9-1-96 SP3 BTJ/R

Re Washington Field Office letter 9/18/62 captioned  
"MARTIN CHANCEY, aka, IS - C; SA, 1950," (Bureau file  
100-12226), with copies to captioned files, enclosing  
for the Bureau, Los Angeles, and Cleveland copies of  
"Communist Activities in the Cleveland, Ohio, Area,  
Part 1 & 2, Hearings before the Committee on Un-American  
Activities, House of Representatives," June 4 - 7,  
1962, setting forth the testimony of Mrs. BROWN. The  
testimony of 19 witnesses subpoenaed by the House  
Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), who invoked  
the Fifth Amendment, is also set forth.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles ([REDACTED])  
1 - (1 - 62-1664) (RM)  
1 - Washington Field (100-2823) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland

EEB/mfc  
(9)

*[Handwritten signature]*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-Bureau letter June 21, 1962, captioned "JULIA BROWN, SECURITY MATTER - C," enclosed a photostat of report of hearing before the HCUA, dated June 4 through 7, 1962, based on the testimony of BROWN, and instructed Cleveland to review the testimony and include all pertinent portions in the next report submitted regarding the various individuals named in the testimony. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Therefore the files of these individuals have been reviewed and handled in accordance with Bureau letter November 3, 1961.

The instructions contained in Bureau letter June 21, 1962, have also been complied with as reflected in Cleveland letter July 6, 1962. Memoranda have been directed to each of the approximate 136 individuals named in the public testimony of BROWN in June, 1962, setting forth Bureau instructions relative to including pertinent portions of the testimony in the next report submitted on the individual, and pertinent testimony has been included in reports on individuals which have been submitted to the Bureau.

As indicated above, the Cleveland Office has completed the review of individual files in accordance with Bureau instructions, therefore, UACB, no further file reviews in relation to this matter would appear to be necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9-20-62

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

SUBJ: COMINFIL, NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL  
IS-C

On 9-6-62, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished to SA [REDACTED] a written report about a meeting of officers of the Chicago Area Chapter, Negro American Labor Council, 8-14-62. On the following pages is a summary of the written information which is retained in [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

- 2 - NEW YORK (RM)
  - 1 - 100-139834 (COMINFIL, NALC)
  - 1 - 100-19194 (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH)
- 1 - BUFFALO (RM)
  - 1 - 100-17122 (COMINFIL, NALC)
- 4 - CLEVELAND (RM)
  - 1 - 100- (COMINFIL, NALC)
  - 1 - 100- (FRANK EVANS)
  - 1 - 100- (CHARLES CHAVERS)
  - 1 - 100- (JULIA BROWN) ✓
- 6 - CHICAGO
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
  - 1 - 100-35159 (TIM BLACK)
  - 1 - 100-13763 (LEON JENNINGS)
  - 1 - 100-31275 (RAYFIELD MOOTY)
  - 1 - 100-19265 (BERNARD LUCAS)

JDR: jr  
(13)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 24 1962	
[REDACTED]	

[REDACTED]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-332107)

9-25-62

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-11-80 BY SP2 TJC/w  
3-18-87 SP8 BTJ/af  
4-1-96 SP3 BTJ/af

Re WFO letter to the Director dated 9-18-62,  
captioned, "MARTIN CHANCEY, aka, IS-C; SA, 1950."

Referenced letter transmitted a set of reports  
by the HCUA captioned, "Communist Activities in the  
Cleveland, Ohio, Area." Instant letter set forth  
instructions to be followed by offices covering the  
residences of witnesses.

It is to be noted that the primary witness at  
these hearings is the captioned ex-informant, who  
currently resides at 6252 South Van Ness Avenue, Los  
Angeles. However, it is further noted that Mrs. BROWN  
has never furnished information concerning communist  
activities in Los Angeles and that her entire testimony  
concerned such activities in the Cleveland area. Therefore,  
it is assumed that the instructions set forth in referenced  
letter will be handled by the Cleveland Office.

Los Angeles will thoroughly review the enclosed  
transcripts for any information pertaining to Los Angeles  
subjects and handle this information in accordance with  
existing instructions.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100-332107)(1 - 61-7382)
- 2 - Cleveland (REGISTERED)  
(1 - [REDACTED])(1 - 100-17805)
- 1 - Washington Field Office (REGISTERED)(100-22169)
- 2 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 62-1604)

LJM:mak  
(7)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 29 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC [REDACTED]

DATE: 9/27/62

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: JULIA BROWN  
Former Security Inft.

On 9/27/62 JULIA BROWN advised that she would stay over in Cleveland until Wednesday, 10/3/62, at which time she would leave for LA by plane.

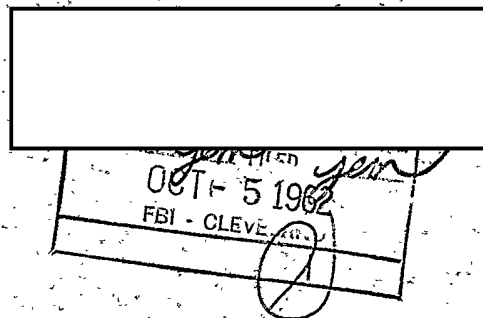
She stated she met Dr. SCHWARTZ yesterday in Cleveland and he convinced her that she should speak at his anti-communist school on Tuesday at 2:00 PM. She stated that she was very favorably impressed with him.

She further said that LETA WOODS' group was going to honor her on 9/28/62 at a meeting.

JULIA said she could be reached at her step-daughter's residence, [REDACTED] until she leaves on Wednesday.

RSB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG  
348768



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)

October 3, 1962

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Mrs. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

Re Los Angeles letter dated September 25, 1962,  
and Cleveland letter to the Director dated September 24,  
1962.

Inasmuch as the Cleveland Office indicates in  
referenced letter that they have completed the review of  
BROWN's testimony and taken the necessary action, and since  
this testimony related only to Communist Party activities in  
the Cleveland, Ohio, area, Los Angeles is taking no further  
action in connection with the booklets furnished by the  
Washington Field Office setting forth this testimony.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3-BTJ/R

2-Bureau (RM)  
1-Cleveland [REDACTED] (Info.) (RM)  
1-Washington Field Office (100-22169) (Info.) (RM)  
1-Los Angeles

LJM:32p  
(5)

[REDACTED]  
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED  
[REDACTED]



October 5, 1962.

Memo, SAC (100-19964)

From: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
SM-C

Mrs. Julia Brown [redacted] on 10/3/62 advised that  
on 10/2/62 she was interviewed by [redacted]  
Cleveland, at the INS office relative to her knowledge of  
subject, and had agreed to testify for INS if requested.

100-19964  
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-3-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348968

[redacted]  
SERIALIZED FILED  
OCT - 5 1962  
FBI - CLEVELAND  
1

10/5/62

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382107)  
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND [REDACTED]  
RE: MRS. JULIA C. BROWN  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re Cleveland airtel, 9/19/62, indicating that Mrs. BROWN was then in Cleveland.

On 10/3/62, Mrs. BROWN advised that during her stay in Cleveland, she had been interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Cleveland, relative to testimony she might be able to give in a case being investigated by INS. She also indicated she had been awarded a plaque on 9/28/62 by the Organization to Fight Communism (OFC); conferred with [REDACTED] of the Northern Ohio School of Anti-Communism, and addressed the school on the afternoon of October 2, 1962, at the Hanna Theatre, Cleveland.

Mrs. BROWN stated she would leave Cleveland at 5:40 PM, 10/3/62, en route Los Angeles via American Airlines.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM)  
1 - Cleveland  
EBB:jmp  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP3 BTJ/R

AIR TEL

[REDACTED]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-47479)

October 11, 1962

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-17737)

[REDACTED]  
SM - C

Re Bureau letter to Cleveland dated 8/21/62.

On December 10, 1950, Mrs. BROWN advised this office that she knew the subject to be a Communist Party (CP) member, and subsequent to that time, as an informant, has reported that subject attended miscellaneous CP sponsored affairs, but has not reported her to the Cleveland Office as a CP member since 1950.

A review of Mrs. BROWN's testimony before the HCUA during June, 1962, reflects that on page 11 of the testimony, she states she attended closed CP meetings at subject's home, and on page 12, she states she knew the subject as a CP member from 1958 to 1960. On pages 16 and 17, she states that during the Christmas holidays of 1947, she attended a party at the home of FRIEDA KATZ in Cleveland, which was also attended by the subject, whom she knew to be a CP member.

Mrs. BROWN makes several other references to the subject in the testimony, reflecting that, among other things, the subject taught classes at CP meetings.

The Bureau has directed that Mrs. BROWN be interviewed to have her clarify these dates of 1950 and again from 1958 to 1960. In all probability, Mrs. BROWN feels that the subject was a CP member from her initial meeting with her in 1947 until 1960, even though she did not so report her as such to the Bureau between 1950 and 1960. If such is the case, Mrs. BROWN should be requested to state her criteria for CP membership for the subject from 1950 to 1960.

It is noted that subject [REDACTED] whom Mrs. BROWN has identified as a CP member.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland ([REDACTED])

CAE/jmo  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-4-96 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

348768

b7D

[REDACTED]

Cleveland, Ohio  
September 24, 1962

MEMO: SAC

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: CCR

b6  
b7C  
b7D

100-25538	CCR	100-18360	ROLAND WOLFE
100-5304	EDITH LAWRENCE	100-19032	CARL WITKE
100-16731	EDNA KAUFMAN	100-17737	SYLVIA STRAUSS
100-231	FRIEDA KATZ	[REDACTED]	JULIA BROWN
100-22509	JEANNETTE SCHWARTZ	100-14030	WILLIAM COOPER
100-17258	LEGISLATIVE	100-17805	HCUA
100-19573	JFC	100-20633	LENORE KATZ
100-24577	CF	100-13371	MARIE HAUG
100-17313	BERNARD MANDEL	100-17259	EDUCATION
100-18857	HENRY GLUCK		

DOCUMENTATION

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OR DATE ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
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[REDACTED]	8/6/62	8/10/62	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Following is a verbatim copy of informant's report:

"August 10, 1962

[REDACTED]

3 - Chicago (1 - LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES) (RM)  
(1 - CCCL)  
(1 - RICHARD CRILEY)

REK/jmo  
(23)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-3-16 BY SP4-BJ/AMG  
348768

SE	[REDACTED]
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 24 1962	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

b7D

Extreme care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 18

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Page 118 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 119 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

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Page 146 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 156 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 157 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 494 ~ b6, b7C, b7D